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1817
ARTES SCIENTIA VERITAS

To ye Revd Dr Archer, Arch-Deacon
of Wells, Feb. 16. 1735

M^r. Arch-Deacon!

Being inform'd y^t. y^e* Chancellor has taken upon him
sumon ye Clergy, & Churchwardens of your Arch-deaconry
to a triennial Visitation, wch he intends to begin at Bath
on Thursday next, this is to acquaint you, y^t I look upon
this Attempt of his, tho' of a piece with some other of his l
Proceedings, as altogether unwarrantable, & unprecedented.
If he were vitus in curia, & under no disability [illegible]
[illegible] by Ecclesiastical censures, I take it he has no
Authority as Chancellor to visit ye Diocese, but by ye Bp's app
bation; & und^r his Direction; at least not without his Consen
& permission: But as he is at this time und^r no less than
four Sentences of Excommunication by y^e. Archiepiscopal au
rity, three of 'em lately published in this Place, to pret
to visit, under such Circumstances, & by his own authorit
is in my mind one of ye most irregular, & extravagant
attempts y^t was ever taken in hand.

I am therefore of opinion y^t. ye Clergy & others a
under no manner of obligation to pay any Regard o
obedience to his Sumons; & I think it would be high
improper for ye Clergy to appear, & joyn in ye publi
Prayers with a man, who is notoriously excommunicate
& stands out in defyance of ye authority of our ch
Ecclesiastical Governour.

These are my sentiments wth Regard to y^e. Chan
pretended Visitation, wch I desire you to comuni
to y^e. Clergy of y^r. Archdeaconry, as you have o
portunity, & to assure y^r self y^t I am, S^r. You
affect: Friend & Bro
& h^ble Servt
J. Bath & Wel

* M^r. Eyre

THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

OR,

Monthly Intelligencer.

VOLUME V.

for the YEAR M DCC XXXV.

CONTAINING,

I. Proceedings and Debates in PARLIAMENT.

II. ESSAYS, Controverſial, Humorous, and Satirical; Religious, Moral, and Political: Collected chiefly from the Publick Papers.

III. Diſſertations and Letters from Correſpondents.

IV. Select Pieces of POETRY.

V. A ſuccinct Account of the moſt remarkable Tranſactions Foreign and Domeſtic.

VI. Births, Marriages, Deaths, Promotions, and Bankrupts.

VII. The Prices of Goods and Stocks, Bill of Mortality.

VIII. Regiſter of Books.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

...deſſe & delectare. *E Pluribus Unum.*

LONDON:

Printed by EDWARD CAVE, at St JOHN's GATE.

To SYLVANUS URBAN.

His Conduct in the Poetical Part of the VOLUME.

Oxford Dec. 28, 1735.

M a poſſe of poets deputed, I *Bardus*
nplain, that you *Urban* too oft diſre-
d us.
: buffet our brains, Sir, fine rhimes to
duce
erhaps, you apply to a very vile uſe?
niſe acceptance of verſe and of proſe,
k us for Reaſons which no body knows:
! if the work was imperfect, the poet,
moſt of all men, moſt certainly knows it.
ns you neglect ſometimes a whole year,
rs as ſoon as tranſmitted appear;
ra, *Fidelia*, *Meliſſa*, and *Fido*,
'er take ſuch pains as my Comrades and
do.
n we're amus'd with a ſham of a quarrel,
errible Wars! in diſputing the laurel!
ke prize-fighting heroes, who make a
eat pother,
reaſon to think they won't hurt one
nother;
ſt, or in earneſt, yet little it matters,
give but diverſion to all the ſpectators:
efore impute to the favour you ſhow 'em
iſe, we complainants can't get in a poem.
pieces fair written, nor ſent in too late,
ſt to SYLVANUS at fam'd St JOHN'S Gate,
ng a place in the next *Magazine*,
d it not give any mortal the ſpleen,
ith after month to defer their inſertion?
rong, Sir, to us--on yourſelf an aſperſion.
you of IMPARTIAL the epithet get,
uld reckon all fiſh that comes to your net,
t *Turbut*, or *Salmon* eternally bring
: courſe,---but---*Poor Jack* now and then,
--and *Old Ling*.
whiſper'd by ſome, that you've form'd an
lliance,
of their ſkill in the poetick ſcience,
a judgment they ſit on the pieces we ſend,
rcely ought paſſes which they diſcommend:
tis no wonder to Vulcan are thrown
ngs, in ſo diff'rent a ſtrain from their own.
ing told you our Grievance--the rupture
o cement,
ndidly offer theſe terms of agreement.
our pieces arrive, if you can, you may
mend 'em,
ack to the authors with privacy ſend 'em;
any improvement is made to our ſeeming,
let one find the cloth, and the other the
trimming.

'Conſider, 'tis raſhneſs a piece to refuſe,
Cauſe written perhaps by a juvenile muſe;
You ſhou'd ſtrengthen his wings, and encourage
his fire:
'Tis time muſt produce you a *Pope* or a *Prior*.
Shou'd what I have hinted about your alliance
Be wrong---and the Bards are indeed at defiance?
Yet why, in great *Phœb*'s name, and the Muſes,
Such heaps of mere perſonal ſtrife and abuſes?
'Twere excuſable ſometimes to give 'em a column,
But it's out of all reaſon to ſcold thro' a volume.
And if what they charge on each other be true,
You may tell 'em from me, they're no writers
for you.
The prizes, dear *Urban*, you give, one wou'd think
Were enough to extract all the gall from their ink;
Here let 'em contend, or *to pleaſe*, or *to pr ſit*,
And then 'tis likely they'll make ſomething of it.
It concerns you to think what their wrangling
has done!
They have forc'd gay *Fidelia*, alas! to turn *Nun*:
Nay, the fiery-hot captain has e'en roaſted you,
And baſted your *Sylvius* and *Aſtrophel* too.
Now if theſe, Sir, your old correſpondents take
Perhaps 'twill be difficult new ones to get. (pet,
If *Meliſſa* forſake ye---ſo pat at epiſtle;---
For thoſe you've poſtpon'd in vain you may whiſtle:
Then in lieu of excuſes in ſhort *Nota Bene's*
You'll be forc'd, Sir, to circulate *Coin and Sub-pœna's*.
In which caſe, to good order the better to pin ye,
I hope ev'ry bard will inſiſt on a Guinea:
And when ever to purchaſe a month's verſe your fate 'tis,
You'll treat with more kindneſs what comes to you *gratis*.

BARDUS.

Mrs URBAN's LECTURE.

Dec. 31, 1735.

WELL! and how can I help it pray: wou'd you have the room always like a jakes?
But this is conſtantly the racket, if you happen to miſs a letter, or make any miſtakes.
Then, 'tis I muſt ſee that *Barry* do's not remove any of your papers:
Such an unreaſonable man! would give any one's ſoul upon earth the vapours.
I believe ye! what mortal can bear you to ſit up ſo late ev'ry night,
A poreing over your manuſcript, 'till you have ſcarce either ſight or candle light:

And when both are out truly, then you come ſtarving into bed,
And leave your papers in confuſion on the table, juſt like your own head.
Methinks ! you might find in your heart to put 'em into your ſcrutore, and lock it,
Or, as you do the *Ladies* verſes (good lack !) ſlip 'em into your boſom pocket.
I believe there are few wives, Mr URBAN, would like to be ſo inſulted,
And I think it might look full as well, if I were ſometimes to be conſulted.
But I know how it is, ever ſince you have been ſo mightily careſt,
By a *Duke of Cuſtards*, who do but make a property of ye at beſt.
When all this while was with *your dear*, when you wheedled me out of the ſ *pound*,
To make a *ſ cent prize* for your poets, and give your *Magazine* a better ſound !
Yes Sir ! then I was a *Gentlewoman* truly ! but now nothing is ſo ſlighted in life ;
You can ſcarce in a whole week afford to ſay a kind thing to your wife !
Nay, when the *Victuals* has ſtood cooling upon the table, as I'm a ſinner !
One muſt wait half an hour before one can get you in to dinner.
Then what a rout do you keep, if your Egg be ever ſo little under boil'd !
Your pudding tart the leaſt muſty, or your Butter ſmock'd or oyl'd !
And if it happens that the *Girl* has forgot to ſet your *mat and cruet*,
The *Lord* defend us ! to be ſure one ſhall hear no end of the clatter !
Time was, before your mighty projects, I had ſome comfort at a meal,
You could eat without a paper in your hand, and were better humour'd a good deal.
And you did not ſit at dinner then, as you do now muſing, or in a pet,
And, becauſe you don't drink your ſelf, never once offer to put the wine about.
Then at breakfaſt and ſupper, to ſee you a writeing almoſt all the while,
And like a fool a feeding ye ! o'my conſcience, would make a dog ſmile.
But once a week in the Library you can play at ſhittle-cock with Mr *Duke*—to ſtir your blood :
When you might have the manners to go out with me in the chaiſe, and it would do ye more good.
What ! you laugh at manners, d'ye, becauſe you're a man of too much reading
To trouble your head about civility, much leſs about good breeding ?
And as for your *Patrons*, I'm ſure they are not worth any body's loſing
I'll warrant ye you have forgot what you told me laſt ſpring,
That after the next *Chriſtmas* I ſhould be quite cur'd of the *Scribbling*.
Yes ! I thought how I ſhou'd be ens'd ! witneſs your CHINA new *undertaking* ;
I wiſh to *God* ! that mad project may'n't coſt ye many a heart-aking !
Don't you remember what your *Friend of St Martins* told ye one night,
How he publiſh'd an *account of* CHINA, and what mighty matters he got by't ?
He gave you good Advice, tho' I ſuppoſe you thought it impertinence,
And I was glad to hear a *Projector* talk like a man of *ſome* ſenſe.
" Mr URBAN, ſaid he, you have *one good thing* be ſure ſtick to that ;
(I muſt own I was very well pleas'd to hear him counſel you ſo pat.)
" Beſides, added he, as you don't take a merry bottle, and keep Bookſellers company,
" They may be apt to tell Gentlemen—all you undertake is " mere trumpery. '
And don't you find the *ſubſcriptions* the Baronet and his friends in *Suffolk* order'd to be made,
Have not to this day been forwarded t'ye by any of the trade ?
However, ſince all your friend urg'd is not ſufficient to cure ye,
I ſhall add but one thing more upon the ſubject I do aſſure ye.
And that is the information ſent you — that honeſt maſter § *Rayner*,
Delights as your expence of the tranſlation to make himſelf a painter.
'Tis true, you have a brave liſt of earls, lords, Ladies, knights, clergymen, and ſquires,
And I heartily wiſh you was ſure of the young Duke, whom every lord admires.
How proudly that would ſound, when adverti'ſd thro' out the nation !
Then there's the honour, and L—d knows what beſides, of the dedication.
Certainly in that caſe, you might begin with little more than half a thouſand ſubſcribers,
Who (good Lucy) would ſoon get you as many more, every one among his neighbours.
May be ſo—but as it is, you'll be mad to print it once a fortnight on your fine new letter,
Unleſs the middle rank, you ſeem'd to depend ſo much upon, come in a little better.
Yet I do doubt they are right, (notwithſtanding you make ſo great a pother,)
To wait till the ſubſcriptions are'd, e'er they truſt ye above † another.
In fine, Mr URBAN, if you won't take good advice, you may e'en do what you pleaſe,
But, for my part, as you promiſ'd me, I'm determin'd I WILL now live at eaſe.

SU. URBAN.

* *A like Saying was ſaid concerning certain ancient Biſhops.*

§ *A Painter who ſet up a* Grub-ſtreet Gentleman's *Magazine.*

† *See Propoſals for Deſcription of* China, *where 50 l. is allotted for the Perſon that ſhall improve any uſeful art, &c.*

THE
Gentleman's Magazine:
JANUARY, 1735.

To the Author of the Gentleman's Magazine.

Gray's-Inn, Jan. 1. 1734 5.

DEAR COUSIN,

Cannot enter upon the New Year, in which I wiſh you all the Felicity you can deſire, without troubling you with a few Thoughts, which if you approve of, I ſhould be glad you would ſubmit to the Public.

As Hiſtory is my favourite Amuſement, and as exact Chronology is the ſureſt Guide of Hiſtory, I find myſelf often perplexed with the notorious Diſagreement in Dates from *Chriſtmas* to *Lady*-Day by almoſt every *Engliſh* Hiſtorian; and ſhould therefore rejoice to ſee this uncertain Epocha (if it may be ſo called) reduced to a regular and certain Standard.

This is the Month, with which, according to the univerſal Agreement of our own and foreign Nations the Year is ſuppoſed to begin, by the good Wiſhes and Preſents that are now circulated amongſt Mankind, by the Direction of the Almanacks, and by the Concurrence of moſt Chronological Tables: And tho' I am no Pretender to Etymologies, I am far from thinking it an improbable Conjecture that *January* has its Name from *Janua*, becauſe 'tis a Gate which opens into the Year: Nevertheleſs, how is the World confounded, not ſo much by the Difference betwixt the old and new Stile founded on the *Julian* and *Gregorian* Epochas, as by the Briefs of the Pope's, which, Mr *Rapin* obſerves, begin the Year on the 25th of *December*, and by thoſe of our Lawyers, who make it begin upon the 25th of *March*, and if I may uſe the Expreſſion, turn the Gate of the Year into its Back-door!

The monſtrous Abſurdity of ſuch a Variety of Dates is too notorious to every judicious Reader to be denied, and it is well obſerved by the Compiler of a late curious and ſeemingly exact Performance in the *Chronological* Way, that it muſt eternally be productive of groſs Anachroniſms; if the Differences be not very carefully attended to. That Author, after having remarked in his Preface to a *daily* Chronicle and *yearly* Journal, called, The REMEMBRANCER, what Errors are owing to the Difference of the old and new Stile, and to the Computation of the Year from the 25th of *March*, gives two palpable Inſtances of the Confuſion that attends ſuch a Diſagreement in Dates. He refers his Readers but to two Years backward, for three State Papers that were then publiſhed in one Week with three different Denominations of the Year of our Lord, *viz*, His Majeſty's Speech dated 1732-3; The Lords Addreſs 1732; and the Commons Addreſs 1733. So that if a Perſon meets with thoſe Addreſſes

Some

ſome Years hence, he may well incline to think that they were printed in diffe-
rent Years, unleſs he happen to have be-
fore him at the ſame Time, that very A
Speech from the Throne to which they are Anſwers.

The other Inſtance given in the *Remembrancer*'s Preface is the epidemical Colds that then reigned in this Part of the World, when ſome of our News-Papers were dated in 1732 and others in 1733, B
from whence he very juſtly concludes, that it will not be ſtrange if, hereafter, People ſhould be in ſome Doubt whether that Diſtemper happened in 1732 or 1733: And it will appear upon Retroſpection that there has been the ſame Reaſon for the ſame Remarks in the Papers of for- C
mer Years, printed between *New-Year's*-Day and *Lady*-Day. In order therefore to preſerve an Uniformity ſo abſolutely neceſſary in the Dates of Hiſtory; the *Remembrancer* has been at the Pains to aſcertain the Events to a greater Exact-
neſs of Time than I have yet ſeen in any D
Chronology, by reducing the *new* Stile to the *old* in the Calculation of Days, and by conforming with all other Na-
tions in beginning the Year *on the Firſt of* January.

While I was ruminating on this Sub-
ject, I could not help thinking that it E
would have contributed not a little to a clearer Underſtanding of many hiſtorical Paſſages, if all annual Elections to Offices had been made upon the Firſt of *Janua-
ry*: But this only by the Way. I cannot conclude, however, without obſerving a Cuſtom of ſome Bookſellers who are apt to run the Year forwards, ſo that I have F
ſeen Pamphlets publiſhed in *December* and even in *November*, with the enſuing Year antedated in the Title-Page; which Practice has been the Occaſion of Per-
plexity to the curious Reader, when he has lain under a Neceſſity to conſult ſome G
Books, particularly Liſts of Parliament, *&c.*

Theſe Obſervations, how trivial ſoever they may appear to ſome People at firſt Sight, are in my humble Opinion, too material to be overlooked; but whether they are Right or Wrong, is ſubmitted to Superiors, and if they think them wor-
thy of their Animadverſion, I have my H
Aim; Hiſtory will have better Guides, and our News-Papers will no longer be liable to the Ridicule of being the only Papers in the World that have not any certain Dates to ſhew when they were publiſhed.

I will take up no more of your Room than to ſubſcribe myſelf,

Your loving Couſin,

URBANUS SYLVAN.

P. S. I obſerve that ſome of our Pa-
pers are now dated 1734, the very ſame Date which they had this Time Twelve Months, others are dated 1735, and ſome dated 1734-5. 'Tis humbly queried whe-
ther it would not be more proper that all Printers agreed to diſtinguiſh this doubtful Part of the Year by the double Date of 1734-5.

To Sylvanus Urban *on his* Magazines.

An EPIGRAM.

URBAN, in thy fam'd *Magazines*
An *Æra* of new Time begins:
A Period that will know no End,
Whilſt wits know how their time to ſpend,
And mortals have it in their pow'r
To live a month in half an hour.
Here time's redeem'd with little coſt,
And not one precious moment loſt:
You add, that Danger to prevent,
Intercalary SUPPLEMENT.
No computation here appears
By ſolar or by lunar Years:
No motions of ſun, moon, or ſtar
Rule thy perpetual Kalendar.
But months compleat their brightneſs owe
To luminaries here below.
Whilſt oft thy cycle I revolve
I find one problem hard to ſolve:
No idle vacant ſpace between
Succeſſive months is to be ſeen,
And yet, ſo charming are thy pages,
Between each month there ſeem ſome ages

Mr URBAN, *Dublin, Jan.* 2, 1734-5.

AS the following Paragraph gains Credit here, and ſerves to ſhow an Inſtance of the great Fortune the *Iriſh* have in raiſing their Families, I hope you will give it a Place in your Magazine.

'WHEREAS it has been falſely reported, 'that *Thomas Kouli Kan*, the *Perſian* Gene-
'ral, is a *Burgundian* by Birth, we muſt aſ-
'ſure the Publick that he is a Native of *Ire-
'land*, and that his real Name is THOMAS 'O'ALLAGHAN, the Name of a very ancient 'Family in this Kingdom; he is a near Re-
'lation of an eminent Lawyer of this City; he 'left this Kingdom when he was a Child, 'and went to *France* where he became a 'Monk, which gave Occaſion to the falſe 'Report that he was a Native of that King-
'dom. He is well known to be remarkably 'fond of *Iriſhmen*, and to give them the 'higheſt Poſts in his Army.'

Free Briton, Jan. 2, No. 269.

Of the Growth of Popery.

THE Biſhop of *London*, in his *Circular Letter*, has aſſur'd us, that at this Time the Prieſts of *Rome* uſe uncommon Diligence in making Converts to *Popery*; (ſee p. 702.)

This is undoubtedly true; and there is ſcarcely a *Petty Coffee-houſe* in Town, where there is not a *Popiſh Lecture* read on *Sunday* Evenings, to a Set of *Apprentices*, and ſuch ſort of Perſons, to inſtruct them in the great Myſteries of Popery, the Infallibility of St *Peter's Chair*, the uninterrupted *Succeſſion of Popes*, the Schiſmatical *Separation of Proteſtant Churches*, and the ſacrilegious Nature of the *Oath of Supremacy*. I knew a Gentleman who attended many of theſe Lectures, and plied theſe *Reverend Seducers* ſo hard with Objections and Remarks, that he diſſolved ſeveral of their Societies, and carried off their Followers in Triumph; till at laſt ſome of theſe unfortunate *Miſſionaries* were ſeverely cenſur'd by their Superiors, and even ſilenced, for ſuffering the high Points of *Popiſh* Orthodoxy to be prophanely diſputed.

Of theſe Superiors, not to mention *Apoſtolical Commiſſioners* here, ſubject to the *Nuncio's* reſiding at *Paris* or *Bruſſels*, there are, by the *Pope's* Appointment, *Archbiſhops* and *Biſhops of every Dioceſe in* England *and* Ireland, who claim Epiſcopal Juriſdiction accordingly. The *Pretender* hath another *ſet of Prelates*; and as the *former* acknowledge the *Pope's Supremacy*, the latter acknowledge the *Pretender*, tho' a *Papiſt*, *ſupreme Head* of their Church, which derives itſelf from the deprived Biſhops, who fell under Incapacity at the Revolution, for not taking the Oaths to the Government, and calls itſelf the *Primitive, Apoſtolical, Nonjuring Church of* England. To theſe if we add a *Third ſet of Prelates*, who are now in legal Poſſeſſion of the ſeveral Biſhopricks, the Number amounts to at leaſt 78 Prelates, either poſſeſſing, or *pretending to*, the ſeveral Mitres in *South Britain*, beſides *ſuffragan Biſhops*, Popiſh and Nonjuring, without Number; ſo that if a Reſtoration ſhould happen, what a joſtling muſt there be of divine Rights?

The Impudence of theſe *Popiſh* and *Nonjuring* Factions, in excommunicating the Clergy of this Kingdom is aſtoniſhing; not that they ſhould practiſe it, but that it ſhould not meet with juſt Reſentment; and it is wonderful that our Reformers never excommunicated *the Pope* as amply as he excommunicated this Kingdom. Law, indeed, hath declared it *High Treaſon* to *reconcile* any one, or to be *reconciled to the Church of* Rome; and I ſhould think, to acknowledge *that a true Church*, to allow the *Validity of its Ordinations and its Marriages*, is reconciling ourſelves to it effectually.

If any one in *Great Britain*, having received Holy Orders from the *Romiſh Church*, ſhall abjure *Popery*, it ſeems incomprehenſible how he can be in Orders *after ſuch Abjuration!* or how he can be *legally capable* of Preferment unleſs he ſhall *be ordained according to Law!* Nothing is ſo inconſiſtent with the Honour and Authority of our Conſtitution, or ſo injurious to the National Church and Clergy, as the Pretenſions of *Foreign Prieſts* to the Privileges of Prieſts *ordained purſuant to the Laws of* England: and it's ſtrange, that any amongſt us ſhould be ſo unjuſt to themſelves and their Country, as to allow that *Popiſh Prieſts* are *Apoſtolically ordained*; when *theſe* never would allow the *Engliſh Clergy* to have *a valid Ordination*. I think the common Aſſent to their Claim of being a *true Church*, and the fatal Conceſſion *that we are to be* ſaved *within its Pale*, whilſt they ſo ſtrenuouſly inſiſt that all who are out of it *cannot be ſaved*, are the Arguments which have made the greateſt Impreſſions on their new Converts, and I never ſaw them routed or baffled but when they were denied; the doing of which, and our Clergy's ſhewing themſelves cordial Friends to their *Proteſtant diſſenting Brethren*, would ſtrengthen the Church of *England* againſt her *Popiſh Enemies*, and add Luſtre to the Reputation of her Clergy; for it's an irreſiſtible Argument with *Papiſts*, that if the *Church of England* condemns Separation from herſelf, ſhe is as *much* condemned for her own Separation from them. Nor can the Force of this be avoided, but by allowing to every Man a Right of judging for himſelf in the Affair of his own Salvation. (*a*)

It hath been the Merit of the *Proteſtant Diſſenters*, that they never allow'd the *Church of Rome* to be a *True Church*: and 'tis as impoſſible to reconcile the Ideas of a *True Church* and an *Idolatrous Church*, as the *Worſhip of God* and the *Worſhip of Idols*.

It's inconceiveable with what good Views it could ever be ſuggeſted, that a Church may become a Part of the Conſtitution without deriving itſelf from the Laws; and *ſenſeleſs* is that Reproach, that our Church is a *Creature of the State*, becauſe founded in the Laws of the Realm; for it's an illuſtrious Acknowledgement that they exerciſe their Power and Functions by the willing Choice of Mankind, without uſurping on the Rights of Nations, or advancing Claims againſt the Authority of the Laws; and they may ſafely and honeſtly maintain, as in Fact they ſwear, that Eccleſiaſticks of a *Foreign* Growth are not Prieſts, &c. to us: but that their Function is of itſelf as Local, as the Exerciſe of it ought to be. And in

this manner the *Engliſh Clergy* may prove that none can be admitted in *Eccleſiaſtical Characters* here, who are not inſtituted to ſuch Characters by Law.

Without adhering to this, how are they, who call themſelves *Biſhops*, or *Clergy of the Nonjuring Church*, leſs Biſhops than any other ſo called? For, if any *three* or more of the *deprived Biſhops* at the Revolution, did, after their Deprivation, join in pretended Ordinations *of Biſhops, Prieſts, &c.* how could thoſe, ſo ordained, be denied the Right of ſuch Orders, but by repoſing thoſe Orders in the Law?

On theſe Principles, that all *Chriſtians* have a Right of declaring their own Religion, and of appointing their own Miniſters, *Popery* is eaſily to be kept out of this Country. But if we imagine *a corrupt, ſuperſtitious, and idolatrous Church*, can be a *true Church*, and its Orders valid; if we allow they can ſave Souls, whilſt they maintain that all in our Communion are loſt; if we diſcourage our *Proteſtant Brethren* profeſſing Chriſtianity under the Protection of the ſame Liberty with ourſelves, we ſhall do that Diſhonour to our Church, Injuſtice to our Clergy, and Service to *Popery*, which will be of moſt dangerous Conſequence. It muſt greatly multiply *Papiſts*, to ſee *Proteſtants* treating each other uncharitably, and *Popiſh Prieſts* muſt urge this as the ſtrongeſt Objection againſt a *Proteſtant Clergy*; ſo that to ſhew (*a*) leſs Favour to the *Diſſenters* on Account of the Growth of Popery, is but a vain Pretence.

(*a*) The Author of the *Daily Courant*, Jan. 10. (which is an Exhortation to *Union* among Proteſtants, ſince *Diſputes* among them muſt tend to the Increaſe of Popery) very judiciouſly differs from this *Free Briton*, concerning the *Pronouncing* the Papiſts *damn'd*, or *Salvation not to be had in their Church*, tho' *idolatrous*. "It is, ſays he, a poor Argument ſurely ——*The Papiſts damn you*——*therefore you ought to damn them.* For tho' Chriſtians have a Right to judge for *themſelves* and of the *Doctrines* of others, it is impoſſible to judge of the *Heart*; and therefore the higheſt Preſumption to pronounce any not to be in a State of *Salvation*. Inſtead of *maintaining*, this is *plucking up*, *Liberty* by the Roots; as it moſt effectually tends to the Increaſe of Popiſh Converts, to affirm, that the Separation of the *Church* of *England* from that of *Rome* is *as much* to be condemned, as the Separation of the *Diſſenters* from the *Church of England*; and to allow this to be an *irreſiſtible* Argument with the Papiſts, is to allow the Church of England to have *as much Corruption, Idolatry, and Superſtition* in her Worſhip; to impoſe as *ſinful* and *impious* Terms of Communion as the *Romiſh* Church does. And it's very hard that the *Church of England* muſt admit this, or elſe not be deemed *cordial Friends* to her Proteſtant Brethren; ſhe does allow all the *Friendſhip* that has been claimed or deſired, on the Account of *ſcrupulous Conſciences*; and a Contention for more *favour* at this dangerous *Criſis*, muſt be a great *Weakneſs* in thoſe Diſſenters who *promote it*.

Craftſman, Jan. 4, No. 444.

Cooks *and* Authors *compar'd.*

THE Reſemblance between *Authors* and *Cooks*, probably gave Dr *King* the Hint of turning *Horace's Art of Poetry* into the *Art of Cookery*; and indeed a direct Compariſon may be made between the 2 Profeſſions. As, 1. *Cooks* are generally *cholerick*, or *ſaucy*, and are apt to lay Hands on any Body that comes in their Way. *Horace* calls *Authors*—*Genus irritabile vatum*; which may be applied to *Proſe Writers*, as well as *Poets*; for to ſpeak the Truth, there is not a more waſpiſh Race of Animals upon Earth than moſt of our modern Authors.

Of *Cooks* there are various Kinds, as well as of *Authors*. L—d *Fanny*, for Inſtance, is a *Paſtry-Cook*, who deals altogether in *Puff-paſte*, and pretty Crinkum Crankums—Dame *Oſborne* is one of thoſe *Women Cooks*, who pretend to nothing more than *plain Roaſting* and *Boiling*; nay, ſhe does this ſo ſluttiſhly, that it's ſurprizing to ſee her continued ſo long in a *Gentleman's* Service, but being an *Old Stander*, and let into the Secrets of the Family, her *Maſter* may be afraid to turn her off. Mr *Walſingham* gives himſelf the Air of a *Cook of Quality*, tho' he can only toſs up a few *Kickſhaws* without *Taſte* or *Subſtance*.——The *Cowantiers* are a ſort of *Suttlers*, who follow the Camp, and keep a dirty *Cook's Shop* for the worſt of Company. We have beſides a ſet of *anniverſary Writers*, kept as a *Corps de Reſerve*, to maintain the Poſt of Honour, and juſtify all the remarkable Blunders of the Year. Theſe reſemble thoſe *extraordinary Cooks*, who aſſiſt at great Entertainments, for *Kings* and *Perſonages of high Rank*. I, ſays *D'Anvers*, muſt likewiſe own myſelf a *political* Cook, who keep a *two penny Ordinary* every Saturday for all Comers, and I hope I dreſs nothing but what is wholeſome and agreeable to an *Engliſh* Stomach.

An *Author*, like a *Cook*, ought to have a *regular* Education, before he ſets up for himſelf; yet as *Scullions* ſometimes profeſs themſelves *Cooks*, ſo ſome commence *Authors* without learning to ſpell, or underſtanding *Grammar*.——But this is ſo tender a Point, that I can't explain myſelf, without drawing

ing the whole Posse of *ministerial Writers* on my Back.

A *good Cook* does not always serve up the *same Things*, like Mother *Osborne*, without Variation, or Propriety. In Summer, *Things of* light *Digestion*, and even *Whipt Syllabubs* and *Ice Creams* are agreeable; but towards the End of the Year People expect something more *substantial*, to warm their Blood and keep up their Spirits; and I always endeavour'd to imitate this Rule of Cookery. *Pickles* and *Sauces* are allow'd to sharpen the Appetite, and give a Relish to the Meat. But what does that *Cook* deserve, who uses *Jalop*, or *Assa fœtida*, and gives the Company a Vomit, instead of quickning their Stomachs, or pleasing their Palates? *Such Cooks* are like *those Authors*, who for want of Wit or Humour to sea on their Writings, endeavour to give a false Gusto, by throwing in *Billingsgate* and *personal Scurrility*.

It's the Privilege of *Cooks to lick their own Fingers*; i. e. to get by their Business; *Authors* have the same Right: but as a *Cook* would be hang'd if he took Money to *poison* the People; so an *Author* deserves the same Fate, who endeavours to raise himself out of Rags and Obscurity, by scribbling away the *Liberties of his Country*. So, when I see our *ministerial Advocates* writing about our *Constitution*, I think of the Old Saying, *God sends us* Meat, but *the Devil sends us* Cooks.

But to drop the Allusion; whilst my *late Correspondent* was entertaining the Publick with his excellent *Dissertations on Parties*, it was pleasant to observe, how all the *puny Dabblers in Politicks* kept pecking at him; but he, like the *noble Mastiff* in the *Spectator* contented himself with only P——ss——g at the *small Curs* that yelp'd at him——Just so, old Mother *Osborne* has been weekly pelting us with her stale Cant, that the *British* Constitution was never in more Vigour; and for Liberty, we enjoy as much as human Nature is capable of; then *asking wherein the Present royal Family have invaded our Constitution or the Laws?* At the same Time the virtuous Mr *Walsingham* endeavour'd to vindicate *Corruption*, that favourite Attribute of his Patron, and sole Expedient of his Government, from the Imputation of having destroy'd the Authority and consequently the Liberties of the *Castilian Cortes*. The grand Confederacy in the *Courant* came in to the Assistance of *these Writers*, and threw their Stink-pots at all Persons, who supposed any Defects in the *present Administration*, or denied the divine indefeazable Right of *Corruption*. *This Confederacy*, 'tis said, consists of publick spirited Gentlemen of several *Nations*, *Professions* and *Religions*, under the different Names of *Carns*, *Britannus*, *Freeman*, the *political Upholsterer*, &c. But I am most delighted with him who signs his Papers A. B. tho' I am told it should be rather A. C. However he hath been very assiduous in proving himself a fast Friend to *ministerial Dependency*, and an implacable Enemy to the *Country Interest*. Nor hath he acted inconsistently; for, as to the *first*, he has a good Place at present, and, *probably*, had a *Pension* before; as to the *second*, who can wonder a Gentleman [*in another Craftsman he is call'd great headed Knight*] should be angry at a Set of *factious Patriots*, who, by their Clamour, threw him out of his *Seat in Parliament*, and so did all in their Power, to rob him of his Employment. But as they have not succeeded in the *latter*, no doubt, he will be restor'd to the *former*, as soon as *these Persons*, who are chosen for more than *one Place* have made their *Options*; especially since the Discovery of a most horrid Plot, to *purge* us out of our *Faith*, and make us *spew up the Protestant Religion*, was entirely owing to his Sagacity, (See Vol. iv. p. 666. H. 699. Vol. iii. p. 397.) which may be easily known from his Stile, tho' he hath not affix'd to it the Signatures A. B. his *Character, as all must allow.*

This Plot, indeed, hath been, as most are, turn'd into Ridicule, and the *Discoverer* of it laugh'd at; however, he made as good a Retreat as he could, by turning the Laugh upon *those* who began with Laughing at him, and call'd them all a Parcel of Fools for believing a Word he said. This ingenious Artifice puts me in Mind of a sort of merry Wags, call'd *Biters*, who are thus describ'd by the *Spectator*. A *Biter*, says he, thinks you a *Fool*, because you do not think him a *Knave*.

As to the *Plot* itself, I must own that A. B. is not the only Person who hath alarm'd us against the Growth of *Poperyt* and Increase of *Popish Converts*; for a *great* and *eminent Prelate* hath sent a Circular Letter on the same Occasion; and the *Dissenters* have instituted a Weekly Lecture at *Salters-Hall*, for exploding the Errors and Corruptions of *Popery*. (See Vol. iv. p. 702. C.)

From the **Daily Courant**, Jan. 8.

In Answer to the foregoing Craftsman.

THE *Courantier* mentions a *Melancholy-Man* in *Arlington-Street*, going to *Franklin's* in *Covent-Garden* to *Cook up* the above Craftsman; he supposes, it might be pick'd out of some Old Manuscript of his *Grandfather's* or *Great Grandfather's*, by profession a *Cook*, and that his Father and himself were bred in the *Kitchen* and had *lick'd their own Fingers*. That this Gentleman by his Char-

rafter might ſign properly A. C. ſince all muſt allow no *Political* Writer can have a better and clearer *Title* to it. "I muſt confeſs, ſays the *Courantier* to this Writer on *Cookery*, I cannot boaſt of a *regular Education* under an experienc'd Maſter, having never had the Happineſs of *your Worſhip*'s Acquaintance, which was indeed my own Fault; a Kinſman and Nameſake of yours (ſince dead) having been ſo Generous to offer me both his and your Aſſiſtance, in a certain *Publick Affair*, which I had ſo little grace as to *refuſe*; If I miſtake not, *your Worſhip* was one of the *Yelping Curs* that follow'd the *Maſtiff*, who ſneak'd off after worrying the *Catalans*, did you dignify him with the Title of *Noble* in thoſe Days? for God'ſake how do you *two* look upon one another now?—As to the Gentleman your Rage is levell'd at, he will never be aſham'd to have his *Character* and *Family* put in the Balance with yours; it's well known how he was prefer'd to the *Employment* he enjoys; he always has and will act a *Conſiſtent Part*; not contract a *Friendſhip* with Perſons to day, whom yeſterday he ſtigmatiz'd as *Traytors* to their Country; and he is proud to be reproached for the Pains he takes in detecting the Calumnies of licentious Pens againſt the *beſt* of Princes and the *mildeſt* of Governments."

Fog's Journal, Jan. 4, No. 322.

Dutch Policy.

THE States-General, in their late Aſſembly, having ſhewn a great Tenderneſs for their Subjects, by reſolving to make no Additions to their Land or Naval Forces, a Thought or two may be proper upon the Policy of that induſtrious Hive.

'Tis ſaid there's a Party in *Holland*, deſirous of a Statholder; that this Party conſiſts of a few Wealthy, Idle, Luxurious Perſons, who, ſuppoſing a Statholder would ſoon end in a King, want a Court to loiter in, and by playing the Sycophant, hope to be rais'd above their Betters, which they cannot expect under a Common-wealth, without Perſonal Merit. Secondly, this Party conſiſts of ſuch Military People, who had rather get Regiments and Governments, by flattering and pimping, than by lying in Trenches and Storming Towns. But if the States go on to have this Regard for the Eaſe of their Subjects, the People will ſcarce wiſh a Change.

Solomon tells us of four Things, which are ſmall, but full of Wiſdom, *viz.* the *Piſmire*, *Graſshopper*, *Coney*, and *Spider*. To theſe ſome Political Writers have compar'd this Commonwealth.

"Firſt, ſay they, they reſemble *Piſmires* "for their Providence and Forecaſt, in that "they make their Country the Storehouſe "of *Chriſtendom*; every Nation, ſome time "or other, in a Scarcity, has been oblig'd "to buy their own Corn back from the *Hol-* "*landers*, at an advanced Price.

A "They imitate the *Graſshopper*; for as "thoſe Creatures ſwarm abroad in Sum- "mer, ſo do the *Dutch* in Fiſhing Seaſons."

"In Self-preſervation they are like the Coney, which burroughs under Ground, and works itſelf into a Fortification amidſt Rocks or Hills. Tho' there be no Rocks in *Holland*, or ſcarce a Stone under Ground, B yet have theſe People made Artificial Rocks, *i. e.* ſtrong Holds and Fortifications, in which they defended themſelves againſt all the Powers of *Spain*, when that Monarchy ſeem'd too powerful for all the reſt of *Europe*. Nay, they have gain'd a conſiderable C Tract of Land out of the Sea, which they maintain at a conſtant Charge by ſtrong Mounds and Banks.

Laſtly, they are like Spiders, which having no Materials of their own, work a moſt curious Manufacture out of their own Bowels. So the *Hollanders*, in a Country which produces nothing to work upon, yet furniſh D Strangers with the Product of the various Climates of the World, which they procure with ſo much Labour, that it may properly be ſaid, they work it out of their own Bowels. One of their thriving Maxims is, that no Moiſture Fructifies or Manures like the Dew of Sweat."

The Cauſe of this Induſtry of the *Hollanders*, is Frugality; Profuſe and Extravagant E People never are induſtrious; Rapine and Plunder are more ſuitable to their Genius. The Frugality here meant is that which relates to the Management of the Publick Revenues, which in *Holland* is done by ſuch few Hands, who have ſuch ſmall Salaries, that it may be truly ſaid the People's Money is applied to the Support of the State.

If they had had a grand Penſionary, or F other chief Magiſtrate, who was a Pilferer; if they were obliged to pay great Sums Yearly on Pretence of Publick Service, and ſhould ſee thoſe Sums drawn away by Jobs, ſunk under the Article of ſecret Service, or diſtributed in Bribes to form a Party, their G Induſtry would probably have forſaken them long ago; and they would not have given the Fruits of their Labours for the Support of a bad Government.

It was by Integrity and Frugality, with reſpect to the Publick, that this State ſupported itſelf, and increas'd its ſtrength, even in a continual War of 60 Years, during H which they extended their Commerce, grew in Wealth, and did not run a Shilling in Debt. It ſhews what prodigious Things may be done by wiſe Heads and clean Hands.

M

mpare this with the Condition of Country, which, during a conſider-ſon of Peace and Tranquillity, declin'd merce, Wealth, and Honour, it is ſay, which is moſt ſurpriſing.

r Corruption ſhould creep into that wealth, the People will ſoon loſe all for their Form of Government; ll be for Setting up a Statholder, or g elſe; for they will not long bear preſſion inſeparable from a corrupt ment. From hence it may be in-at no Honeſty and Frugality, in Re-the Publick Revenues, rais'd this will continue its Liberties, till the Vices ſhall deſtroy it.

teſman and Patriot diſtinguiſh'd.

teſman, is one, who by being per-ly acquainted with the Laws of Na-ol Nations, knows how to act for reſt and Security of his Country, to her againſt Foreign Powers, and ſtalance at Home betwixt Property gative.

teſman is the Reverſe of this Cha-s to be conſider'd as a great Miniſter pens to be a Stranger to all this olitical Knowledge, as well as un-in Active Honeſty. He may have iniſtration at the Treaſury and Ro-n his Hands, and having a moſt Soul, may have Intereſts diſtinct ſe of the Publick. The Nature and nce of his Employment may make Property for the Meaſures of a and conſequently the Province and of carrying Matters in the Se-ll ſway more with him, than the Conſideration of the Publick Wel-

ſter's Intereſts are interwoven with, r'd to, thoſe of his Country; he in-with Factions and the Embroilments n, only becauſe his Country wants); he would ſcorn to give up the ranch of Property to the moſt temp-but chuſes to fall with his Country Comfort of an unblemiſh'd Inno-

niſman, who has only Ambition ſire at Heart, is meerly a Court at, as *Shakeſpear* phraſes it, ſoaks ng's Countenance, Rewards, and s. *But ſuch Officers*, ſays the ſame *King beſt Service in the End*, —— *he like an Apple in the Corner of his mouth'd to be laſt ſwallow'd*, —— *eds what they have glean'd, it is ing them, and then, Sponge, thus in.*

Univerſal Spectator, Jan. 4. No. 316.

Of the Abuſe of Words.

Mr Stamaſtic,

WORDS are of themſelves *nothing*, till they receive a Reputation from the *Meaning* they convey. It was therefore the *Idea* that firſt Created the *Word*, till *Words* by not being rightly underſtood began to convey *falſe Ideas*, and ſo gave the firſt Riſe to the *Abuſe* of them.

In *Divinity*, there is not a *Word* of any Importance which has not been torture'd a Thouſand ways, and defin'd, and explain'd, till the original Meaning was quite loſt.

With regard to a Civil Senſe, the Word *King*, which ſignifies only a Ruler over a People for their general *Intereſt*, has loſt its Primitive *mild* Meaning in moſt Parts of the World, except *Great Britain*, and ſerves only to convey an *Idea* of an *abſolute Deſpotick* National *Bully*.

The Title of *Lord* conveys to Perſons without Reflection, a Superiority in Natural *Endowments* as well as Fortune; but Perſonal Merit is the only true Nobility, and the Lord, Knight or Squire, who inherits the *Dignities*, without the Virtues, of his Anceſtors, is but a deſpicable Creature.

Indeed there is no judging of Men from *Names* and *Titles*. *Virtue* and *Good Nature* therefore ought to be priz'd, when they accompany the loweſt Fortune; and *Folly* and *Knavery* ſhould be ſcorn'd, tho' found in the *higheſt*.

Crito.

London Journal, Jan. 4. No. 830.

THE Writer of a Letter to *Mr Osborne*, points out ſome Abſurdities and Contradictions in the *Craftſman*, (See V. iv. p. 655.)

The Diſſertator on Parties admits, "that "the Laws, anciently, were made *without the* "*Conſent of the People*; and that the Govern-"ment was entirely *Monarchical* and *Ariſto-"cratical*, without any Exerciſe of Democra-"tical Power;" "yet aſſerts, that neither "*Kings* nor *Lords*, nor *Both* together, could "prevail over *them*, (the *People*) But ſtill the "*Law* remained *Arbiter* both of *King* and "*People*, and the Parliament, ſupreme *Ex-"pounder* and *Judge*, both of it and them."

Again, he ſays, "*Parliaments* were never "*interrupted*, nor the *Right* of any Elect "*taken away*." Yet preſently affirms, that "from the *Norman Æra*, *and long after-"wards*, *Kings*, *Lords*, and the *Church*, were "the *great Proprietors*, held the *Commons* in "no ſmall Subjection, and ſeem to have "*governed without much Regard to them*, or "to *their Concurrence*?" — Again, having affirm'd this, he adds, "that the Regard "which was not paid them at firſt, the

"*Kings*,

" *Kings, Lords* and *Church* found it neceſſary " to pay them *in a ſhort time.*"

The *Pomp* of this Author's Quotations in ſeveral Languages, and his *Extraordinary Application* of them brings to Mind thoſe Lines of Mr *Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm*,

A Bookiſh Blockhead, ignorantly read,
With Loads of learned Lumber in his Head.

What makes this Character applicable to him is, his having pick'd up that famous Maxim in Politicks, that *Power follows Property*, and *magiſterially* retailed it; yet is ſo far from having any Perception of the Truth of it, that he has *Demonſtrated the contrary.* " *Property*, ſays he, *and Power by Conſequence*, " *have changed Hands ſince the* Norman " *Æra*:" Yet immediately after ſays, " that " Authority, that Weight in the Balance " of Power, which *Property did not give*, " the Commons ſoon acquir'd *by their Numbers*, by the great Diſorders in the State, " and by the Civil Wars."

But this Maxim, ſo commonly received, is a Miſtake. The *King*, *Houſe of Lords*, and *all the Burroughs* of *Great Britain*, have far from an equal Share of the *Property* of the Kingdom, and yet their Weight in the Balance of Power is indiſputably greater than all the reſt. Nay, according to Sir *William Temple*, all the Power of the Government in *Amſterdam* is lodged in 36 Perſons, who are not the Richeſt in the Town.

Some time ago the *Craftſman* inſulted you (Mr. *Oſborne*) for ſaying, that the *Antient Conſtitution was founded in an Over-balance of Property in the Kings, Lords, and Church.* (See V. iv. p. 186. E.) yet now confeſſes, that *King, Lords*, and *Church* were, in thoſe Days, the *Great Proprietors*; and that, by the *Nature of Tenures*, as well as by the *Bulk* of their Eſtates, they held the *Commons in Subjection.*

In the Paper, laſt referr'd to, the *Craftſman* affirms, " that by the *Doms-day Book* " it appear'd, the Crown was not poſſeſſed " of *One Tenth* of the Lands of *England*:" But thoſe were only *Demeſne Lands* of the Crown; almoſt all the other great Eſtates in the Kingdom *were held of the Crown by Knights Service*, as Dr. *Cowell* ſays in his *Inſtitutes*, *Feudum fere nullum eſt paulo pinguius, quod ſervitio militari non aſtringitur*: And he might have learnt from that *puzzled Author*, *Nathaniel Bacon*, that *Wardſhip*, *Marriage*, and *Relief* were incident to this Tenure. It's well known the *Conqueror* inſtituted 60,000 *Knights Fees*; which, by the loweſt Valuation, amount to more than 10 Millions a Year of our Money.

To conclude this Argument of the *Power and Property* enjoy'd by the Crown upon the *Norman Entry*, and the State of our Government for above 140 Years after, I ſhall produce an unexceptionable *Authority*, namely, that renowned Antiquary Sir *Robert Cotton*, who, in his *Poſthuma*, publiſh'd by *Howell*, p. 14, affirms, " That before the 6th of " King *John*, we ſeek in vain for any Coun- A " cil of Commons; the firſt we gather, tho' " darkly, by the Record, was in that Year; " before, they needed not care to adviſe with " the *Commons*, in Publick Aſſembly; eve- " ry Man by his *Tenure*, held himſelf to " His great Lord's Will, whoſe Preſence was " ever required in thoſe great Councils, and " in *whoſe Aſſent* his *dependent Tenants Aſ-* B " *ſent* was ever included." Again, p. 13. " The People brought under by the rod of " *William* and his Followers to Vaſſalage " could not poſſeſs, in public Councils, the " Right of their former Liberties. Taxes " were aſſeſſed on the Common People by " the Conſent of their Lords, who were " *quot domini, tot tyranni.*" Let every in- C different Perſon judge, then how, as the Diſſertator ſays, the *Law* and the *Parliament* could remain *Arbiters* of King and People.

Gubbitee Journal, Jan. 9. No. 263.

Of Quack Doctors.

D *Mr Bavius*,

IT is long ſince you heard from me, but I ſhall give you no Reaſon for it; only in the Language of the Author of the *Bee*, who every Week elegantly tells us, the Cauſe was *from certain Perſons, for certain Reaſons, ſuch as were never before heard of in a* E *free Nation*; yet I muſt tell you the Reaſon of this Epiſtle is, becauſe you have troubled your Head about the learned Mr *Ward*, (ſee V. iv. p. 616.) whoſe Abilities and great Succeſs are too well known amongſt the Undertakers, Coffin-makers, and Sextons, to be blaſted by your ſlanderous Pen. If he can kill by one *Drop* only, whilſt others muſt fill Vials and Quart Bottles to do it, it ſhews him the greater Artiſt. I ſay, a *Quack* is a very uſeful Perſon in a Commonwealth, eſpecially, if it's too populous as ours is; and, to encourage Adepts, I think ought to be encouraged by a Charter, and Mr *Ward* to be the firſt Maſter of the Com- F pany.

It is with Pleaſure I reflect on the many uſeful Quacks of this City for 40 Years paſt. The firſt was Dr *Tom Saffold*, the Heel-maker, who made *Clap-curing* his ſole Buſineſs, and uſed to publiſh his Bills in Verſe, G thus:

Here's *Saffold's* Pills, much better than the reſt,
Deſervedly have gain'd the Name of beſt:

H

A

eighteen Pills, for eighteen Pence,
:oo cheap, in any Man's own Senſe.

him, upſtarted Sir *W-m Read*,
.nk, Occuliſt, and ſworn Operator
Eyes. Tho' he could not read a
at he was Knighted, and kept a
I think his Original was a Tay-
ler.
tead up popped honeſt *Roger Grant*
r, of whom a Friend of mine once

ſty ſure was in a ſurprize,
was very ſhort ſighted;
Tinker was ſworn to look after
[her Eyes,
: Mountebank *Read* was knighted.

l the Vanity to have his Picture
Copper; he preſented one of theſe
end of mine, who paſted it up in
of Office, with theſe Lines un-

he Picture of a brazen Face,
Lumber of this ſtinking Place.
, firſt his Scene of Life began;
ing, he ſet up for Cunning Man:
ing Luck, puts on a new Diſguiſe,
pretends, that he can mend your
[Eyes:
rſpect, that like a Tinker true,
repairs one Eye, he puts out two.

him flouriſhed the very ingenious
r, the Fortune-teller, of *Moor-*
ho, for 2 *d.* diſpenſed as much
.nne as was richly worth 22 *d.*
ſame Fields ſprung up the ſtutter-
Doctor, who being aſked how he
be ſo, ſtuttered an Anſwer thus,
ab——*why is any Ma——man*
——born a Do——do——Doctor?
——ſo, then I am an na——be-
rn——Doctor? an't I?
the ſame Time appeared another
ntleman, a Fortune-teller, who in
aſſured us, he had been the Coun-
the Counſellors of ſeveral King-
at he had the Seed of the true Ko-
n, and alſo had a *Glaſs*. I once
a great *Adept*, whom I found very
bby, ignorant, and ſilly.
'eeks ſince ſprung up the learned
ck, who inſtructed us to cure our-
th *cold Water* and *ſtew'd Prunes*,
was ſilenced by Men of ſuperior

mmend me to Dr *Anodyne*, who
his Ground longeſt, and has the
Way to put off his Jackets of any
. One Year he informs us *gratis*,
Woodcocks and *Cuckoos* go annual-
Moon; another Year he preſents

us *gratis*, with an Almanack cramm'd with many valuable Secrets; particularly one Receipt to choak the *Bugs*, and another to make *Sack Whey*. His Necklace might be of great Uſe to thoſe that breed Geeſe, to hang about the Neck of every Goſling, to make them breed their Teeth without pain. And however ſome may ſay he buys broken Marrow bones of the Butchers to make his *Necklaces*, I rather think he drills them out of the Jaw-bone of an Aſs.

But let us deſcend to that famous Doctor, who has taught us to make a Soup, a Haſh, a Fricaſſee, of *Quickſilver*, which you may ſwallow, and ſh——out, and ſwallow again 50 Times, till you are cured, but when that will be, no body can tell. And ſince a more ingenious Gentleman has ſhewn the Abſurdity and Danger of that Practice, 'tis hop'd, that as the Doctor is a Scholar, a Gentleman, and no Quack, he will ſee his Error.

I ſhall only add, that altho' I think you have done well in expoſing Mr *Ward's* Malpractice, yet take care he don't ſue you for *Scandalum Quicksilvernum*; and conclude with this Advice to all who are inclined to take this old new revived Remedy.

Before you take his *Drop* or *Pill*,
Take leave of *Friends*, and make your Will.

Democritus.

See 1733 p. 417

Free Britain, Jan. 9, No. 270.

IN the *Daily Poſt-Boy* of Jan. 7. is the following Advertiſement, viz. *On the Day of the Meeting of the Parliament will be publiſhed*, "The *Grand Accuſer* the Greateſt "of all *Criminals*, Part 2. An Argument "ſhewing, that a Man who endeavour'd to "ſhoot you thro' the Head 20 Years ago, "ought not to be regarded, when he informs "you that *One* is deſigning to knock out "your Brains with a Brickbat, but that "you ought to let *Him* knock out your "Brains, rather than owe your Life to "the other's Information."

This is the Caſe of the late L—— B——ke, as ſtated by the Cabal, whence this Advertiſement viſibly comes, who are moſt uneaſy at ſeeing his Conduct laid open; and we are to learn from it, that 20 Years ago he actually endeavour'd our Deſtruction; that the Gentlemen now in the Miniſtry would not ſuffer him to deſtroy us; that he, in return, is accuſing them of deſigning to do us ſome Miſchief; and that he is to be believed in his Charge, notwithſtanding the Infamy of his Character, or his Malice againſt the Miniſters whom he accuſes.

Thus it is agreed by his miſs *Apologiſt*, that he would have murder'd us, that he

could

would have ſhot the Body Politick *thro' the Head*; or, in other Words, have deſtroyed the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*. Now what hath this Gentleman done in the Courſe of 20 Years, to convince us, that he, who was once ſo deep in the Deſign of our Deſtruction, is to be truſted with our Safety, and to be believed againſt thoſe who ſaved us, when he would have deſtroyed us?

That he may have the full Meaſure of Juſtice, I ſhall, ſays *W.* recite the *Tenor of his Actions within theſe* 20 *Years paſt*, and leave the World to judge what Alteration hath been produced in his Nature.

Here Mr *Walſingham*, relates the ſeveral Circumſtances (which have been mention'd before, as the Reader may find turning to our Indexes) of *B*——'s Hiſtory, and of his requiting by every Injury to his *Fame*, Sr *R. W*——*e*'s good Nature in recommending him to the H. of Commons, from whence he infers, that *B*——*e* is one whom Oaths cannot bind, or Benefits oblige, and who would dethrone the Prince to whom he hath ſworn, or the Government to which he hath ſued, from a certain *villainous Impatience* of Nature, which knows not how to ſupport itſelf under the Burthen of *Allegiance*, or of *Human Gratitude*.

Craftſman, Jan. 11. No. 445.

Mr. *Danvers*'s Dream.

AFter taking a Sprig of the Herb *Nepenthes* I fell aſleep, dream'd, and found myſelf on the Banks of a moſt delightful River, amidſt a numerous and ſplendid Aſſembly of Perſons, who were diſtinguiſh'd by different Robes, as well as Aſpect, ſome of them look'd with an Air of Defiance and Contempt, like the *proud Philiſtine* in his brazen Armour. Others diſcover'd a Mixture of Modeſty and publick Spirit, Diffidence and Reſolution, like the *great Roman Patriot*, who reſolv'd to ſave, or periſh with his Country. Whilſt I was conſidering theſe venerable Objects, their Eyes were turn'd towards a moſt *auguſt Perſonage*, with a Crown on his Head, who advanc'd with a ſlow, majeſtick Gait, and plac'd himſelf on a Throne at the upper End of the Room; ſoon another Groupe of Gentlemen, in plain Habits, appear'd at the lower End, when the *great Perſon* addreſs'd them in the following heavenly Manner.

Bleſs'd, ſhall ye ſay, be this Day, and the Fruits thereof! For on this Day have I heard the Voice of my People, and inclined mine Ears to their Complaints. They ſhall have reſt from their Sorrows, and from their Fears; yea, I will eaſe Them of their hard Bondage, under which they have groan'd, and the Abominations of Thoſe, who have committed Evil in my Name ſhall be done away. Wherefore rejoice, O ye Servants of the People; *for the Rod of* Him, *that ſmote Them ſhall be broken, his Burthen ſhall be taken from off their Shoulders, and his Yoke from off their Necks*; for He ſaith by the Strength of *my Hand* I have done it, and by my *Wiſdom*; for I am *prudent*; and I have removed the Bounds of the People; I have robbed their Treaſures; and put down their Inhabitants like a *valiant Man*. My Hand hath found as a Neſt, the *Riches of the People*; and as one gathereth Eggs, that are left, have I gathered all the Earth.——*But I ſay, Woe unto* that Man, *who hath done all this mighty Miſchief! and vaunteth Himſelf in his own Corruptions: Woe unto the* Man, *who hath endeavour'd to turn the Hearts of the People againſt me, and made my Name a By-word amongſt the Nations. Curſed, I ſay, ſhall He be; for his Miſdoings are no longer hidden from mine Eyes, his Iniquities are grown ripe for Vengeance, and my Wrath is kindled up againſt Him.*—— *Let all the People therefore rejoice and be glad; for the* Extortioner *is at an End, the* Spoiler *ceaſed, the* Oppreſſor *is removed from before the* King, *and his Throne ſhall be eſtabliſhed in Righteouſneſs.*

This Speech, no leſs unexpected than it was gracious, occaſion'd different Emotions amongſt the ſeveral Members. *Thoſe*, who ſhew'd that modeſt Magnanimity and Reſolution beforementioned, receiv'd it with inexpreſſible Joy and Gratitude. Whilſt *Theſe*, who diſcover'd ſuch an indecent Haughtineſs and Confidence in their Looks, ſtar'd at each other with viſible Marks of Aſtoniſhment. *One Man* in particular, whom I found to be the Perſon mark'd out in the *royal Speech*, turn'd pale with Horror, and endeavour'd to ſteal off thro' the Croud; but he was immediately ſeiz'd, and brought trembling back to the Tribunal of the Aſſembly: where He was charg'd with a black Complication of Crimes and Follies, equally pernicious to his *King* and his Country; of Treachery, Peculation, Blundering, Oppreſſion, falſe Information, and moſt abominable Corruption. The *Followers of his Proſperity*, and even the *Creatures of his Power*, diſown'd their Obligations, and gave Him up to the publick Reſentment. We were Friends to his *Perſon*, ſaid They, but Strangers to his *Crimes*; and if He is really guilty, let Him ſuffer. At the ſame Time, his *actual Accomplices*, and the *known Partakers of his Crimes* attempted to ſave Themſelves, by impeaching Him, and appeared the moſt buſy in his Proſecution. *One* of them depoſed, that the *Priſoner at the Bar* had brib'd Him to become Evidence in a *Plot*, which He had trump'd up, and ſwear to a long Catalogue of Particulars, which he knew no more of than the Perſon accuſed——*Another* de-

declared he had been employed by him in the Diſpoſition of *Places*, Eccleſiaſtical, Civil and Military, which were always ſold to the beſt Bidders; and gave in a Liſt of the Particulars.——A *third* made Oath he had been his *Broker*, and opened ſuch a Scene of myſterious Iniquity as no Puniſhment can ſufficiently atone.——A *fourth* owned himſelf his *Agent in the Country*, for corrupting *Boroughs*, and *Returning Officers*, naming the Sums expended therein.--A *fifth*, that he was *Paymaſter of his Penſions in Town*, to an immenſe Sum within 12 or 14 *Years* paſt. He delivered in a Liſt of Names which occaſioned a viſible Conſternation in many Perſons preſent.-----A *ſixth* diſcovered Frauds in the *Revenue*, and Payment of the *publick Debts*, particularly the *Army*; by which he put above a *Million of Money* into his Pockets, and his Creatures.——A *ſeventh*, ſeveral other Frauds, under Colour of *foreign Subſidies*, and *Patents for coining baſe Money*; one of which was that the *Perſon accus'd* had not only ſold his Maſter's Honour for a large Sum, but taking a *Bond* for it, and finding Payment ſtopt, upon the Conditions not being made good, he put off *this Bond* as ſo much ready Money to *one of his corrupt Agents*; nay, broke thro' the *Rules of Law*, to prevent Diſcovery, and gave Evidence upon Oath, which favoured very ſtrongly of *Prevarication*, at leaſt, if nothing worſe.---- What a Complication of Wickedneſs was here in one Tranſaction; *Deceptio Regis*, or evil Counſel, Self-Corruption, Subornation of Bribery, fraudulent Dealing, Perverſion of Juſtice, and Suſpicion of falſe Evidence?

Multitudes of other Perſons were ready to confirm the Oppreſſion, Fraudulency and Corruption of his *domeſtick Adminiſtration*; but as that Point was thought to be ſufficiently proved already. They proceeded to an Examination of his *Conduct abroad*; which appeared to be not only as black as the *other*, but ſo monſtrouſly weak and even childiſh, that one would think none but a *Madman*, or an *Ideot*, could have been guilty of it. He was convicted of having entangled his Country in *Treaties*, which were ſo far from *executing Themſelves*, that every Body, except *Himſelf* and his *Creatures*, immediately ſaw they had a direct Tendency to obſtruct the very Ends, for which They were calculated. It was proved beyond Contradiction that He had negotiated his Country out of a State of *abſolute Peace, Independency* and *Credit* amongſt her Neighbours, into a State of *ſcandalous Dependency on almoſt every little Power about Her*, and into the Neceſſity of engaging in a *War*, or the Danger of ſeeing *one great Potentate* overrun all the reſt, at a Time when it was impoſſible to ſupport the Expences of a *War* without ſtripping off the very Skins of the People, as well as their Fleeces.—In ſhort, it appear'd, upon a full Enquiry into his Conduct that nothing but his immediate Removal would be able to retrieve it.

Some dark Proceedings were likewiſe hinted at, with Relation to the *Prince* Himſelf; but as there was already ſufficient Matter alledg'd againſt Him, it was thought adviſeable, for his Majeſty's Honour, to reſerve them for his private Information.

The *Priſoner* was now call'd upon to make his Defence; but he had very little beſides the common Cant of *great Offenders* in his Circumſtances; *that He always intended well; and if He had done any Thing wrong, as very probably He might, He hoped it would be imputed to unavoidable Accidents, or the Infirmities of human Nature.* Then, with a ſordid Abjectneſs of Spirit, He threw Himſelf upon the Mercy and Compaſſion of his Judges.

Upon This, it was immediately reſolved, with one Voice, that he was guilty of the Charge, and tho' his Crimes certainly deſerved *Death*, it was thought proper to inflict only *certain Pains and Penalties* upon him, which he had firſt brought into Practice, and thereby juſtify'd them in his own Caſe.

The News of this *great Deliverance* was no ſooner communicated to the People, than they expreſſed their Joy upon it by Bonfires, Illuminations, ringing of Bells, and loud Conclamations of *Long live the King, and may his royal Progeny reign over us for ever!*

The Prompter, Number V.

The PROMPTER intermixing ſeveral Subjects in the ſame Paper, and carrying one into ſeveral, we have ſelected from the following what relates to the Fair Sex.

And oh! in vain from fate we fly,
Since firſt, or laſt, as all muſt die;
So 'tis as much decreed above,
That firſt, or laſt, we all muſt love. L. Lanſd.

Of Love and Beauty.

THESE Papers being devoted to my fair Readers, I believe 'tis needleſs to ſue for their Attention—they are too nearly concerned, to be indifferent. Nothing is more generally believed by all, to be known, and yet is in fact leſs underſtood, than *Love*. As Plants take a Tincture from the Soil they grow in, Love receives a Colouring from the Lover's Temper; hence the Platonick, and Senſual; Jealous, and Indifferent; the Conſtant, and Roving; the Over-warm, and Too-cool; the Diſintereſted, that has the Happineſs of the Object beloved in view, and the Intereſted, that only conſults his own.

The different Notions conceiv'd of Love, make a Satisfactory Definition almoſt Impoſſible, we are too apt to think That only juſt which we feel ourſelves, not conſidering if the Object of our Senſation be improper, the Senſation itſelf is improper too.

The true and only Object of Love, is Beauty; he only therefore that can *taſte* Beauty, can *feel* Love; Beauty being of two kinds, *mental* and *corporeal*, Love cannot be the Reſult of one only; a Savage may taſte the Laſt, yet have no Idea of the firſt, but

none can taſte the Firſt, without having both the Idea and Capability of the Laſt. The Cue for my pretty Readers is not to be led by the Eye alone. I don't offer the oppoſite Caution, they ſeldom take Pains to diſcover a *beautiful Mind* thro' a *homely Mask*; whereas it's inconceivable what Pains they take to find Beauties in a Mind prettily lodg'd. Nay, ſome ſit down contented in the Houſe, tho' 'tis without Inhabitants, or what's worſe, haunted by an evil Spirit; but to Encourage their looking in, tho' the Outſide's untempting, I dare aſſure them, that the greater a Man's *Senſe* is, the higher will his Sentiments of Love be, and his Paſſion the the more permanent.

Were you, ye fair, but cautious whom you truſt;
Did you but know, how ſeldom fools *are juſt,*
So many of your ſex would not, in vain,
Of perjur'd man, and broken vows, complain.
Of all the various wretches love has made,
How few *have been, by* men of ſenſe, *betray'd!*
Convinc'd by reaſon, they *your pow'r confeſs,*
Pleas'd to be happy, as you're pleas'd to bleſs;
And, conſcious *of your Worth, can never love you* leſs. Rowe.

Hitherto I have talk'd of Love as a Philoſopher, but may hereafter interſperſe Sentiments, more agreeable to the Ladies. In the mean time, I preſent them with two different Pictures of Beauty drawn from the Life. When I behold *Miranda*, adorn'd with Beauty, Youth, and Innocence, the loveliеſt Complexion, enrich'd with the moſt regular, pleaſing Features, warm'd with the pureſt Blood; When I read in her *Eyes* the Thoughts that ſwell her Boſom, and give her Soul to my View; when ſhe adds Words to Looks, that never contradict each other; and blends, in her Behaviour, *Complacency*, true *Regard*, decent *Mirth*, and agreeable Sobriety: How ineſtimable muſt ſuch a Companion be! But when I view her Siſter *Belinda*, her Form indeed equal in Beauty to *Miranda*'s, but animated only with a Conſciouſneſs of her own Beauty; Pride or Scorn ever peeping out of her Eyes, and Folly ſpeaking out of her Mouth, her very Motion accompanied with a viſible Affectation; and tending to inſpire Love, that ſhe may exerciſe Tyranny, all her Actions ting'd with Self-Love, and want of Regard for every one elſe—I am concern'd that Beauty ſhould act ſo unnatural a Part, as to turn it's Arms againſt, and kill itſelf.

PROMPTER IX. *Of* Widows.

THE fair Sex may be rang'd under three Claſſes—*Maids*, *Wives*, and *Widows*; the Danger, that threatens the firſt Claſs is from *Curioſity*, the ſecond from *Knowledge*, the third from *Remembrance*, or *Curioſity* broad-awake. The laſt, as being in my Judgment the moſt dangerous Situation, indeed a downright State of War, I ſhall conſider firſt.

THE Point then to be canvaſſed, in favour of Widows, is, *whether that* Decency *that ought to accompany ev'ry Woman's Actions, is not a little violated by a ſecond Marriage?* —— I exclude from my Deciſion all Widows paſt the Age when Paſſion is becoming, and adds a Grace to Beauty, or that are loaded with a numerous Offspring whoſe Intereſt a ſecond Match might *hurt*; for the firſt of theſe ought to have no *Paſſion* at all, and the ſecond to tranſfer *it* to her Children.--- The Queſtion then is, *Whether a Lady, yet in the Age of Paſſion and Beauty, ought to marry again?* —

There are Perſons in the World, that think it is impoſſible to *love twice*; whence they conclude a ſecond Match a *Violation of Decency, without any Excuſe.*--- If it were true, that it is impoſſible to *love twice*, I wou'd allow the Inference; but I am of ſo very different an Opinion, that I think that Perſon that *once* has *loved*, moſt in danger of *loving again*, ſince, eſpecially in the Fair Sex, there is a Softneſs of Nature that excludes *Inſenſibility*, which (tho' the Object that firſt turn'd it into Love is gone for ever) ſtill lives in the ſame Breaſt, and *is*, and *ought* to be open to the ſame Poſſibility of Change. ---For a Woman to ſit down, and ſtudy to embitter the remaining Part of her Life, by denying herſelf a Society, the moſt natural State of Happineſs for her, becauſe ſhe once was happy in it, has, beſides a Contradiction of Reaſon, that Species of *Frowardneſs* in it (to uſe a whimſical Compariſon) that is remarkable in Children, who refuſe to play with one Toy, becauſe the other is taken away.--- I am not for refuſing a Woman that generous and tender Regard due to the Memory of a Man, whom either Love, or Gratitude, may have made dear to her; but if ſhe puſhes it to inward Uneaſineſs and Diſcontent, ſhe *goes out of Character*, and wants prompting into a *right* Knowledge of herſelf, and *Part ſhe is to act.*

The Caſe then that I wou'd give to Widows, is, To marry again, when they find a Perſon from whom they have Reaſon to expect Happineſs; but I ſtrictly enjoin them to aſſociate the *Mind's* Eye with the *Body's* in ſearching for this *Perſon.*

PROMPTER XV. *Of* Wives.

THERE is a Story told of Archbiſhop *Cranmer*, very humourous, and inſtructive; I ſhall relate it here for the Benefit of *Wives.*

The Archbiſhop had a Niece, whom he married to a Gentleman ev'ry way her Equal. The Wedding Day was ſolemniz'd with great Pomp, and Splendour; after which, according to Cuſtom, the new married Pair were left at Night alone. The next Morning the good Archbiſhop went into the Bed-Chamber and told them, he had a *Preſent* to make them. ——They were impatient to ſee *what* it was that he held under his

See P. 695.

his *Robe*. The Husband thought it ſome *Grant of Lands*. or *Employment* of *Honour*, The Wife ſome rich *Diamond Necklace*, or other *precious Ornament* —— The Archbiſhop perſiſted in concealing his *Preſent*, till they both promiſed him, *Never to wear it at the ſame Time*, and then pulled out a *Fool's Cap*.

I *ſhall* not dwell on the Surprize of the young Couple, but proceed to lay down as a Maxim, with the Archbiſhop, that when two People come together for Life, they will one Time or other, be entitled to wear the *Fool's Cap*. This then being unavoidable in the married State, the only Buſineſs the *Prompter* can have, is, to give them the proper *Cue* to prevent their putting *it* on at the ſame time.

The Fair Sex have two Reaſons to induce them to change their Conditions, ——The firſt, Inclination for one particular Perſon; or, as they call it *Love*. The other, to get out of the Hands of Fathers and Mothers, and to be *their own Miſtreſſes*.

I ſhall ſpeak to the firſt in another Paper.

As to the other *viz. The becoming their own Miſtreſſes by Marriage*;—when Ladies interpret this into *abſolute Freedom*, and *total Independency*, they put on the *Cap*, with all its Trinkets and Ornaments, for Life. ---For Marriage is but *Changing of Hands*, and *not launching into unlimited Licence*.

Man claims Superiority over the Fairer Sex: And the Woman that will conteſt that Point, lays a Foundation for future Miſery in the married State.

I ſhall ſketch out one general Rule, which I will venture to recommend to the married Part of the Fair Sex, as productive of true Happineſs, —

I *would* adviſe them, then, to ſtudy the Temper and Inclinations of their Husbands, after they are married: ---- For, according to a very bad Cuſtom practiſed by both Sexes, *We* ſeldom *appear* to each other, during the Time of Courtſhip, what *We* really *are*: — Hence it ſo often happens, that we hear thoſe mutual Reproaches, too common, after a little Matrimonial Intimacy, of *What an Alteration in your Temper, my Dear! —I don't know you; ſure, 'tis not the ſame Creature! — How have I been deceived! Be no longer ſo then*, but begin to ſtudy over again, and *know* whom you are to paſs your Life with. The Study diſguſts you, ſay you, from the many diſagreable Things you meet with. His Temper is phlegmatick and heavy; yours light and airy. He loves the *Country*; you the *Town*. He goes to *Plays*; you chuſe the *Opera*. He had rather paſs an Evening at *home*; you *abroad*. — What's to be done? Is he a Man of Senſe and good Nature; Yes. Does he love you? Yes. Do you love him? Yes. Have you try'd to cure him of his Faults, and bring him over to *your* Schemes of Pleaſure? Yes. But to no Purpoſe. You ſaid, you loved him; the Pleaſures of the Perſon we love, are generally dear to us. But he loves me too. Well argued— The Point now comes *cloſe*, and is reduced to this Criſis,—*Who ſhall yield*? Out of Complaiſance, and Love for you, ſuppoſe he yields, and foregoes his Pleaſure for yours.— Well, you've gain'd the Victory, and triumph. Now, if you've Leiſure, reflect a little on the Situation of Mind you've reduced the Man you love to. What Situation? He ſeems eaſy and well pleaſed.— Reflect a little,— Here is a Man that loves you, that robs himſelf of thoſe Satisfactions that render Life agreable to him, to partake of thoſe you like, that he has no Reliſh for. Is not your *Tenderneſs alarm'd*? Your Love yet *awake*? Are you not ready to accuſe yourſelf of Unkindneſs? Does not that Thought take away the very Pleaſure you uſed to receive from thoſe Things you conteſted for? What! Shall I rob that very Man, of all his Pleaſure, from whoſe Society I draw that *Eaſe of Mind* that gives the *Poignancy* to mine?

The Cue, then, that I won'd give the Wives of *Great Britain*, after they have ſtudied their Husband's Diſpoſition, Temper, and Taſte, for Pleaſure, is, never to let *their own* come ſo near, as to put them upon even asking themſelves the Queſtion, *Who ſhall yield*?

I *Promiſed* in my Paper (No 9.) to ſay a Word to *Widows* that ſhould become Wives.

It is generally obſerved of *Widows*, when any thing their Second Husband does, is diſagreable to them, to twit him with what the other wou'd have done in ſuch a Caſe.— *He won'd not have uſed me ſo.— Nothing was too good for me then. Mr* Fondlove *did ſo and ſo —He never fail'd obliging me as often as ever he con'd.— I wanted for nothing in his Power.*—

And there is nothing that piques ſo much a Second, as theſe Encomiums on the Firſt, I ſhall conclude with giving this one General Rule to *Widow-wives*,— *Never to mention the Good Man* Hector.

PROMPTER, 19. *Of* Widows *and* Wives.

Mr PROMPTER

IN your Paper, No. 9. I find the following very remarkable Sentence.— *I exclude from my Deciſion, all Widows paſt the Age when Paſſion is becoming, and adds a Grace to Beauty;—theſe ought to have no Paſſion at all.*

I am a *Widow*, not *without Admirers*, yet am I out of the *Confines of Youth*, and in the *High-Road* that leads to *Age*. — I feel myſelf ſtrongly inclining to a Gentleman that pays his Addreſſes to me; yet cannot I ſee any thing *unbecoming* in this growing *Paſſion*; Nay, when I indulge it, and happen to be, before my Glaſs, methinks it recalls my parting Bloom, ſmooths my Forehead, and gives a Luſtre to my Eye; my Smiles have the Appearance of Grace; I almoſt ſee the Cupids that uſed to play about my Mouth, thirty Years ago: My Breaſt ſwells, and I feel a Warmth that reſembles very much

what

what I felt when my firſt Husband courted me. I ſigh too, and wiſh, till I am aſham'd of my ſelf: In ſhort, Sir, when I look within, I can't ſee any Difference between my *preſent* and *former* Self. I deſire therefore to know, Whether Paſſion (I mean that Paſſion that deſerves the Name of *reaſonable*) is not *becoming*, as long as it can be *felt*? I likewiſe deſire to know, ſuppoſing that *all Women decay alike*, What Age you confine Paſſion to? And, Whether there may not be an *outward*, without any *inward* Decay? Nature never does any thing in vain, Why then ſhould Paſſion come at a Time when it is not becoming? —

Dear Sir, Favour me with your Anſwer, for I ſhall take no Reſolution till you have been ſo good as to *prompt*

Your Admirer, ARABELLA LONELY.

P. S. *I have* but *ten Children alive, who are all well provided for, and moſt of them married; ſo that, without wronging them, I can give what I have to any body.*

This Poſtſcript comes in a little unfortunately: The Plauſibility of her Remonſtrance had almoſt perſuaded me to make an Exception, in her Favour, from the General Rule laid down,—and to have *permitted* to one that can plead ſo well, the *Right* ſhe conteſts for. There appeared ſomething ſo juſt in her Argument, that I began to diſpute the Truth of my own Sentence, and to think ſhe might lawfully *appeal* from it. — But when I came to the Poſtſcript, and conſider'd her as a Woman that deals with *graver* Paſſions than that ſhe now feels with ſuch *Vehemence*: ſince a Mother of Ten Children muſt have had the higheſt Cares upon her that can intereſt a Woman. I could not help thinking it quite out of Character, to admit, at her Time of Life, any ſecond Inclination. A Mother (tho' but) *of Ten Children, out of the Confines of Youth*, and in *the high Road* that leads *to Age*; can have no Plea for a Paſſion, which, in Youth, puſh'd to exceſs, is at beſt but a *pardonable Weakneſs*. And tho' my Correſpondent may think by her artful Pleading, ſhe is free from the Deciſion quoted, ſhe falls under that which immediately follows: Since what *Love* ſhe can *feel*, ſhould be *tranſferred* to her *Children*, 'tis poor Evaſion to ſay, ſhe does not wrong them; becauſe they are provided for. A Parent's Love to a Child ought not to *die*, becauſe it is provided for; nor ſhould ſhe throw her Wealth away, becauſe her Children do not want it. I agreee with her, that a *reaſonable* Paſſion is *becoming*, as long as it can be *felt*; but I am far from thinking that Paſſion reaſonable, that affects a *Mother of Ten Children*, in the ſame manner as it *ought* one of her own Daughters. Inſtead therefore of anſwering her Queſtions, I ſhall recommend to her the following Lines, which *Hamlet* applied to his Mother.

——*Rebellious Hell!*
If thou canſt mutiny in a Matron's Bones,
To FLAMING YOUTH *let* VIRTUE *be as* WAX,
And MELT *in her own* FIRE.

Smooth Mr Prompter,

A D'Ye think; for all your fine Speeches, I don't ſee your Drift; What is the Tendency of your Paper, No. 15. but to make Wives blindly ſubmit to their Husbands, for fear the Good-Man ſhou'd *take Pett*. Batchelors Wives are always well governed; but, Sir, there is Difference between *Theory* and B *Practice*,— as you'll find, if ever you come among us with your *Fool's Cap*, and your Fool's Notions of Matrimonial Government.— I wonder you did not preach up the old-faſhion'd Doctrine of *Honour* and *Obey*, which was well enough in former Days, when Wives were mere *Domeſtick Animals*, or, at beſt, but *upper Servants*; but now I think C thoſe Words may be ſupplied by *Divide* & *Impera*. Don't ſtart at my quoting *Latin*, 'tis the Family-Motto, and our Cuſtom, Time out of Mind, to quarter it with our Arms. —In ſhort, Sir, you've ſown the Seeds of Diſſention in my Family; for my Husband never once contradicted me, ſince I've been married, which is now about 12 Months, D till your Paper came out; when, expreſſing a Deſire of going that Night to the Opera, inſtead of offering to wait upon me, he began to read your *Impertinence* of that Day, and after he had gone thro' it, he told me, he had rather go that Night to ſee *The Provok'd Husband*. I look'd at him, at that Moment, E and ſaw ſomething ſo *arch*, and ſo *pretty* in him, that I cou'd as ſoon have hurt a Hair of *Farinelli's* Head, as have refuſed him.— But the Misfortune is, this Condeſcenſion of mine, has been the Occaſion of his contradicting me 4 or 5 times ſince, and brought on ſome little Conteſts between us; which, in all probability, may riſe higher, for I muſt F ſtill ſtand by my Motto.

Your injured, Mary Rulewell.

I *Am* neither aſham'd, nor afraid, to own that the Drift of that Paper, was, to ſhew, that a *Reaſonable* Authority, and a *Reaſonable* Submiſſion, formed the ſolid *Baſis* of Nuptial Felicity. I am ſorry Mrs *Rulewell* G thinks a Wife can have better Notions than thoſe imply'd by *Honour* and *Obey*, which are ſtill to be built upon the *Baſis* of *Reaſon*. But there is no great Danger; Mrs *Rulewell*, I ſee, loves her Husband, and it will be his Fault, if ſhe *quarters* her *Motto* any longer.

PROMPTER XXI. *Of unmarried Ladies.*

H THE Condition of *young Ladies unmarried* is very well *typified* by the Cuſtom of our *Saxon* Anceſtors, of proving the Ladies Innocence, by making them walk *barefooted* and *hoodwinked*, thro' *Burning Plough-Shares*; for what is ſo *analogous*, as the ſtrong Temptations they are expoſed to, from the *warm* Addreſſes of the Men?

Every

Every Woman has two *Characters* to maintain, viz. of *Virtue* and *Reputation*. Many Women have loſt their *Reputations*, and yet have preſerved their *Virtues*.

Can *Leonora* deny herſelf the inexpreſſible Satisfaction, an *Union* with *Torriſmond* would procure her, becauſe *Virtue* will not permit an unlawful one, and *Prudence* bids them keep *aſunder*? and yet will ſhe let looſe the Tongues of all her Female Acquaintance, for the Sake of *ſeeing* or *converſing* with *Torriſmond*?

Prudentia feels as great Happineſs in the Thought of being united to *Leontius*, as *Leonora* does to *Torriſmond*; but in the little Proſpect there is of it, forbears the dangerous Intimacies, which *Leonora* indiſcreetly ventures upon. *Prudentia* may get the better of her Paſſion, *Leonora* never will. Both have equal Regard for *Virtue*; one is to be *commended*, the other *pitied*.

In *Prompter* 22. *Whipping Tom* offers the Service of his *experienced Arm* to reform an Irregularity lately ariſen in the *Rear* of the ever-changiug *Sex*, which *perks inſufferably upward* from the very *throne* of his Juriſdiction.

P

A DISSERTATION *upon* FLOGGING.

Diu multumq; deſiderata. Rapo inquam. Ter.

GENTLEMEN,

I Have often wondered, that among all the learned Diſſertators of this and the laſt Age none have treated profeſſedly of *Flogging*. That it is an Art, I think, moſt People agree, and I hope to ſhow that it is one which deſerves our particular Cultivation. This Lucubration them ſhall explain wherein the Art conſiſts, enumerate the wonderful Uſes of it, and give ſome Account of the moſt remarkable Profeſſors. To begin with the Diſtinction; *Flogging* is an Art which teaches us to draw Blood from a Perſon's Poſteriors in ſuch a Manner as may twinge him moſt ſeverely without the Danger of a Mortification. To proceed methodically, I ſhall conſider this Art under its four Cauſes. The material Cauſe is a Rump which riſes with a noble Projection. I have ſeen a Profeſſor foam with Extacy at the Sight of a jolly Pair of Buttocks. The efficient Cauſe is a grim Pedant in his Night-Gown, with a big, dull Look, whiſking a *birch Faſcis*. The formal Cauſe is the nice adminiſtering the Rod in an Angle of about 45 Degrees. For it is a Maxim, that this does the Buſineſs far more effectually than the moſt violent perpendicular Impreſſion. The final Cauſe, or the Advantages of *Flogging*, may be conſidered either in Regard to the Patient or Agent in the Operation. As to the former, it has been obſerved there is a great Sympathy between the Bum and the Head; and that a proper Application made to the Poſteriors draws the ſtupifying Humours from the *Cranium*, thoroughly purges the Brain, and quickens the Fancy wonderfully. Beſides, this Operation reduces the Buttock into a decent Size and Form, effectually hindering that immoderate Tumour which tho' ſo convenient and lovely in the Fair-Sex, is yet, I think, univerſally condemned in a Man. But not only the Patient, but alſo the Profeſſor receives great Benefit from *Flogging*. As theſe Gentlemens Lives are generally ſedentary, Flogging is a very neceſſary Exerciſe, putting the Body into a kindly Agitation, and ſometimes a gentle Sweat. Beſides, here a Man has an Opportunity of venting his Spleen and Ill-nature, and ſo qualifying himſelf for the Company of his Friends. Moreover, as every Man has ſome Ambition, what a vaſt Satisfaction muſt it be to him to lord it ſo abſolutely over a School full of his Fellow Creatures? *Bumbalio* has own'd to me, that (tho' he has an admirable Stomach) he had rather cut up the Buttock of a Country 'Squire than the fineſt Loin of Beef. I ſhall now proceed to give a ſhort Account of ſome eminent Profeſſors. This Art does not ſeem to have flouriſhed much amongſt the Antients, and I wonder that great Writer Mr *Weſton* has not ſo much as hinted the mighty Superiority of the Moderns in this reſpect, which would have afforded him as juſt and copious Matter of Triumph, as our Excellency in the Statute-Laws and Divinity above *Plato* and *Tully*. The firſt Profeſſor upon Record that I meet with is *Zoilus*, who had a noble Ambition of Flogging *Homer*; and after he had curried him effectually, he aſſumed the Title of *Homeromaſtix*. Here I cannot help exclaiming at the unparalelled Stupidity of King *Ptolemy*, who gave this worthy Gentleman no other Reward than Cruciſixion. A deplorable Diſcouragement indeed to *Flogging* and *Criticiſm*! However *Dionyſius*, Tyrant of *Syracuſe*, condeſcended to profeſs this Art afterwards. For having been judged improper to be Maſter of the Bodies of his Countrymen, he generouſly took a Voyage into *Greece*, where he confined his Tyranny to Bums with great Applauſe, as being an Office he was every Way qualified for. Among the *Romans*, *Orbilius* ſeems to have bore away the Prize, upon whom *Suetonius* has given us a Chapter, and *Horace* out of a grateful Senſe of the many Favours, he received from him, while his Maſter, has immortalized him with the Epithet of *Plagoſus*. Among the Moderns I believe none can contend with our Countrymen, of whom Dr *Busby* was undoubtedly the greateſt Profeſſor. His Hiſtory is ſo well known, that it would be triſling to inlarge upon it. I cannot help adding for the Honour of my Country that this Art is practiſed as much now as ever, there being hardly a great Town in this Iſland but has a worthy

Profeſſor

Profeſſor in it. To all ſuch I moſt humbly deſire to dedicate this painful Diſſertation, being very ſenſible in how great need it ſtands of their Protection, heartily begging their Pardon if there ſhould be found the leaſt Grain of Wit in it, which I hardly believe, ſince I have been at great Pains to make it as dull and heavy as poſſible, in order to give it the better Title to their Patronage; and if any of 'em are diſpleaſed, my Modeſty has not ſuffered me to celebrate them by Name, I here promiſe to do 'em all poſſible Juſtice in the ſecond Edition of this Work upon their directing their Requeſts to me at my Bookſeller's.

See p. 89. — ℞ Vol. 6. 331. *Worthy Sirs, Yours, to Command.* THYRSIS.

Fog's Journal, Jan. 11. N° 323.

BY the Inſtructions given to Freeholders for the Choice of their Repreſentatives, in Pamphlets formerly written, we know what were the prevailing Vices of thoſe Times. That written by *Savil* Ld *Halifax*, is a Maſter-piece, it was publiſhed in the Reign of K. *Charles* II. at a Time that this Nobleman was not upon very good Terms with the Court; and contains Cautions to Electors againſt Non-Attenders in Parliament, great Drinkers, dull Blockheads, talkative Coxcombs, profuſe, and niggardly Men, military Officers, practiſing Lawyers, and thoſe recommended by Miniſters or Peers.

But it came not into his Head to caution Electors againſt thoſe that bribe the Country with the publick Money, againſt Placemen and Penſioners, Stockjobbers, Knights of the Induſtry, or common Sharpers; becauſe theſe Things and Bribing with the publick Money were not known in thoſe Days, — I hope, ſays *Fog*, it is not known now; the Court had not Money enough to do it; Placemen were few, and ſo many of them were excluded by Law from Seats in Parliament, that they could not hurt the Conſtitution. There was indeed a little Noiſe about Penſioners, but it was after this Treatiſe was written, and then the Suſpicion fell but upon 18. As to Stockjobbers, the Nation had then no Stocks and no Debts; common Sharpers were not then ſo much the Favourites of Miniſters, as to have their Intereſt ſo openly eſpouſed, as that where a Borough was made uneaſy by the continual quartering of Soldiers, it ſhould be in the Power of ſuch a Fellow to engage to eaſe them of that Burthen on Condition they would chuſe him their Repreſentative, that the Troops ſhould be removed by way of Earneſt, but ſent again on his loſing his Election; *then* there were no ſuch Doings, nor was the Army kept up for ſuch Purpoſes. Had this noble Peer lived in other Times, he would, probably, have levelled his Arguments againſt Placemen and Penſioners, as moſt dangerous to the Conſtitution. He would have demonſtrated what a terrible Thing it muſt be, to ſee them all ranged like *Swiſs*, on the mercenary Side, and even broke like Deſerters, if they diſobeyed Orders, or gave a Vote in Defence of the Liberties of their Country.

Another Sett of Animals, tho' not more dangerous, yet more deſpicable and odious are thoſe who receive neither Pay nor Penſion, but tag after a Man in Power, fawn and cringe, to be made, what they call, great; ſuch have been known to fetch and carry all the Days of their foolish Lives, on the Promiſe of their being called *Sir John*, or *My L — d*, and for a Ribbon would give up that Share of the Liberties of their Country with which they are entruſted. What an uneaſy Situation muſt the ſenſeleſs Vanity of ſuch a one draw him into? He is led on from Year to Year, acting with Fear and Trembling; for he knows the leaſt Omiſſion in the ſordid Drudgery will cancel all his former baſe Services, and the Corrupter will think himſelf diſcharged of his Promiſe, and at Liberty to caſt him off, and laugh at him into the Bargain.

There's another Sett of Men who will not be promiſe-crammed, but muſt enter into preſent Pay, either by Place or Penſion! yet theſe meet with their Mortifications; their blind Obedience to all Commands expoſes their Corruption to the World, and makes them the Mark of Contempt; their ſlaviſh Attendance, and their Apprehenſions of being broke, are Mortifications which the mercenary Senator often meets with, and to which the Patriot is a Stranger.

Fog next gives a Story he pretends was acted in the Reign of K. *John* or K. *Richard* II. that there then were ſuch a vaſt Number of unneceſſary Officers kept in Pay, and procur'd by the Miniſter to be returned for the little Boroughs, that the Nation looked on their Liberties in the utmoſt Danger. A Projector propoſed a Scheme by which to blind the People, and to make them believe that all this Scene of Roguery was carried on for the publick Good. In order to which, a little before the meeting of a Parliament, a Proclamation ſhould be iſſued, requiring all Officers to repair to their reſpective Poſts; but as a great Number of the Civil had no Offices, ſome ſhould be erected on Purpoſe, where they ſhould give their daily Attendance to their No-Buſineſs; which would make it look as if their ſeveral Employments were really of ſome Uſe: But leſt the great Man in Power might ſuffer by their Abſence, theſe Gentlemen ſhould have the ſame Privilege as Peers, of voting by Proxy, but inſtead of living Perſons, they were to be repreſented by wooden Figures, which were to be ranged on one Side of the Houſe. That two Strings were to be fixed to the Head of each Figure, one red, the other blue, the Ends were to be held by the firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, who, upon any Queſtion, was to give the blue String a Tug, by which the Figures were made to nod, to intimate their Conſent to the Queſtion. If

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he pulled the red Strings, the Figures were to shake their Heads all at the same Time, which was to shew their Dissent. The Projector imagined that this would exactly answer the same Purpose, as if all the Placemen who were Members, were present in *propriis Personis*.

London Journal, Jan. 11. No. 811.

THE true Friends of Liberty *must be surprised to see the* Revolution *so infamously treated as it was in the Conclusion of the* Dissertation on Parties, (*See V. IV. p.* 743) *only because we did not, then* destroy *the* Monarchy, *and set up a* Democracy.

The only Distinction, *the Dissertator says, which ought to remain amongst us, is between the* Constitutionists, *and the* Anti-Constitutionists. *Agreed. I am, says* Osborne, *as much for the Constitution as any Man; but by the* Constitution *I mean, a* Monarchy by Law established, *in* King, *Lords and Commons, with each their proper Powers; not the Lords and Commons* independent, *and the King* dependent.

And I think, That at the Revolution *we reformed far enough; we reduced the* Monarchy, *to be* perfectly legal, *by rescuing ourselves from a Power in the Crown, grown superior to all Laws: We cut off the very Possibility of a Papist's inheriting the Crown, or of a King's marrying a Papist, or his ruining us without our* own Consent. *And what would we have more? Why,* "That "all the real Powers *of the King should be taken away; He should have just Money enough allowed him to maintain himself* from Year to Year; *and the Disposing of Places given to the* House of Commons, *or a* Committee *of that House.*"

This is the Meaning of several late Craftsmen; *and this Game was played, and with the same Intent, soon after* K. William *was placed on the Throne; for* Bp Burnet, *speaking of the Debates about settling the* Revenue *in* 1689, *says,* "That *the Customs, by long Practice, had been granted to our Kings for Life; and the King expected the like Regard to himself: But some* Whigs, *who had wrought themselves into* Republican Principles, *made it a Maxim not to grant any Revenue,* but from Year to Year; *or at most,* for a Term of Years; *they hoped that* so uncertain a Tenure *would bring about an* entire Change of Government; *since it would render our Kings* so feeble *that they could not* maintain their Authority. *The same* Whigs opposed *the naming the Dutchess of* Hanover *and her Posterity in the Bill of Rights; and the substituting any beyond the* Three *named, that the* Succession *might quickly come to an End.*"

The Design of these Whigs was to put an End to Monarchy; *and this is the plain Design of the* Author of the Dissertation, *tho' on* different *Views; for the* old Whigs *formed their Design on the* ill Use *made of* Monarchy *under the* Stuarts; *but his Design arises from* personal Views; *he is in a State of* Despair, *and therefore labours to* overturn the Government.

He hath cast more odious Colours *on the* Revolution, *than even* Sacheverel *could by his frothy Declamations; for he calls it a* new Constitution, *a* Breach *in the Constitution; and the* Taxes *and* Funds, inexhaustible Funds of Corruption! See Vol. IV. p. 672.

But what he says about the Civil List, Taxes, *&c. is false and wicked; for 'tis better even for Liberty, that a* Civil List *should be settled, and the Royal Family have a* private Property, *distinct from* national Provisions, *than to have left the Revenue as it was in the Reigns of* K. Charles *and* James. *This Revenue, settled soon after the* Restoration, *was given but for* 1,200,000 *l, tho' long before* K. Charles *died, it amounted to near* two Millions, *and was to answer all the Charges of Government, which he applied in what Manner he pleased, because the Taxes were not appropriated to particular Uses. For when he had obtained Money of Parliament he would pocket it, or else shut up the* Exchequer, *and steal, at once,* near a Million and a Half of Orphans and Widows Money, *to maintain his Civil List, or support his* private Pleasures. *'Tis much better therefore that the* publick Money *be* distinguished *and* appropriated, *and the* Civil List *settled* for Life: *For 'tis very hard that so many Hundred* Subjects *should hold* Places for Life, *and those too as mere* Grants of the Crown, *and that* the King, *who makes these Grants, should not have his* own Revenue for Life.

What our Author says about the Taxes *and* Funds *since the* Revolution, *is* false *and* infamous; *for there was a* natural *and* political Necessity *for them. The* Natural *arose from the* Infancy *of the Government and the natural* State *of Things at that Time: For, not only the* Jacobites *and* Tories *appeared against the* New Settlement; *but several of the* Whigs; *King* James's *Title, 'till it was forfeited, was not disputed; he had conferred many Obligations; he had many* personal Virtues; *and had he not been a* Roman Catholick, *might have made a good King; and, besides, was supported by the K. of* France. *These Circumstances render'd the* new Government *so precarious, that all Lovers of Liberty* trembled *for the Event. This State of* Uncertainty *created such a* Diffidence *in all who lent Money to the* Publick, *that they would part with none without* high Premiums, *or* vast Interest, *which necessarily created Debts, and as necessarily Funds and Taxes. That an* ill Use *was made of some of these by* private Persons, *is probable, but who can help it now? 'tis an Evil we must submit to, for the sake of an* infinitely greater Good, The Revolution.

Universal Spectator, Jan. 11. N° 326.

City Politeness.

MR STONECASTLE,

BEing lately arrived in Town I was surprized to find the wrong Idea I had conceived of its Inhabitants; I imagined the Men wise, industrious, and frugal; the Women of excellent Sense, and notable Housewives. Instead of which the young *Citizens*

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are ambitious to appear as *polite* as the *Gentry* at *St James's*, and the old Ones take Advantage of their Folly; to appear *fashionable*, to do Things *genteely*, and to be able to make one at a *Party* at *Quadrille*, are Accomplishments in the *Women* superior to a vulgar Concern for their *Husbands* or *Children*. This *Ambition* in the *Citizens*, seems one Occasion of that general Complaint——*Were there ever such Times! How hard an Age 'tis to live in! How dead is Trade! How scarce is Money!*——For such Trade, and such Times in which their Fathers would have grown rich, will hardly support what they call a *tolerable Figure* in the World. My Cousin *Short-yard*, the *Mercer*, has great Business; yet owns, that was it not for a Land Estate, the Profits in *Trade* would not have defrayed the Expences of his Family; and I believe him; for he keeps his Brace of Geldings, drinks *French Wine*, and frequents the *Groom-Porter's*; his Lady has her *Quadrille* Day, her Passion for the *Opera's*, and all other elegant Extravagancies of a Woman of *Quality*. Sometimes I mention the *Frugality* of our Ancestors, when the Lady immediately replies——*Lard, Cousin, what strange Notions you* Country Gentlemen *have of* Life, *you only* endure *it, but want* a Taste *to* enjoy *it. We are improved since our Grandmothers liv'd, and have something else to do now than to pore over old Papers to learn to make green Salves and conserve Pickles, ha, ha, ha, poor Cousin, how little do you know this Town?* Pray, Mr *Stonecastle*, acquaint my *polite Cousin*, that what may be *Taste* and *Elegance* in a Person of *Quality*, is in a *Citizen's* Wife nothing but *Folly* and *Extravagance*.

H. OLDFASHION.

To this Mr *Stonecastle*. What Difference is there between the present Elegance of Living, and the frugal Parsimony of our Ancestors? *they* knew not the Policy of depriving themselves of Necessaries to get Superfluities, could rise contented from their Beef and Pudding, without an additional *Ortelan*; that Invention was not found out to harness two Men, and hire them to drag the *Women* along in a Chair: Their Magistrates and Merchants could *then* foot it to *Guildhall* or the *Exchange* with as good a Grace as *Augustus* did to the *Capitol*. *Then* they could eat and drink, tho' it was not in Silver or Gold. Brass and Pewter shone on their Cup-boards, and their *Gold* and *Silver* lay in their Coffers; their Families were regarded, and their Children brought up in the Frugality their Parents practised: In short, every Thing they did was *suited* to their *Rank* of Life, and their Rank of Life properly distinguished, whether as *Master*, *Mistress*, *Apprentice*, or *Servant Maid*, and a *Grocer's Wife* from a *Baronet's Lady*.

Weekly Miscellany, Jan. 11. No. 109.

Of Religion and Infidelity.

Mr HOOKER,

IF we would effectually serve our *Country*, and establish the Prosperity of it upon a *lasting* Foundation, we must endeavour to propagate a *Sense* of *Religion* in Mens Minds; and *Religion* in Proportion as it prevails, will secure the *publick Welfare*. A Society without *Religion*, are like so many Bricks laid together without any Mortar to cement them. The Account which *Infidels* themselves give of the Original, the Continuance and universal Reception of *Religion*, proves the *Necessity*, tho' not the *Truth*, of it. They say, it was the Invention of *political Wisdom*, for the good Government of Mankind. What is this, but owning that Government and Society could not subsist without it? Upon their own Confession then, *professed Infidels* are Enemies to their *Prince* and *Country*, to themselves as well as to others, incapable of being faithful Subjects, and Members of the Community, and labouring to disqualify others for the common Duties of their Station. For, what is the Tendency of their Doctrines? but to teach Men that the *particular private* Happiness of every Man, is the only *rational* End of all his Actions, and that he is not *obliged* to regard the Good of others, any further than his own Safety from the *Laws* requires, or the Regard he has to his *Honour*. But, what is the *Honour* of an *Infidel!* Most likely, the deceitful Artifice of a designing Knave; at best, a Disposition liable to be worn out by a Decay of Spirits, a Change of the Temperament of the Body, an Alteration of Circumstances, or a strong Temptation. They acknowledge no superior Being that sees what is done in *secret*, that governs the World with infinite Wisdom, Power, and Goodness, they are not influenced by the Belief of a future State of Retribution, they deny the Happiness of another World, and Happiness in this they confine to their own Interest and Pleasures; yet are not ashamed to make Converts under the Pretence of *Friendship*: But Mankind must be invincibly stupid, that cannot see, unpardonably indolent, that will not resent, such mischievous Attempts upon their Felicity.

The following Heads of Enquiry, Sir, are offered for further Consideration, *viz.* Whether a Society of *Atheists* could possibly subsist together? If they could, Whether they could be in as good a Condition as under *Natural Religion*? Whether a Society, living under *Natural Religion*, would not want something to make *Revelation* desirable? And if the *Christian Revelation* has not peculiar Advantages in this Respect.

Yours, BRITANNICUS.

rom the Prompter, Numb. 16.

s the Captain's but an hasty Word,
So the Soldier, is but Blasphemy.
Shakesp.

Nothing is more clearly conceiv'd than the meaning of Morality in general; g more loosely conſider'd than it's par- Duties; few Converſations without lons on Qualities, or Practices, with the Cenſurer is not chargeable. The day I heard an old Fellow declaiming f into a Fever, againſt the Baſeneſs ghat, who he ſaid had the Impudence himſelf marry'd to a rich young Heireſs. 4/b. 704.) Being acquainted with the Hiſtory of this *Moraliſt*, I was ſur- what it ne'er once glanc'd on his ſelf, that himſelf, from a broken ſpir, became a Gentleman, by ob- 40,000*l.* with a Girl he marry'd Boarding School, under the Name of ge, his Relation. The *Greeks* and ecem'd their Inroads and Murders on ni'ring Neighbours, *civilizing Bar-* and reducing Savage Nations under *ſyſtem of their Empire*; but when ey receiv'd the like Uſage, 'twas l-Cruelty! Rapine! To come nearer how do we exclaim, when reading Hiſtory, againſt the Depredations, ge, and Burnings of the Blood-thir- among the Innocent *Engliſh*? but ur Anceſtors of theſe *Engliſh*, are deſiring not the true and native Pro- ſions theſe very Places where their y met with ſo juſt a Retaliation, Body feels any Concern for the Suf- gs, theſe Anceſtors of ours were the *People in the World*! and have left courageous Hearts for a Token. I this Track of Thinking by reading ge of a Book (call'd *The Britiſh n America*,) full of theſe low, un- indeed diſhoneſt Reflections, con- an Attempt of ſome unhappy Ne- ut 30 Years ago, to throw off the Slavery by a raſh and unſucceſsful ——To blame the Imprudence and tion of their Deſign had been ratio- to condemn it with a ſerious Face of , or perfidious ungrateful Villany, and 'twas Injuſtice in a wretched ſtruggle for Deliverance (for them- their Poſterity) from a Condition a Death, is to turn Reaſoning into , blot Seriouſneſs from Hiſtory, and ruth, Juſtice, and Morality.—The mark had been by way of Caution ntrymen, not to increaſe the Num- their Inmates *from Africa*, and en- m by an over Balance of Numbers our their own Freedom; but, in-

ſtead of this, to tranſplant more of our own Poor, to eaſe ourſelves at Home, and ſecure the Safety of our *American* Settlements. An eminent Merchant has communicated in a Letter lately received from that part of the World, the Speech of an old free Negro, who ſeems to have put himſelf in the Front of a revolted Body of thoſe People, fortify'd in the Mountains, and making Head againſt the Power of their Maſters--but this in another Paper.

The Prompter. Number 18.

This is a Black, *bewares of him good Countryman.* Hor.

Murm'ring Indignant, They the Mountains Scale!
Yet, their Commander *eas their Fierceneſs breaks!*
Nothing eas'd, Eſt, their wishing Pow'r aſſuages,
Nor Earth, *nor* Sea, *nor* Heav'n, *reſtrain their Rage.* Virgil---*of the* Winds.

The Speech *of Moſes Ben Iſhem, a Free* Negro, *to the revolted Slaves in one of the moſt conſiderable Colonies of the Weſt Indies.*

Dear Fellows in Arms, and Brothers in Adverſity.

"HAD your Sufferings been leſs painful, I might have enjoyed my own Eaſe, in an Exemption from Danger. But, in vain did my Courage once exerted, in defence of a Maſter, redeem me from the Name of a Slave! I found no Bleſſing in Freedom, becauſe no longer a Partaker of your Miſery.

While I was, formerly, One of your Number, and but a Wretch, among Wretches, I wanted Sentiments to reflect, with Juſtneſs, on our Wrongs. But I have ſince been taught your Wretchedneſs, by Sixteen years of Liberty: Years! not ſpent in Eaſe, and Luxury, like the Lives of our Oppreſſors; but laborious Diligence in Purſuit of their Arts, and Capacity: To know, and make known, that Education and Accident, not Difference of Genius, have been the Cauſe of this Superiority, that bids a *White* Man, deſpiſe and trample on a *Black* one.

What Preference, in the Nature of that myſterious *God*, whom theſe Infidels pretend to worſhip, what wild imaginary Superiority of Dignity has their ſickly *Whiteneſs* to boaſt of, when compar'd with our Majeſtic Gloſſineſs! If there's Merit in Delicacy, we have Skins ſoft as their Velvets: In Manlineſs, conſider your Shape, your Strength, and your Movement! All eaſier, firmer, and more graceful. Let a *White* Man expoſe his feeble Face to the Winds; or Heat at High-Noon, as we do. Will he bear it too, as we do? No: he will be ſick; pale, and red, by Turns; be haggard and Sun-burnt.

The whole Advantage, then, of theſe proud Spoilers; for what conſiſts it, but ſuper-

rior Happineſs? They are not wiſer by Nature, but more exerciſ'd in Art, than We are. Not braver; but more crafty: And aſſiſt their Anger, by Diſcipline; have Rules and Modes in War, which actuate, the moſt numerous Bodies of arm'd People. While We, acting tho' reſolutely, yet not dependently, Divide and Loſe our Firmneſs, like that River, ſtrong and forcible while moving within its Banks, but breaking them down and ſpreading its Streams, tame, weak, and muddy.

A ſoon as I cou'd read, I diſcover'd, in the *Hiſtory of all Nations*, the *Fountain* of White Men's Religion, with Amazement, and *proteſted* to my Self that the very Man, from whom they derive the *Name* they had given me, of *Moſes*, had been the happy *Deliverer* of a *Natural* Nation, *choſen* and *beloved* by *God!* from juſt ſuch a *Slavery* as That which You, and your Forefathers have *groaned* under.—Innumerable Thouſands of his Captive Countrymen: All unknowing their own Rights; and forc'd like you, to *labour*, for ungrateful, and mercileſs *Maſters*.

Will our Task-maſters object, againſt the *Juſtneſs* of our Revolt, that *Our Forefathers were Slaves?* So were the Anceſtors of thoſe whom their *Moſes* deliver'd from Slavery. Will they urge, *that They have paid a Price; and therefore, claim us, as their Property?* Grant them the *Life* of a *Firſt* unhappy Captive, to repay this Claim. But, did they, alſo, *buy* his *Race?* Muſt his *Children's Children*, be *tranſmitted*, to *Slavery?*

Periſh ſo *ſhameleſs* a Pretenſion! Let them recollect, how ſoon the *Profits*, of our Father's *Toils*, repaid them. Let them *tell* us, (if they dare ſee *Truth*) whether all the *Pomp*, *Pride* and *Wantonneſs*, of their Proſperity is not the *Purchaſe* of *our* Sweat, *our* Tears, and *our* Diſtreſs?

Indulge me, Dear Friends! Your Permiſſion, to ſtop, here, and *Weep*. I know, it is a Weakneſs: And, it ſhall poſſeſs me but a Moment. I will recover my Voice, and go on, to enumerate your Miſeries!

Alas! It is not poſſible. It is too terrible a Talk! I have neither Patience, nor Breath enough to find Names, for your Sorrows! Wou'd to Heaven, I cou'd as eaſily baniſh them from my Memory, as I can forbear to diſgrace you, by their Deſcription! But, Fancy will not ſuffer me to forget them. Imagination officious to torment me, invades my Sleep with your Shriekings. My very Dreams are made bloody by your Whips. I am inſulted by the Scoffs, the Cruelties, the grinding, biting, Inſolence, which we train up our poor Children to the Taſte of! Why rejoic'd we, at their Birth, unhappy, innocent, Breeders? Or, why do they ſmile in our Faces, ſince we intend them but for Anguiſh, and Agony? Yet, they know, we have no Comfort to give them. Such as is ours, they *Inherit!* Happier Parents bequeathe Money, and Vanity, and Indolence, to their Offspring. Alas! Theſe are Legacies, for *Freemen!* We have Nothing, but our Shame, to beſtow on our Poſterity: Nothing but the Shame of our Baſeneſs, who have lengthen'd out our Slavery to out-laſt even Life, by aſſigning them our Children, on whom to practiſe our Tortures. But, I have done with the Horrors of this Subject: You have awaken'd me, by that lamentable Howl, into a Repentance that I touch'd you, too ſenſibly. Let us think then no more upon what we have ſuffer'd.. Let us reſolve, to ſuffer no longer.

In the Faſtneſſes of theſe inacceſſible Mountains, and among Foreſts, ſo impenetrable, we have Little to fear, if we continue on the Defenſive. Here are *Savannahs*, for Cattle; and *burnt Woods*, for Corn: And, as Other Things, ſhall be wanted, There are Outlets, and Deſcents for *Excurſion*; we can break down, unexpected, upon the ſcatter'd Plantations below us; and return with whatever we *wiſh* from the *Store-houſes* of our *Enemy*. Let us repreſs *Malice*, and *Cruelty*: and rather ſtand to *ſupport* our *new Liberty*, than *revenge* our *paſt Slavery*. While we *train*, and *confirm*, our Forces, by Diſcipline, and Exerciſe, we ſhall grow ſtronger, by our *Skill*; and as All, of our Colour, will eſcape to us, from Every Quarter, our very *Numbers* ſhall make us *invincible*.

Perhaps *more* is *poſſible*; but it ought to be unattempted. For, cou'd we *extirpate* our Enemies out of the Iſland, It wou'd be an unſurmountable Difficulty, *without Ships*, and unskill'd in *Navigation*, to maintain our Poſſeſſion of the cultivated, and *open* Coaſts, againſt perpetual freſh Supplies, pour'd in, by their Fleets, for Recovery of *rich* Townſhips, and Settlements. *Here* we have only their *Pride* to contend with: Their *Avarice* will not envy us our *Mountains*, where, we have Every *Art*, within ourſelves, neceſſary for our Support, and Security. They *taught* us theſe *Arts*, for our *Miſery*: But *God*, juſt, and merciful, has *turn'd* them to our *Benefit*.

I *Have* ſhewn *Sulphur* and *Saltpetre*, to your Captains, in ſeveral Places, upon our Hills. You have Hand mills, in every Company, for preparing your *Gun-Powder*, *Iron* for *Arms*. But there is a *nearer* Way to obtain 'em. Prevent the *Return* of thoſe who ſhall *dare* to *invade* us, and the *Arms*, *They bring* for our *Ruin*, will perpetuate our *Protection*.

Let us underſtand and accept *God's Bounty*. Let us *divide*, and *appropriate*, the Highlands. Let us *plant*, and *poſſeſs*, for Poſterity. Cultivating *Love*, too, as well as *Land*, and by ſubmitting to *Government*, become too

generous

gainſt the Slavery. As often as the Enemy ſhall attempt to diſlodge us, let 'em find us too *ſtrong* for their *Anger*: But, if they leave us in *Poſſeſſion* of our *Lot*, let them acknowledge us *too kind* for their *Cruelty*. They muſt always *want* the *Caſtle*, which we can never be depriv'd of, but in *Traffick*: And we may receive, in *Exchange*, a thouſand Things, for our *Eaſe*; which it will be more for their Intereſt to *ſell* us, than provoke us to *conquer*.

Be of *Comfort* therefore, my Friends! and *hope All Things, from Patience*. Be not, *too haſty*. Content yourſelves to be thought *weak*, for a *while*, till you have ſecur'd, and deepen'd, your *Foundation*. The Building will riſe, *ſtronger* and more *beautiful*. You have heard talk of the *Dutch*; Thoſe Rivals in Riches and Power, to the greateſt Princes! What were *Theſe* a Hundred Years paſt, but *white Slaves*, to a Monarch, who, *now* calls them His *Brothers*? Keep this *Example* in your *Eye*; and aſſure yourſelves, your Enemies will *embrace* you, in ſpite of your *Colour*, when they foreſee *Deſtruction* in your *Anger*; but *Eaſe*, and *Security*, in your *Friendſhip*.

Grubſtreet Journal. Jan. 16. No. 264.

THis Paper is wrote in Reply to the Anſwer (See Numb. 43 p. 670.) Mr *Ward* has given to the 12 Caſes publiſhed in the *Grubſtreet* Journal (See Numb. 47 p. 616.) Mr *Barnes* obſerves that Mr *Ward* takes no Notice of the firſt and ſecond Caſes, and that not one material Circumſtance in all the eight *Caſes* is contradicted by any of the *Depoſitions*, except one in the 12th concerning the *navel Rupture*, but adds, were the *Affidavits* (Mr *Ward* brings to contradict thoſe Caſes) ever ſo direct and clear, the following Account of the Manner of obtaining two of them, would raiſe ſome Suſpicion as to all the reſt.

Mrs *Sutton*, Nurſe to the Work houſe of *St George's Hanover Square*, affirms, that ſoon after the *Grub ſtreet* Journal, containing thoſe Caſes, was publiſhed, one *J. Lacy* came to their Work-houſe, and deſired to ask her a Queſtion, firſt putting two Shillings and Sixpence into her Hand, and then ſpoke with *Katherine Cambell*, and gave her three Shillings. What he aſked them about, was the Death of *Samuel Gray*, and of the Huſband of *Kath. Cambell*.

About ten Days after, Mr *Robe*, with the ſame Man and another, went to the Work-houſe. Mr *Robe* told the Women he was a Juſtice, and as ſuch required they ſhould take their Oaths concerning the Deaths of the ſaid *Gray* and *Cambell*.

About a Week after, the *Juſtice* went again, late one Night, but was refuſed Admittance. Then the two Men before mentioned deſired to ſpeak with Mrs *Sutton*'s Huſband. They brought with them a ſtamped Paper ready ſigned, and did it contain'd what had been ſworn before *Juſtice Robe*, which they deſired her to ſign; which ſhe refuſed, there being hardly a Word of Truth in the *Affidavit* ſaid to be ſigned by her, and witneſſed by *Wm Walker*, and *J. Lacy*. She therefore declares, that the 5th Caſe, firſt publiſhed in the *Grub ſtreet* Journal, is exactly true, viz. That ſhe verily believes *Gray*'s Death was haſtened by taking the *Drops*.

Katherine Cambell likewiſe declares, that the 9th Caſe, firſt publiſhed with the other, is true, and conſequently the *Affidavit*, ſaid to be made by her relating to her Huſband's dying for want of Neceſſaries, is falſe.

Univerſal Spectator, Jan. 18. No. 328.

Si Pictoribus atque Poetis
Quidlibet audendi ſemper fuit æqua poteſtas.
Ut nihil antiferat, nihil illis comparet, erit.

SIR,

IN *Poetry*, no thing ſtrikes the Generality of Readers with ſo much Pleaſure as *Deſcriptions*, or occaſions more Errors in Poets of little Judgment. A *judicious* Deſcription is like a Face which is beautiful without Art; but an *injudicious* one is like a painted Complexion, diſcovering itſelf by affecting more Gayety of Colour than is *natural*. The Reaſon why the *deſcriptive* Parts of *Poetry* make ſuch lively Impreſſions on common Readers is, becauſe they are drawn from *Nature*, and they, by what is called *Imaging*, are in a manner like *Pictures* made Objects of the *Sight*, whereas moral Thoughts and Diſcourſes, conſiſting of Ideas abſtracted from Senſe, operate ſlower, and with leſs Vivacity.

As Deſcriptions are all drawn from *Objects of the Senſes*, and the *Likeneſs* or *Unlikeneſs* is immediately perceiv'd, ſo there is a general *Similitude* in all true Deſcriptions of the *ſame* Object drawn by ſeveral Hands, like that in a Picture of the ſame Perſon done by ſeveral Artiſts; and yet the Degrees of *Likeneſs*, and the different Manner of expreſſing it by thoſe ſeveral Artiſts, make a very *diſtinguiſhable* and entertaining *Variety*. The fine Deſcription of a *Horſe* in *Homer's Iliad*, B. 6 (of which that in *Pindar*, and that in *Virgil's Æneids*, B. 11. are only Copies) is very different from one in the Book of *Job*, yet *both* extremely *natural* and *beautiful*.

Of all *Deſcriptions* in *Heroic Poetry*, none have Writers labour'd in ſo much as that of the *Morning*: I have lately amuſed myſelf by drawing together, out of ſeveral of the beſt Poets, a Variety of theſe Deſcriptions, which methought appear'd like ſo many fine Skies differently colour'd.

The *Morning* is moſt frequently figur'd as a *Goddeſs*, or *Divine* Perſon, unbarring the Gates of Light, and opening the Day. By *Homer* ſhe is drawn in a Saffron Garment, with roſy Hands (an Epithet he conſtantly gives her) ſprinkling Light thro the Earth. She ariſes out of the Waves of the Sea

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leaves the Bed of *Tithon* her Lover, aſcends the Heavens, appears to the Gods and Men, and gives Notice of the Sun's riſing. This *Goddeſs* is plac'd by this *Father* of the *Poets* ſometimes on a Throne of Gold, other times in a Chariot drawn by ſwift Horſes, and bearing along with her the *Day*; and in ſome Places ſhe is uſher'd in by the Star, which is her Harbinger, and gives the Signal of the *Morning*'s Approach.

On this *Groundwork* all the ſucceeding Poets, following the Deſign of *Homer*, have run their *Diviſions* of *Fancy*: This will appear by the following Inſtances out of *Virgil*, which I will give in Mr *Dryden*'s Tranſlation.

Aurora *now had left her ſaffron bed,*
And beams of early light the heav'ns o'erſpread.

The Morn *began from* Ida *to diſplay*
Her roſy cheeks, and Phoſphor *led the way.*

And now the roſy Morn *began to riſe,*
And wav'd her Saffron ſtreamer thro' the skies.

Now roſe the ruddy Morn *from* Tithon's *bed,*
And with the dawn of day the skies o'erſpread;
Nor long the ſun his daily converſe with-held,
But added colours to the world reveal'd.

The Morn *enſuing from the mountain's height,*
Had ſcarcely ſpread the skies with roſy light,
Th' etherial courſers bounding from the ſea,
From out their flaming noſtrils breath'd the day.

The ſame Images have been copy'd and vary'd by the *Moderns*: The following Deſcription is *Taſſo*'s, as it is cloſely traced in the old Tranſlation of Mr *Fairfax*,

The purple Morning *left her crimſon bed,*
And donn'd her robes of pure vermilion hue;
Her amber locks ſhe crown'd with roſes red,
In Eden's *flow'ry garden gather'd new.*

Aurora *grey her chryſtal gates unbarr'd,*
And bridegroom-like ſtept forth the glorious ſun.

And our *Spencer*, who excels in all Kind of *Imagery*, following the ſame Originals, repreſents the *Morning* after the ſame Manner.

Now when the roſy finger'd Morning *fair,*
Weary of aged Tithon's *ſaffron bed,*
Had ſpread her purple robes thro' dewy air,
And the high hills Titan *diſcovered;*
The royal virgin ſhook off drowſy bed, &c.

—The Day *forth dawning from the eaſt,*
Nights humid curtains from the heavens with-drew,
And early calling forth both men and beaſt,
Commanded them their daily works renew.

But of all the Deſcriptions of the *Morning* as a *Perſon*, it is impoſſible to find a more beautiful one than that of *Shakeſpear*.

Look where the Morn. *in ruſſet mantle clad,*
Walks o'er the dew of yon high eaſtern hill.

The ſame Author, who never wants Variety of Thought, has in other Places embelliſh'd this Subject with a true *Spirit* of *Poetry*, thus,

—Look what Streaks
Do lace the ſevering clouds in yonder eaſt:
Night's tapers are burnt out, and jocund day,
Stands tip-toe on the miſty mountain's top.
The glow-worm ſhows the matin to be near,
And 'gins to pale her ineffectual fire.

A *Milton*, in his *Paradiſe Loſt*, has ſeveral Deſcriptions of the *Morning*, which are drawn with exquiſite Beauty and Judgment, if a Mixture of the *Heathen Mythology* may be allow'd in a *Chriſtian* Poem.

—The Morn,
Wak'd by the circling Hours, *with roſy hand*
Unbarr'd the gates of Light.

B *Now morn her roſy ſteps in th' eaſtern clime*
Advancing, ſow'd the earth with orient pearl.

But in the following, where the Heathen Mythology is entirely laid aſide, in my Opinion he far excels:

——Now ſacred Light *began to dawn*
In Eden *on the humid flowers that breath'd*
C *Their morning incenſe, when all things that breathe*
From th' earth's high altar ſend up ſilent praiſe
To the creator, and his noſtrils fill
With grateful ſmell.

[Next he quotes and applauds a Deſcription of the Morning as drawn in *Otway*'s *Orphan*, and likewiſe mentions an inimitable
D one by Dean *Swift*; but as he has not inſerted the laſt, we may with more Juſtice omit the former.]

To conclude, of the ſeveral Deſcriptions of the *Morning* both in the *Antient* and *Modern* Poets, thoſe of *England* have deſcrib'd it with as much *Elegance* of *Fancy* as the others have done, and with far more *Variety*.

HENRY TWILIGHT.

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Fog's Journal. Jan. 18. No. 324.

Extract from an excellent Pamphlet juſt publiſhed, entitled, An Addreſs to the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes elected to repreſent the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU will do well to conſider that you are a *new Repreſentative*, all paſt Errors and Miſcarriages are now cancell'd, and you now ſet out again with freſh Powers. Nothing therefore done in the laſt Parliament, ought to preclude your Freedom of Judgment in this, nor determine you Right or Wrong to the
G ſame Courſe. Some perhaps have been govern'd too much by Party Conſiderations, others by perſonal Attachments: But they muſt now find they follow'd falſe Guides, others influenc'd by worſe Motives, formerly, have now an Opportunity of purging their Characters.

Amongſt you are a great Number of new
H Members, * young Gentlemen who have hi-

* *The* D. Courant, Jan. 12. *Sign'd* Britannus, *remarks, that the* Addreſſers, *do not make their Application to the venerable* Fathers *who*

thereto had no Share in the Guilt, or Folly of any former Meaſures, we may apply to them with more Freedom, and Hopes of Succeſs.

To you, Gentlemen, in this fatal Criſis, does the Nation commit her Intereſts, from you hope Preſervation.—You are come up, to a Trial of your Characters, and they will for ever retain the Impreſſions you now ſtamp on them; if you keep 'em pure and unſullied, their Currency will be univerſal; but if you mix them with the baſe Allay of a Miniſter, you tarniſh their Luſtre, and leſſen their Weight; they will generally be return'd on your Hands, or paſs only within the Verge of Corruption.

You are at preſent unengaged, uncorrupted, and, we hope, uninfluenc'd. Two Paths lie before you, which to follow is a very ſerious Conſideration. If you chuſe the Wrong, you will ſoon be bewilder'd, and never be able to quit it. The Paths of Corruption inſenſibly lead to the Precipice of Infamy, whence is no Return. There is an Honeſty natural to Youth: A Spirit unbroken by Complaiſance: a Senſe of Shame, and a generous Regard to Reputation. Theſe are ſo many Warrants of your behaving in a Manner that becomes you, and till you loſe theſe, your Country will not loſe you; but be aſſured no Argument will be wanting to diveſt you of them.

If Luxury can make you ſacrifice your Morals to your Appetites: If the childiſh Pomp of Strings and empty Names, can flatter your Imagination, they will all be employ'd, to draw you off from the honeſt Bent of your natural Diſpoſition. But if you reject theſe Allurements, then a more artful Attempt will be made upon you; you will be told, this Horror of Corruption, this *Spartan* and *Roman* Virtue, is the Effect of your Ignorance of the World, and a Speculation only fit for School-boys,----the Force of Ridicule will be likewiſe tried, and you will be facetiouſly call'd hopeful young Saints, and Patriots. Men of reputed Abilities will be ſet on to warn you of the Folly of theſe high-flown Notions, that they are romantick, ſenſeleſs, impracticable, the Bane of all Buſineſs. Little falſe Confidencies will be made you of the Views of Gentlemen in the Oppoſition; Bits of Scandal thrown out upon their Characters; and an Opinion inculcated, that the Diſpute on either Side is for Power, not Principle: Thus to bring you to devote all your Actions to preſent Profit, and join with thoſe that offer moſt.

Should this fail, you will be laughed at for honeſt ſimple Fellows, and a quite different Language will be uſed to you, you will then hear of nothing but the Cauſe of *Whiggiſm*, the Danger we are in from the *Tories*, the Neceſſity of uniting under the Standard of the preſent M---r. You will be told that Liberty, Property, the Proteſtant Succeſſion, the Peace of *Europe*, Religion, Toleration, and Publick Credit, are all center'd in his Perſon, and ſupportable alone, by the Continuance and Increaſe of his Power. Unhappy Nation! where all theſe Bleſſings depend upon the ſingle Thread of any Man's Life, ſo near being ſpun out—If not cut off——Should you aſk the Reaſon of this, and why the Nation is reduced to an entire Dependance upon one *Subject*, and what Proofs of Ability or Virtue he hath given to deſerve ſuch a prodigious Truſt, even more than royal Power, it will be anſwer'd, he was a *Whig* in Queen *Anne*'s Reign, and never acted with the *Tories* but once, when out of Place. (See p. 27 F)

Should you ſuggeſt, that this boaſted *Whiggiſm* is nothing more than a fallacious Name to varniſh over the Acts of arbitrary Power, you will be called *Jacobites*, whilſt many notoriouſly ſo, are grac'd with the Favour of the M---r, and are the moſt zealous Agents for his Intereſts; perhaps too Frowns may be play'd upon you, and you may be mark'd out for all thoſe Mortifications the beſt Subjects have undergone for the Sake of the worſt. But let not this diſcourage you, ſuch Deluſions cannot, muſt not, long prevail. Diſgrace and Favour will recover their proper Channels, a ſhort Time muſt turn the former upon thoſe who abuſe the latter; then what will be the Circumſtances of thoſe amongſt you, who have mingled yourſelves with the Dregs of this Iniquity, with a deſpiſed and deteſted Faction againſt your Country? Surely nothing can be more wrong in Point of Intereſt (if Intereſt ought to be conſidered againſt Duty,) than for a young Gentleman in the opening of Life, to forfeit all Claim to the Reward of Merit in better and probably not diſtant Times, for the Sake of a little preſent temporary Gain, obtained on the moſt ſervile Terms.

On the other Side, to encourage you to act agreeable

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who are grown grey in the Service of their Country, but to young Gen lemen, *unacquainted with parliamentary Proceedings; juſt as they did in Q.* Anne's *time, when they alarm'd ſuch with the* Church's *Danger; that the Government was not in the* Queen *but* Marlborogh; *and that they were all abject Vaſſals of one* Subject. *What follow'd is too well known* (*ſays he; but ſhall the* ſame Men *think to catch you by the* ſame Arts? *The other Day they call'd you the* Mimic of a Parliament, *a* mercenary Pack, *elected from the* Dregs *of the People; now they would court you to a good Opinion of them, and excite you to* Spartan *and* Roman *Virtue; but that Virtue venerated the Laws;—they refer you to Accounts of Affairs of their own Cooking up, wherein they kindly lay to our Door all the* quarrels *of* Foreign Potentates; *as ariſing from the raſh Steps taken to guard againſt the* pretended *ſecret offenſive Articles of the Treaty of* Vienna *between the Emperor and* Spain; *tho' ſince it has been undeniably made appear, that there were ſuch Secret Articles* (*See V.* IV. p. 740 C &c.) *the Charge muſt loſe all its ſtrength, as acknowledg'd by the* Craftſman *of* Aug. 31, 1734. (*See Vol.* IV. *p.* 444 A.)

agreeable to your own unbiaſs'd Sentiments, you have the greateſt Examples to animate and inſtruct you. Look round the Nation for the Men of the higheſt Dignity, moſt acknowledged Wiſdom, and tried Integrity, you will find them ingaged in the ſame Cauſe, to which you are now invited, and ready to aſſiſt you with their Lights, Credit, and Friendſhip. By which you yourſelves will ſoon become conſiderable too, far more conſiderable than the higheſt Minions of him you oppoſe. Thoſe amongſt you born to great Eſtates, are ſuperior to any, that hold the proudeſt Fortunes, at the Pleaſure of a Court. And ſhould there be any in leſs affluent Circumſtances, what immortal Honour will they gain, if by OEconomy and a generous Contempt of ſuperfluous Pleaſures, they can withſtand the Force of that Temptation? And what is this mighty Sacrifice your Country requires of you? It is only to give up ſome trifling Vanities which fall to the Share of every Coxcomb; to ſeparate yourſelves from the Herd of thoſe who are even the Contempt of the Maſters they ſerve; and to place your Pride in the ſolid Superiority of a Mind above Dependance, and a Reputation without Attaint. Different, very different, is the Sacrifice demanded of you from the Man that would corrupt you. Honour, Conſcience, and the Eſteem of honeſt Men, preſent Peace, and future Expectations, all muſt be given up to fleeting Favour, and perhaps to a bare Promiſe of Preferment. Nay, would you make any Figure in the *gay*, the *polite*, and the *witty* Part of the World, you muſt not unite yourſelves to thoſe who have ſo long been the Objects of their Mirth, and whoſe *Ridicule*, juſtly acquired, and indelibly fix'd, ſheds its ridiculous Influence over all their Dependants.

But if your Ardour in purſuing this glorious Cauſe does not meet with immediate Succeſs; do not therefore conclude, that all is loſt, and that it is uſeleſs to contend any farther. Such a deſponding may render thoſe Diſtempers paſt Recovery, which it is yet in your Power to cure. Remember the wiſe Maxim of ancient *Rome*, *Nolite deſperare de Republica*. Deſpair not, do but ſtruggle, and you will conquer. Young *Scipio*, with his Sword drawn, obliged the Senate to take an Oath not to abandon the Commonwealth, this had a ſudden and ſtupendous Effect, the *Roman* Intrepidity reviv'd, and the Enemy, tho' powerful indeed, ceas'd to be fear'd. In like manner, it becomes you, Gentlemen, to undertake the Defence of the Commonwealth in this dangerous Conjuncture, if you ſee it abandon'd by older Men. Your Courage will revive their fainting Spirits, and ſhame them into a more generous Reſolution. You are certainly to look upon yourſelves as the laſt Reſource of this Conſtitution. Among thoſe who have been longer vers'd in Buſineſs, many are hardned in Guilt by long Practice, many infatuated by an habitual Courſe of Blunders; and too many ſunk deep in a ſupine unreſiſting Indolence. When Hiſtory will ſpeak of the preſent Age, in what Colours will it paint the low Depravity to which we are fallen? How corrupt, how effeminate, how prone to Slavery will it repreſent us? And how juſtly ſhall we ſuffer the Reproach of Poſterity! But in this black and inglorious Scene what a noble Contraſte, what a ſhining Figure will you make if the ſame Hiſtory ſhall relate, this Corruption was check'd, this Slavery and Ruin prevented, by the Virtue of an hundred young Men who ſtood in the Gap, and ſaved their Country.——Now, as to the Parliamentary Function in particular, the Practice of ſummoning the Members to the *Cockpit* by a *Miniſterial* Writ, and haranguing them there, before his Majeſty opens the Seſſions with a Speech from the Throne, is of a modern Date, and an Improvement lately made upon our Conſtitution. But it hath been carried farther within a few Years, than ever it was before, having not only been punctually obſerved at the Beginning of every Seſſions, but even proſtituted to the Service of particular Jobs; to ſtop Enquiries into Frauds of the moſt pernicious Nature, to ſcreen Delinquents, and infringe that Liberty of voting, which is always peculiary extended by a BALLOT.

There is ſomething very ridiculous as well as † unparliamentary in theſe Miniſterial Conventions. Their firſt Aſſembly is commonly held at the Miniſter's own Houſe, 3 or 4 Days before the meeting of Parliament, and conſiſts only of a few truſty Creatures, who are call'd together to peruſe the King's Speech, and conſider of proper Perſons to move for, and ſecond the Addreſs. — Theſe Gentlemen, who are generally propoſ'd by the Miniſter himſelf, after a ſelf-denying Speech, modeſtly declining ſo great an Honour, and deſiring it may be put into abler Hands, are at laſt prevail'd upon to undertake it. At the ſame Time thoſe choice Friends are let into the State of Affairs as far as is neceſſary, and inſtructed what to ſay in Caſe of a Debate upon ſeveral particular Points.—The Addreſs, perhaps is drawn up and ſettled long before they met, as well as the Speech: for it hath been the Practice of ſome late Miniſters not only to put whatever they think fit into their Maſter's Mouth (which is often only a Panegyrick upon themſelves, or a Juſtification of their Meaſures) but likewiſe to do the ſame kind Office for the Parliament, and make them echo back the Subſtance of it by way of Addreſs. When theſe Points are ſettled in the *Miniſterial Cabinet* (for ſo I amy call it) a general Aſſembly of all the well affected is ſummon'd to meet a Day or two afterwards at the *Cockpit*, where the ſame Farce is acted again

† *When others ceaſe to meet and cabal againſt the Government, theſe Conventions will ceaſe of courſe; let them ſet the Example.* (Daily Courant Jan. 12.

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in a more circumſtantial Manner. The Miniſter produces a Copy of the Speech, which being read, and received with great Applauſe, it is reſolved (*Nem. Con.*) to promote a Loyal and Dutiful Addreſs to his Majeſty upon it, not only to return him Thanks for ſo Gracious a Speech, but to applaud the Wiſdom of all his Meaſures, and to aſſure him of their chearful Concurrence to any Supplies that may be judg'd neceſſary in the preſent Exigency. In this Manner deviating from the antient Practice of Parliament, which conſiſted only in returning his Majeſty Thanks for his Speech in general; whereas this is a previous Engagement to ſatisfy all the Demands of a *Court*; and tho' it may be underſtood at home to be only a Compliment of Courſe, it certainly carries a different Aſpect abroad, and looks as if the *Parliament* had in a Lump approved of all the Meaſures of the Adminiſtration. Then the Perſons agreed upon before to move and ſecond this Addreſs are propos'd by another worthy Gentleman; who is likewiſe let into the Secret, and unanimouſly approved. Here again they modeſtly decline it, as if there had been no previous Meeting, and again with great Importunity are prevailed upon to accept it. What makes this ſeem ſtill more diverting is, that when the Commons return from the Houſe of Lords, after his Majeſty hath made his Speech, the Speaker always tells them in a formal Manner, that he hath with great Difficulty obtained a Copy of it, when above half the Members had ſeen or heard it read a Day or two before. That there have been ſuch Practices in former Times cannot be denied, but as they are certainly unparliamentary and anti-conſtitutional, they ought to be prevented for the Future, at leaſt it behoves every Gentleman who hath the Honour to be ſent up with a Commiſſion from the People, to beware of the Artifices made uſe of in theſe novel Aſſemblies, and to keep himſelf unengaged 'till the Merit of every Point that is to come before him, is fully open'd and explained by a free Debate on both Sides.

Free Briton, Jan. 16, 23. No. 271, 272.

An Anſwer to the Pamphlet *quoted in the foregoing* Fog's *Journal. In an humble Addreſs to the ſame Knights, &c.*

GENTLEMEN,

IT is to the Protection of a Government acting according to Law, that you owe your Being as a *Britiſh Parliament* and your Liberties as Part of the People; you will not therefore ſuffer the Enemies of that Power which protects you to biaſs you againſt your Protection, but indulge an Anſwer to the Inſinuations of a Party, whoſe *Anniverſary Invectives* are deſigned to awe and impoſe upon your Reſolutions, and to fire and miſlead the People, under the Pretence of an *Humble Application to Parliament*. You muſt judge that ſuch *frothy Appeals* to prejudiced Minds, are beſt adapted to the low *Reſorts of Faction*, to *Coffee-Houſes*, to *Mechanick Clubs*, and *Mob Cabals*; that you are not *appealed to*, but *from*, even before you have heard or debated any one Motion relating to Publick Affairs; Hence they who could ſpeak to you as *an Houſe*, take this Method of ſuggeſting Falſhoods from the Preſs, which could not be borne without ſevere Reprehenſion, in a *Britiſh Parliament*.

Never was a Paragraph more *fallaciouſly* begun, or more *infamouſly* ended. (See p. 24G) Are you, as *new Members*, to BREAK the *Faith of Parliament* after having, as old Members engaged the Faith of Parliament? Or to *condemn* thoſe very *Meaſures* you WARRANTED, by giving the Throne the *Advice of Parliament* that they ſhould be undertaken?

It is then ſaid, that if you have been influenced by BAD MOTIVES, you have now an Opportunity to *purge* your Characters. What, by breaking your Faith, or by acting in Contradiction to your own Advice? Was there ever greater Infamy offer'd to the Majority of a *Britiſh Parliament*? Yet this they are to do for the Benefit of Men who have been the *Aſſaſſines of their Reputation*, and who promiſe, in return, to *reſtore them to their Fame*, during the Pleaſure of the *Bullies*, who would make a *P—r—t* their Slaves! The natural Import of what has been ſaid amounts to this, *Gentlemen, we have called you* Penſioners, Hirelings, Betrayers of your Country, *for voting againſt* our *Factions*; *yet, do but contradict the whole Tenor of your Lives, deſtroy your* Friends *who have preſerved you, and join with us your* Enemies, *who have* abuſed, *and will*, if we can, *deſtroy you*; *this will* purge *your Characters*.

To ſupport this Inſolence, we are told by Way of Irony, "That the *Miniſter*, againſt whom this Libel is intended, was a *Whig* ſo long ago as Q. *Anne's Time*, and hath never acted with the *Tories* but *once*, when he was out of Place."

This *Honourable Perſon* having been a Member of your Body near 40 Years, it is to you his Character, his Accuſers, and his Fate muſt be ſubmitted. Of you it is to be enquired, whether, during that Time, he has not invariably diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a *Whig*? That, coming into the *Houſe of Commons* when K. *William* was ungratefully diſtreſſed in all his Meaſures, by the Power of a *French* and *Jacobite* Intereſt, he ſupported the declining Cauſe of the *Revolution* and the *Whigs*; and that when that excellent Miniſter the Ld *Somers* was threatned with Deſtruction, for having been the Bulwark of the *Revolution Government*, and for having laid the Foundations of the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion: He ſtood in Defence of that Great Man, againſt Numbers, Rage, and Power, with ſuch an Affection for the *Cauſe of the Whigs*, as ſupported his Youth againſt overbearing Parties, and made him, in his riſing Years,

phlet, entitled, the *Caſe of Oppoſition ſtated*, you will find ſeveral Pages of the coarſeſt Invectives againſt the *Proceedings of thoſe Times, relating to the* Preſs, (*See* V. I. p. 576) Nay, did not you, in thoſe Times, oppoſe thoſe *extraordinary Proceedings againſt the Preſs*, which you now extol, and which then proved abortive? For it ſeems *their own Party mutinied againſt them*. You ſhould conſider whether this may not be your own Caſe; or whether the *other Party* may not gravel you with *ſome Papers*, written by your Direction, againſt the very firſt Eſſentials of our *Conſtitution*, both in *Church* and *State*.

Beſides, you ought to have ſome Compaſſion upon thoſe *ingenious Gentlemen*, who have ſo often promiſed in your Name that you will never attempt any Thing againſt the *Liberty of the Preſs*. And indeed, I cannot gueſs how any Men will reliſh the Abolition of a *Liberty*, by which they have raiſed themſelves out of the loweſt Obſcurity into comfortable Circumſtances; but I ſuppoſe you have promiſed them all *Places* or *Penſions* for Life.

We ſhall be told perhaps that nothing could have induced you to take ſuch a Step, but the utmoſt Provocation and ill Uſage. Alas! this will be but a pitiful Apology.——Does not *Tacitus* confeſs that even *Auguſtus* and *Tyberius* did not pervert the *Laws of Majeſty*, 'till they were enraged at ſome Writings againſt them? To ſay therefore that you would not have attempted any Thing againſt the *Preſs*, unleſs you was *hurt* by it, is only telling us, that if the People would but ſuffer you to exerciſe an arbitrary Power by *Conſent*, you would not endeavour to obtain it by *extraordinary Means*——Very gracious truly!——I do not doubt but you have been thoroughly *galled* in ſome of our late Writings; but have not you given us ample Provocation, not only by your *publick Conduct*, but by thoſe Torrents of *groſs Ribaldry*, which you have been perpetually diſgorging from the Preſs for ſeveral Years together, and even gratifying your Reſentment by *Law*, as far as the *ordinary Forms* of it would allow you?

But, it ſeems, the *Gentleman*, whom you have mark'd out for Vengeance, *deſerves to be proceeded againſt* in a peculiar Manner, *becauſe* his Caſe *diſtinguiſhes him from other Writers*.

Indeed *his Caſe*, by your Management, is ſomewhat *peculiar*; but as a *Writer*, if he is one, I ſee no *Peculiarity in his Caſe*, nor how you can proceed againſt him in a *peculiar Manner* as ſuch, without affecting *others*. Beſides, would you demoliſh him without *Proof*? For I defy you to prove, that he is either the Author, or Director of any one Paper, or even of *one Sentence*, publiſhed in the *Craftſman*. Tho' I do not queſtion your Abilities, or Induſtry in *Reſearches of that Nature*; yet I hope you will take a little more Care in your Evidence than you did in the Affair of *Dunkirk*, when you got a *Couple of Fellows* to forſwear themſelves, in order to accuſe the *ſame Gentleman*.

If the late *Diſſertation on Parties*, in which the *Revolution* is ſo fully explained and defended, ſhould be the Point that has diſguſted you, your Conſiſtency will ſtill be more conſpicuous; for what a glorious Figure muſt *He* make, who was formerly concerned in the Proſecution of *one Man*, for juſtifying the *Doctrines of Paſſive Obedience* and *Non-reſiſtance* as inconſiſtent with the *Revolution*, and now threatens to open a *Court of Inquiſition* againſt ANOTHER, who hath laid the Axe to the Root of *thoſe ſlaviſh Doctrines*? Such a Proſecution, againſt the *ordinary Forms of Law* will be a moſt admirable Expedient to prove the CONSTITUTION in no Danger!

It will be expected, that you ſhould anſwer the Charges brought againſt yourſelf (*See* p. 12.) inſtead of telling us what was done above 20 Years ago. We have heard enough of that already, but if you perſiſt in this Scheme of *deſtroying all Freedom of Writers*, I ſhall endeavour to vindicate that *great Barrier* of our *Conſtitution*.

Your humble Servant,

CALEB D'ANVERS.

Weekly Miſcellany Jan. 18. N° 110.

Mr HOOKER,

I AM now turn'd of 80, and it is to a ſincere Endeavour to adhere cloſely to the Rules of Religion from my Youth up, that I enjoy Life now, as much as I did 40 Years ago. I have no Pains or Aches, no uneaſy Reflections to diſturb my Mind; I write without Spectacles, and you ſee my Hand don't ſhake. Now whether I could have been ſo happy upon the Principles of the Infidel, or Practices of the Debauchee, let your Readers judge from the following Account of myſelf.

I was born in the Times of univerſal Confuſion in this Kingdom. My Father was a Sufferer for the Royal Cauſe, and a Member of the Church of *England*, in the Principles of which he inſtructed me, and they have been ever ſince my Support. The whole Duty of Man was then juſt publiſhed, a Book he eſteem'd next the Bible; the explaining of which every *Sunday* Evening, and inſtructing his Children in Claſſical Learning the remaining Part of the Week, was his conſtant Employment. At 14 I loſt this beſt of Fathers, who, in his laſt Moments, gave us a Book of Inſtructions, written by himſelf, for our future Conduct. This Book was the moſt effectual Reſtraint to me from the irregular Sallies of Youth, which I no more dar'd to indulge, than I ſhould in the Preſence of its Author. I was now left to the Care of an Uncle, a Clergyman, who plac'd me under old *Busby*, in a School, famous for breeding up

up its Scholars in the Principles of Religion as well as Learning; and from thence transplanted to *Oxford*, where having perfected my Studies, and taken my Degree, I removed to *Lincoln's Inn*, to study the Law, and was called to the Bar under the exemplary Christian and excellent Lawyer, Judge *Hale*, to whose private friendly Instructions I owe all the Skill I have in my Profession. Here likewise I was a constant Hearer of A.Bp *Tillotson*, whose sound and rational Discourses, confirm'd me in my Aversion to those at present too spreading Errors, Infidelity and Popery. A Fondness for Gaiety and Diversions was the prevailing Temper of that Age; and the Entertainments of the Stage were so enticing, that for a while I was excessively fond of them; but like that Judge, was soon convinced, this was an Entertainment too dangerous for the young, and very unbecoming the old; therefore I broke loose from it. I found others in the same Way of thinking; but, to make Amends for our self-denial, we met at each others Chambers, and entertain'd ourselves with reading the Classicks, which furnished us with no less pleasing, but more innocent Evening Diversion, than we could meet with in the Comedies wrote by Christians. We made some Progress in Natural Philosophy, which discover'd a new World of Wonders; the meanest Insects or Vegetable bespoke the Workmanship of an Almighty Power: But when we look'd into the Frame of our Bodies, our Admiration still encreased! The curious Contexture of Parts and Vessels, the least Obstruction in any of which would disorder the Whole, which yet are so small and numerous, that it's amazing they do not hourly meet with some Obstruction, must shew the Infidel upon how slender a Thread his beloved Life depends, but will engage every religious Man to rely on the divine Protection. I had some Taste for Musick, such as inspires noble and manly Sentiments; Church Musick was my chief Delight, and even now my Heart danceth for Joy, when I am sitting with my Bass Viol, my Grand Daughter at her Harpsicord, and the rest of my Family chanting the Praises of their Creator in a Psalm or an Anthem. These have been my Entertainments, which filled my Soul in the Enjoyments, and occasioned no bitter Reflections. In my Calling, I abhorred to use the Chicanery of the Law to palliate a bad Cause, to over-bear the Weak, or to clear the Guilty; but the Poor, Injured, and Oppressed, found me always a ready Advocate. Providence so bless'd me that I acquir'd a plentiful Fortune, which I looked on as entrusted with me for the Benefit of others; Accordingly I have found more Pleasure in distributing my Morsel to the Hungry, and Cloaths to the Naked, than I can conceive to arise from the Splendour of Equipage, or the Excess of the Epicure's Table. At 60, I left off my Business, thinking it Time to prepare for Eternity. Accordingly I look upon the composing Differences amongst my Neighbours, and preventing vexatious Law Suits, and in giving Instructions to the younger Sort of my Profession, as no small nor improper Part of that Preparation. About this time I lost my eldest Son of promising Expectation: This cut me so deep, that if in Life only I had had Hope, I should have been of all Men most miserable, but when I consider'd him as gone to greater Happiness, and how many Blessings I had still left, I resign'd him with Chearfulness. I have now lived to settle all the rest of my Children, have shared my Fortune among them, reserving only a Competency, and, as it were, peeping out of my Grave, and seeing them enjoy it with Pleasure. The good Principles I instilled into them have their desired Effect, they behave with Credit, live in Love, and never think themselves happier than when in the old Man's Company. I expect them all at Dinner with me to Day, upon the Entrance of the New Year; and when I sit down and see my Table filled with my Children and Children's Children, I shall bless myself in being an Instrument of providing so many useful Members for my Country, and so many Inhabitants, I hope, in time, to people Heaven. From hence it appears, That the surest Way to make Life comfortable, is, to act upon the Principles of Reason and Religion, and not to indulge our own Vanity.

Yours &c.

See Num. 39. & 65-122

Grubstreet Journal. Jan. 21. No. 265.

Extract of a Pamphlet, intitled, The religious, rational, and moral Conduct of MATTHEW TINDAL, *L. L. D.* late Fellow of *All-Souls* College in *Oxford*: By a Member of the same College.

THE Doctor was born in the West of *England*, and might be descended of a good Family. He enter'd first of *Lincoln*, and afterwards removed to *Exeter* College in *Oxford*. From *Exeter*, in 1678, he was elected one of the Fellows of *All-Souls* College. Here he continued several Years, remarkable for little more than a sort of canine Appetite, which he often gratified to the Cost or Disappointment of those who tabled with him, having once eat a whole Pig, and complain'd, that being ill, he could not eat as he used to do. He was distinguish'd for nothing except as a zealous High-Churchman, till K. *James* II. endeavouring to bring Popery into the University, he abjured the Protestant Faith and Communion, in hopes of Preferment. None of the Clergy in the University complied with the Iniquity of the Times except a few, who were marked out for dissembling Hypocrites, or were notorious Debauchees.

In 1708, the Doctor was called upon in Print, to shew how and when he had again embraced the Reformed Religion: But this still continues a Secret. However, in outward

ward ſhew, he conformed to the Church, as before; for thus much the keeping his Fellowſhip required. But his calling the Holy Communion *Confirmation*, and the *Grace cup*; and the Offertory, only *Paying his Club*; was ſuch a ſhocking Piece of Rudeneſs, as no modeſt Infidel would have been guilty of.

The Deiſts aſſert, that 'tis their Duty to find out and to publiſh what is pleaſing to God, that themſelves and others may practice it. If then the Doctor was no more than a Deiſt, yet was not the very joining in a worſhip he judged falſe and ſuperſtitious, a prevaricating with God, and putting Tricks upon Men? When I ſee an Infidel at a Communion-Table, to qualify himſelf for a Place, I can't forbear coupling him with the honeſt Gnoſtiks, who, as St *Epiphanius* tells us, made it lawful for Men, in caſe of Perſecution, to forſwear their Religion, and not *caſt Pearls before Swine*, i. e. themſelves before heathen Governors. But the Doctor himſelf owns in his *Rights*, p. 235, ſuch Compliances to be unlawful.

Tho' the Doctor did not profeſs himſelf a Deiſt, yet he was willing to be taken for ſuch. In ſome Companies he would acknowledge a God, yet ſpeak doubtfully of Providence: But in other Companies he endeavour'd to make the Notion of God ridiculous. He uſed to argue thus: "There can't be two Infinites: God is an infinite Being, and there muſt be infinite Space for him to ſubſiſt in; Whence follows the Contradiction of two Infinites." But here lies the Fallacy: Space is obtruded upon us as a Being; whereas, when applied to God, it's only a Mode or Attribute, and what the Naturaliſts call a *Vacuum* or Void; *i. e.* Nothing, but Room to contain every Thing. The Doctor's atheiſtical Notions were ſo well known in College, that he could bear to be reproached for them in publick Company without any Reſentment.

Dr *Sedgwick Harriſon*, one of the Doctor's Diſciples, waited on him one Day, being in an ill State of Health. *Doctor* (ſays he) *How is it with you? I thank you*, replied Dr *Tindal*, *I believe I am a dying Man. Are you ſo*, ſaid Dr. *Harriſon*, *and what do you think will become of you? Why you'll as certainly be damn'd as you are now alive.* Upon which the Doctor was really in as great an Agony as the Goaler in the *Acts*, Ch. 16.

He was publickly reprimanded by the Society of *All Souls* as an *egregious Fornicator*. And he was ſo far from being aſhamed of having Baſtards upon Baſtards, that he declares Incontinence in ſingle Perſons, one of the Rights and Liberties God hath allowed us by the Law of Nature. *Chriſtianity as old*, &c. P. 119. However, it muſt be allowed a vile action in Dr *Tindal*, to endeavour to debauch a young Gentlewoman on the Road between *Oxford* and *London*; which ſhe avoided by changing Beds with an elderly Gentlewoman.

But the Charge againſt the Doctor runs higher. Perceiving one of his Nymphs pregnant, he perſuaded her to lay the Child to another Gentleman: To that end ſhe deſired the Vice-Chancellor to put her to her Oath. The old Gentleman, after ſome admonition, aſk'd her *if ſhe was ſure ſhe knew Mr. —?* She anſwer'd, *She was, and could diſtinguiſh him from ever ſo great a Company.* Upon this, he open'd a Parlour Door, which diſcover'd ſeveral Gentlemen with their Hands behind them, for the Perſon accuſed had two Thumbs upon one of his Hands. This Stratagem took Effect, and ſhe fell on her Knees, and confeſſed, that Dr *Tindal* was the Father of the Child, and that what ſhe had done was by his Perſuaſion.

Another Story of him is, He got a Wench to ſwear one of his Children to a Gentleman of *Magdalen* College, one as infamous as himſelf. The Gentleman ſubmitted, and maintained the Child; but afterwards getting into the Mother's Company, aſk'd her, *How ſhe could uſe him ſo?* Her anſwer was, *That Dr* Tindal *had got her with Child, and prevailed on her to ſwear as ſhe had done. Well then*, replied he, *I deſire you to be ſo juſt to me, as to let me get another, and that you would ſwear it to him.* Which was immediately a Bargain, and executed in all its Branches.

As to his Behaviour in his laſt Sickneſs, I am credibly informed, that he departed with theſe Words, *If there be a God, I deſire him to have Mercy upon me.*

As to his Parts, Mr *Silk*, his Amanuenſis, when he wrote *The Rights of the Chriſtian Church*, declared, they were but ſecond rate ones; that his whole Stock of Learning conſiſted in the Gleanings of a few modern Books and Pamphlets; eſpecially ſuch as had been written againſt the Church of *England*; and a Common place Book of what he had heard to pleaſe him in Converſation: For the Truth of which he appeals to the 101ſt Page of *The Rights*, where there is a little *Greek*, and ſome Doubt ariſing about accenting of it, it remains unaccented to this Day.

The Craftſman, Jan. 25. No. 447.

I Shall divert myſelf this Week with ſome Remarks on a miniſterial Production, intitled *Antient and modern Liberty ſtated and compared*; which by the Gimcracks, that adorn it, ſeems to be the handy Work of the *political Paſtry Cook*. (See p. 6. D.) It is, indeed, one of the *pretieſt*, *little Patty-pans of Hiſtory* I ever beheld, and ſerves admirably well, by Way of *Deſſert*, to ſuch ſubſtantial Diſhes of Politicks, as the *Grand Accuſer*, &c.

The Deſign of this *dainty Compendium of the Engliſh Hiſtory*, is to clear up a Point, Mrs *Osborne* firſt ſtarted, *viz. that* new England *is better than* old England; and *that We enjoy more* Liberty *at preſent, than in any former Time; nay, as much as human Nature is capable of enjoying.* (See Vol. iv. p. 141.) In Order to This, *our Author* preſents us with a courtly Invective on the Reigns of all the *Kings* and *Queens*, from the *Conqueſt* down to the Acceſſion

ſt his *Late Majeſty*, He does not ſhare
our *glorious Deliverer* Himſelf, for tho'
ates *the Birth of* real Liberty, *in this*
m, from the Abdication of K. James *ad*,
t aſſerts immediately after that by *an*
lance in K. William's Temper, *and an*
eſtimate of the Engliſh *Nation*,——*Neither*
e his People *taſted the Fruits of that*
olt, in his Reign, which We now enjoy.—
would have been ſaid of *Me*, or any
Writer on the *Country Side*, if We had
the ſame Liberty with K. *William*'s Cli-
: A *Tranſlator*, not long ago, had his
ent broke by *military Force*, and was
ld as a Criminal before his Superiors,
much leſs diſreſpect of *that Prince*. But
rs and *Court-Writers* are allowed to ſay
thing, that ſerves a Turn; and it was
ry to repreſent K. *William* as a Man,
ntroduced the Ends of his own great
aking, in order to give *another Perſon*
ſit of it, who firſt came into Power
the middle of laſt Reign. This *little*
Book, begins and ends with aſſerting
ne Thing, *that* Liberty *never flouriſh'd*
ſuch Vigour as at preſent.——*Non modo*
n, etiam Libido *imminuta, aut ſi quis*
r, diffitis dolis uteretur.——But have
men revenged with *Words only*? Sure
, you muſt have a very ſhort Memory.
Judicial Proceedings been commenc'd
any Perſons engaged in *this Paper*?
ve ſuch *Pamphlets* been inflicted upon
as render it impracticable for any Man
ſay or do lawful Things with Safety?
: We not threaten'd with *Another Pre-*
, out of the *ordinary Forms of Law*?
Author proceeds to ſhew by divers
s that our Anceſtors were Strangers to
: and *that there never was a Gift as or*
from one ſort of Tyranny or other from
queſt to the Revolution: and tells us
e Changes happen'd in the Government,
People had only the Melancholy Option
ſing one Tyrant, or Form of Tyranny, for
He indeed is forced, when he can't
e *flouriſhing Condition* of the People in
ſes, to attribute it to the gentle Diſpo
: the Prince, not that the People were
to ſet Bounds to their Princes.
ding to his Way of Reaſoning, I don't
any People, who live under a *King*,
d with the *whole executive Power*, can
to be *free*, for, if He makes a good
e, it may be imputed, in the ſame
, to his *gentle Diſpoſition*, and not to
k of their *Liberty*, but if He makes
ſe of it, and they ſhould caſt off his
they muſt throw Themſelves under
ction of ſome other Government,
the ſame Objection will return, that
e only changed *one Tyrant for another*,
their Election at his Direction. But
ot purſue this Argument——Our *little*
ultimum, makes but little Diſtinction
the *beſt Princes* and the *worſt*, all
rants, or *Kings*, and ſeem to have
mounted the Throne for no other Purpoſe
than to furniſh Him with an Opportunity of
complimenting our *preſent Times*.

The *Houſe of Commons* is generally allowed
to have taken its *preſent Form*, in the Reign
of *Henry* the 3d, our *Hiſtories* call this out a
ſtanding Advantage, then, tho' *it was a real*
one in future.

"In *Edward* the 2d's Reign the People
grew more *conſiderable*, but not more free.
Their only Comfort (ſays he) was *not* that
the Power of the Crown was *bounded*, but
that it was not *abuſed*." A great Comfort
too, I think.

As to Queen *Elizabeth*, he will not allow
that the People enjoy'd the leaſt Shadow of
Liberty under her. (See V. iv. p. 609.) "They
(ſays he) were driven into their own *Intereſt*."
yet he admits that they would not ſubmit
to the ſame Stretch of the *Prerogative*, when
exerciſed to their *Infamy* and *Ruin*, under
King *James* I. and his Son. So that (according to his arguing) their Submiſſion to
Q. *Elizabeth*, might be as voluntary, as it
was for their own *Intereſt*.

I muſt not diſmiſs this Head, without expreſſing my admiration of that *moſt engaging*
Partiality, which *our Author* has drawn, *without*
the leaſt Flattery, between Queen *Elizabeth*'s
Reign and the *preſent*, but greater to the *Advantage of the latter*. The Wiſdom of both
is made entirely to conſiſt in ſupporting a *great*
and *able Miniſter* againſt all the Clamours and
Machinations of his Enemies. This naturally
brings in an Epiſode of *Charles* the 2d, by Way
of Contraſt, *who gave up an able and faithful*
Servant, and by ſo doing brought Himſelf into
Diſtreſſes, that ended but with his Life. Here's
a broad Hint for *Somebody*; *and*, perhaps, it
may have the intended Effect. But I cannot
help thinking the Epiſode of *this Miniſter*
a little unjudicious, and put upon a wrong
Point, for We are told "that if it had not
been for my Lord *Clarendon*, the *Engliſh* had
been, for ſome Time, at leaſt, as obſequious
Slaves to the *Turks* or the *Perſians*"—How
ſo? — "Why, the King would have had
TWO MILLIONS *a Year* ſettled upon him, to
defray *all the Expences* neceſſary for the Support of his Government; in which Caſe,
Parliaments would have been made *uſeleſs*,
and conſequently *laid aſide*."—It ſeems, I ſay,
a little unjudicious in *ſo courtly a Writer* to
touch upon the Part of my Lord *Clarendon*'s
Merit, for as it is ſuppoſed to have had no
ſmall Share in *his Diſgrace*, ſo I am afraid it
will ſet People upon conſidering *our preſent*
Circumſtances, and the different Conduct of
the *great Perſon*, for whoſe Honour *this noble*
Treatiſe was compiled. However, if his
Merit to his Country is not ſo great as That of
Lord *Clarendon*, he hath certainly the ſecond
more Policy, by avoiding the Rock, upon
which the *other* ſplit, ſince nobody can charge
him with having ever *abetted our Demands*
for the CIVIL LIST, *or paſſively any Bounds*
to be put to the POWER OF HIS MASTER.

Fog's Journal, Jan. 25. No. 325.

THE Writers on the mercenary Side have attempted a Jeſt on a ſuppoſed Alliance betwixt *Fog* and the *Craftſman*. Indeed, ſome late Alliances have been Jeſts to all Mankind, excepting the poor People, who paid for them. But he that can turn our ſuppoſed Alliance into Ridicule, muſt have a little more Wit than either an *Osborne* or a *Walſingham*.

To ſhew them there is nothing ridiculous in it, I affirm I am not obliged to pay any Subſidies to the *Craftſman* by Virtue of this Treaty; I have entered into no Guaranty to ſecure to him the Property of his Copy, nor ingaged to defend him in the Poſſeſſion of it, in Caſe he runs into an unneceſſary Quarrel; I ſhall not raiſe the Price of this Paper upon my Readers on Account of ſecret Service, or other contingent Expences incurred by this Treaty; I ſcorn to tax the Publick for Deficiencies in my little Revenue, which, muſt be occaſioned by my own Ignorance or Corruption.

But let theſe Gentlemen put this Alliance into what light they pleaſe, they can make no more of it than this, that Men who proceed upon Principle, however exaſperated they have been with each other, will, like ſeveral Perſons in a leaky Veſſel, as certainly coalite, when they think the Safety of the Publick is concerned; they will act like two noble *Romans*, who had been at Enmity, but on the Point of a Battle, agreed to convince the World of their Love to their Country by their Behaviour againſt the common Enemy.

Had *Fog*, in our late political Diſputes, been actuated only by the Rancour of Party, he has had Matter enough to divert his Spleen, to ſee thoſe who once prided themſelves in the Name of Whigs now arguing for Hereditary Right, Standing Armies, Riot Acts, againſt Triennial Parliaments, for Bribery and all Kinds of corrupt Influence, for making two Branches of the Legiſlature entirely dependent on the Third; and to hear them ſtigmatize ſuch among themſelves as Deſerters who adhered to their old Principles, only becauſe they thought it more honeſt to contend for thoſe Principles under new Leaders, than to fight againſt them under the old.

But *Fog* never was Tory enough to wiſh to ſee the Whig Cauſe deſtroyed by the Ruin of his Country's Liberties. When therefore I ſee a Whig more arbitrary in Power than he has painted his Adverſary, I begin to think it Time for all Sides to ſtand on their Guard, and leave off quarrelling about Party.

While, in former Times, the Contention lay between one Sett of Men and another, for nothing but Power, the great Body of the People ſtood neuter: But will any Body aſſert that the People are unconcerned in the preſent Contentions? Indeed the Hirelings of one Man have maintained that all this Struggle has been only for Places; if ſo, why are not the great Number of uſeleſs Employments ſuppreſſed? Take away the Cauſe, the Effect will ceaſe.

Tho' the Miſmanagement and Errors imputed to one Man, have been very flagrant; yet the preſent Ferment has not ariſen from thence, but the People think the Conſtitution itſelf has been attacked and defended, and from thence, I fear, ſprings the ill Humour. The Quarrel is about Things, not Perſons; tho' Perſons may be ſo blended with Things, that in the Fate of the Miniſter ſome would involve that of the Conſtitution.

It is a ſhrewd Sign there is ſomething foul in the Bottom of a Man's Deſigns, when he employs all his Cunning to evade the Points in Diſpute, and when Proceedings ſo iniquitous, as the Attack meditated againſt a ſuppoſed Author would be, are encouraged by any Peculiarity of Situation he had formerly been drawn into thro' the Goodneſs and Favour of the Prince, and Malice and Falſhood of the M——.

What is it to the Publick who are the Authors of any of our political Papers? Men of Senſe and Candour will always have Regard to what is written, not to who writes. Suppoſe I ſhould aſſert that Sir *R*—— writes or directs all that weekly Traſh and occaſional Pamphlets that come out on the Court Side of the Queſtion, and attack him as the Author of all this Stuff; I could make a Devil of him either in a ſerious or ludicrous Way; and ſure I have as good a Right to aſſert this, as he or any of his Authors that L. *B.* or *W. P.* write or direct the Pen of the *Craftſman*. But if the Perſon pointed at ſhould be believed to be the Author of thoſe fine Diſcourſes in the *Craftſman*, how could it hurt him? Would his Country diſlike him for diſcovering Talents ſo vaſtly ſuperior to thoſe of his Adverſaries? No; and therefore I think this Trick may be numbered among the political Blunders of our eminent Gentleman. But whoever the Author or Authors of theſe Papers be, they ought to count it a Triumph to be menaced or even oppreſſed for pleading in ſuch a Caſe; and they who threaten and would oppreſs them muſt expect to be loaded with the Hatred of the preſent Times, and indelible Infamy hereafter.

London Journal, Jan. 25. N° 813.

Remarks on the Humble Addreſs to Parliament. *See* p. 24.

HAD ſuch a Speech, as is contained in the firſt Part of the Addreſs, come out of the Mouth of a *Cato* or a *Brutus*, when the *Liberties of Rome* were gone; a *Pim* or a *Hampden*, when the *Conſtitution of England* was *ſubverted*; a *Somers* or a *Wharton*, juſt before the *Revolution*; or a *Walpole* or a *Stanhope*,

e Cafe of Q. *Anne*'s Reign, when
bented to Deſtruction by *that very*
e is now labouring perhaps in this
ſelf to deſtroy to again: We ſhould
d up to the Owner to the Saviour of
ry: But in our preſent proſperous
, all his Knowledge, Eloquence,
of Sentiment, and Force of Expreſ-
only the *Wantonneſs*, or rather the
of a fine Genius. For, what does
y ſay to prove his Point, That our
es is in the utmoſt Danger of being
? Why, that it is *already ſubverted*,
diverſus pene? Indeed, he impudent-
, in Contradiction to *Senſe* and *Rea-*
: *all Vice* was with the *Majority* of
iſlament, and *all Virtue* with the
; and *ſuppoſes*, that the *Majority* of
e *Parliament* will walk in the ſame
ch lands to the Precipice of Infamy;
Minority be obſtinately virtuous in
f all Temptation.

s a dreadful Charge indeed to the laſt
at! could it be proved: Yet what
e does but make ſeveral excellent Laws
of Liberty, raiſed the *neceſſary* Supplies
t up a *neceſſary Force*, and *approved*
laſures of the King in preventing a
l the Preſervation of the *Ballance of*
make it abſolutely *neceſſary*? What,
ured with the Court, in ſo far as it ſup-
the Intereſt of the *Country*? But
g to the new *Plan* of theſe Writers it
ſible that a Houſe of Commons ſhould
ble to give *any Proofs* that they are in
de's Intereſt, but by *oppoſing the Court*.
ſumes, it is preſumed, that *Majorities*
agree with a Court, are *corrupt*; be-
e Court is able to make them find
ſelves in agreeing. But then the Ar-
s as ſtrong, that *Minorities*, who op-
court, are *corrupt*, becauſe they *cannot*
r Intereſt in agreeing; but as neither
can be *proved*, they go for nothing
h Men, who judge *only by Affects*.
ever, in order to draw the *Hundred*
ſe in the new Parliament into the
f the Minority, bids 'em look round the
and they will find the Men of the
Dignity, *moſt accompliſhed Wiſdom*, and
quety---*the Gay*, *Polite*, *and Witty*,
the *Oppoſition* and *Minority*; that is,
all *Blockheads* and *Scoundrels* on one
d *Wits* and *Men of Honour* on the o-
What a mean Opinion muſt theſe Men
the *Underſtandings* of *the Hundred*
ſers to think they can be moved by
ſling Arguments!

JESTY's SPEECH to the new PAR-
LIAMENT, *January* 23.

y Lords and Gentlemen,

The preſent Poſture of Affairs in Europe
e ſo well known to you all, and the good
ur bad Conſequences, that may ariſe, and affect
Us, from the War being extinguiſhed, or being
carried on, are ſo obvious, that I am perſuaded
you are met together fully prepared and deter-
mined to diſcharge the great Truſt repoſed in
you at this critical Conjuncture, in ſuch a man-
ner, as will beſt contribute to the Honour and In-
tereſt of my Crown and People.

I opened the laſt Seſſion of the late Parliament
by acquainting them, that as I was no ways en-
gaged, but by my good Offices, in the Treaties
that were declared to be the principal Cauſe and
Motives of the preſent War in Europe, it was
neceſſary to uſe more than ordinary Prudence and
Circumſpection, and the moſt Precaution, not
to determine too haſtily upon ſo critical and im-
portant a Conjuncture, to examine the Facts
alledged on both Sides, to wait the Reſult of the
Councils of thoſe Powers, that are more nearly and
immediately intereſted in the Conſequences of the
War, and particularly to concert with the States
General of the United Provinces, who are under
the ſame Engagements with Us, ſuch Meaſures as
ſhould be thought moſt adviſeable for Our com-
mon Safety and for reſtoring the Peace of Europe.

We have accordingly proceeded in this great
Affair with the mutual Confidence which ſub-
ſiſts between Us and that Republick; and having
conſidered together on one Side the preſſing Appli-
cations made by the Imperial Court, both here
and in Holland, for obtaining Succours againſt
the Powers at War with the Emperor, and the
repeated Profeſſions made by the Allies on the
other Side, of their ſincere Diſpoſition to put an
End to the preſent Troubles upon honourable and
ſolid Terms I concurred in a Reſolution taken by
the States General, to employ, without loſs of
Time, Our joint and earneſt Endeavours to bring
Matters to a ſpeedy and happy Accommodation,
before we ſhould come to a Determination upon
the Succours demanded by the Emperor. Theſe In-
ſtances did not at firſt produce ſuch explicit Anſwers
from the contending Parties, as to enable Us to
put immediately in Execution our impartial and
ſincere Deſires for that Purpoſe. Reſolved however
to purſue ſo great and ſalutary a Work, and to
prevent Our Subjects from being unneceſſarily
involved in War, We renewed the Offer of Our
good Offices in ſo effectual a manner, as to
obtain an Acceptance of them.

In conſequence of this Acceptance, and of
Our Declaration made thereupon, to the reſpec-
tive Powers engaged in the War, no Time has
been loſt in taking ſuch Meaſures, as ſhould be
moſt proper to make the beſt uſe of their good
Diſpoſitions for re-eſtabliſhing the Tranquillity of
Europe: And I have the Satisfaction to ac-
quaint you, that Things are now brought to ſo
great a Forwardneſs, that I hope in a ſhort Time
a Plan will be offered to the Conſideration of all
the Parties engaged in the preſent War, as a
Baſis for a General Negotiation of Peace, in
which the Honour and Intereſt of all Parties may
be conſulted, as far as the Circumſtances of
Time, and the preſent Poſture of Affairs will
permit.

I do not take upon Me to answer for the Success of a Negotiation, where so many different Interests are to be considered and reconciled; but when a Proceeding is founded upon Reason, and formed from such Lights as can be had it had been inexcusable not to have attempted a Work, which may produce infinite Benefits and Advantages, and can be of no Prejudice, if we do not suffer Our Selves to be so far amused by Hopes, that may possibly be afterwards disappointed, as to leave Ourselves exposed to real Dangers.

I have made use of the Power, which the late Parliament entrusted Me with, with great Moderation; and I have concluded a Treaty with the Crown of Denmark, *of great Importance in the present Conjuncture. It is impossible, when all the Courts of* Europe *are busy and in motion, to secure to themselves such Supports, as Time and Occasion may require, for Me to sit still, and neglect Opportunities, which, if once lost, may not only be irretrievable, but turned as greatly to Our Prejudice, as they will prove to Our Advantage, by being seasonably secured; and which, if neglected, would have been thought a just Cause of Complaint. This necessary Confidence placed in Me, has given great Weight to my Endeavours for the Publick Good.*

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the Accounts and Estimates to be prepared and laid before you, of such extraordinary Expences, as were incurred last Year, and of such Services, as I think highly necessary to be carried on and provided for, and whatever additional Charges shall be found necessary shall be reduced, as soon as it can be done consistently with the common Security.

And as the Treaty with the Crown of Denmark *is attended with an Expence, I have ordered the same to be laid before you.*

I make no doubt but I shall find, in this House of Commons the same Zeal, Duty, and Affection, as I have experienced through the whole Course of my Reign; and that you will raise the necessary Supplies with Cheerfulness, Unanimity, and Dispatch.

The Sense of the Nation is best to be learned by the Choice of their Representatives; and I am persuaded, that the Behaviour and Conduct of my faithful Commons will demonstrate to the World the unshaken Fidelity and Attachment of my good Subjects to my Person and Government.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is Our Happiness to have continued hitherto in a State of Peace; but whilst many of the principal Powers of Europe *are engaged in War, the Consequences must more or less affect Us; and as the best concerted Measures are liable to Uncertainty, We ought to be in a readiness, and prepared against all Events; and if Our Expences are in some degree increased, to prevent greater, and such as if once entered into, it would be difficult to see the End of, I hope My good Subjects will not repine at the necessary Means of procuring the Blessings of Peace, and of Universal Tranquillity, or of putting Ourselves in a Condition to act that Part, which it may be necessary and incumbant upon Us to take.*

The ADDRESS *of the House of* LORDS, *Voted the* 23*d* (89 to 37) *presented the* 24*th.*

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, humbly beg Leave to return Your Majesty our unfeigned Thanks for Your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

The many Blessings we enjoy under Your Majesty's mild and auspicious Government are happily felt by all Your People; amongst which your paternal Care and Tenderness for their true Interest, in imploying Your unwearied Endeavours to prevent their being unnecessarily involved in the presenet War, stands signally distinguished: And it would argue the highest Degree of Ingratitude in us, if we did not acknowledge ourselves sensibly affected by the Benefits that have accrued from this prudent Conduct.

In this Your Majesty has given the World fresh Proofs of Your just Sentiments of true and solid Glory, since You have preferred the real Prosperity and Ease of Your Subjects to all other Considerations; and in that View have concerted Measures with the States General of the *United Provinces* (the ancient and natural Allies of the *British* Crown) for restoring the publick Tranquillity.

It is with the utmost Satisfaction we observe, that in Consequence of this Proceeding, the good Offices of Your Majesty, in Conjunction with them, have been accepted by the several Parties engaged in the War; and we cannot suffer ourselves to doubt, but the Interposition of the Maritime Powers, united in Interest and mutual Friendship, will have its just Weight.

When we turn our Thoughts to the various and different Views of the Princes and Powers concerned, we find ourselves obliged, with the utmost Thankfulness, to ascribe it to Your Majesty's uncommon Vigilance and Attention to the Welfare of your People, and the Repose of *Christendom*, that no Time hath been lost in making use of any good Dispositions of the respective Powers at Variance; and that this salutary and extensive Work is advanced to such a Degree, that a Plan may shortly be offered to their Consideration, as a Basis for a general Treaty.

The Events of Negotiations, as well as of War, are, in the Nature of Things, liable to Uncertainty: But when we reflect on the many Instances we have experienced of right Reason and Prudence being the governing Rule of Your Majesty's Actions, we promise ourselves that those your generous Labours for procuring universal Tranquillity, will merit that good Success, which all well disposed Minds with they may be attended with.

At the same Time permit us to assure Your Majesty,

Majeſty, that we are incapable of being ſo far amuſed by any Hopes whatſoever, as to leave the Security of your Majeſty and Your Kingdoms expoſed to real Dangers; and that our Endeavours ſhall never be wanting to diſappoint the vain Expectations of any who ſhall be ſo preſumptuous, as to imagine Advantages to themſelves from ſuch Methods.

The Wiſdom of Your Majeſty's Councils, and that Steadineſs and Conſtancy, which are inherent in Your Royal Mind, joined with a Harmony which ſubſiſts between Your Majeſty and that powerful Republick, in Concert with which this great Tranſaction has been carried on, will, we truſt, in due Time, prevail over all unreaſonable Oppoſition: And that this may be the happy Effect of Your good Offices, we beg Leave to aſſure Your Majeſty, with that Reſolution and Firmneſs which become the Peers of *Great Britain* on ſo important an Occaſion, That we will cheerfully ſupport Your Majeſty in all ſuch Meaſures, as may be neceſſary for procuring the Bleſſings of Peace and Tranquillity, or for putting this Nation in a Condition to act that Part, which it may be incumbent on *Great Britain* to undertake.

It is a Felicity which we ought, in the moſt affectionate Manner, to remember on every Occaſion of approaching Your ſacred Perſon, That Your Majeſty hath always eſteemed the Intereſt of Sovereign and Subject as mutual and inſeparable, and made the due Execution and Obſervance of the Laws the Rule of Your Government: As Your Majeſty, agreeably to Your repeated Declarations from the Throne, hath invariably held this Conduct towards Your Subjects, we can entertain no Doubt, but You will find the ſame inviolable and unſhaken Fidelity, and the ſame Zeal for the true Honour and Happineſs of Your Majeſty and Your Kingdoms (which can never be divided) both from Your Parliament and Your People.

On our Parts, we humbly intreat Your Majeſty, to accept the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances, That we are determined, by a ſteady Courſe of Loyalty and dutiful Affection to Your Majeſty, and a firm Perſeverance in purſuing the true Intereſt of our Country, to convince the World, that we moſt ſeriouſly conſider the Maintenance of our Religion and Liberties, as being abſolutely involved in the Security and Support of Your Majeſty's Perſon and Government; and in the Preſervation of the Proteſtant Succeſſion in Your Royal Houſe; and that it is the unalterable Purpoſe of our Hearts, under the Protection of the Divine Providence, to tranſmit theſe invaluable Bleſſings ſafe and intire to our Poſterity.

His MAJESTY's moſt gracious ANSWER.

My LORDS,

I Thank you for this Loyal and Affectionate Addreſs. The Concern that you ſhew for the Succeſs of my Endeavours, in Conjunction with the States General, for reſtoring the Publick Tranquillity, is very acceptable to Me.

Nothing ſhall be wanting on My Part, that may contribute thereto; and the Duty and Affection of My Parliament and People, upon which I depend in all Events, will add great Weight to My Endeavours.

The ADDRESS of the Houſe of Commons.

Voted Jan. 28. (185 to 165) *preſented the 29th.*

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE *Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of* Great Britain *in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave to return Our humbleſt Thanks, for Your Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech from the Throne; and to acknowledge, in the moſt grateful Manner, Your Majeſty's Tender and Affectionate Concern for the Welfare of Your People, in ſteadily purſuing ſuch Meaſures as have tended towards Peace and Accommodation, rather than to involve too precipitately this Kingdom, and all* Europe, *in a general and bloody War.*

Among ſo many differing Intereſts and contending Powers ingaged in the preſent War, it is Your Majeſty's Wiſdom and Goodneſs alone, which could have ſecured to Us Our preſent happy Situation; and the Crown of Great Britain *could never appear with greater Honour and Luſtre, than by Your Majeſty's interpoſing Your Good Offices between the contending Parties: And as they have received them with due Reſpect, we cannot but hope, their own Prudence will help to compleat ſo deſireable a Work.*

It is Our Duty, and We beg Leave, to expreſs the greateſt Gratitude to Your Majeſty, for the Care and Concern, which muſt have attended Your unwearied Endeavours, both in beginning and carrying on theſe Good Offices, which being accepted, have brought Things to ſo great a Forwardneſs, that a Plan in concert with the States General, may in a ſhort Time be offered to the Conſideration of all the Powers engaged in the War; which, notwithſtanding the great Difficulties that muſt attend ſo great a Work, may ſerve for the Baſis of a general Negotiation of Peace, conſiſtent with the Honour and Intereſt of all Parties, as far as the Circumſtances of Time, and the preſent Situation of Affairs will permit.

If theſe Meaſures, concerted for the common Repoſe and Tranquillity of all Europe, *ſhould unhappily meet with any Diſappointment, Your Majeſty's Wiſdom and Care muſt be acknowledged to have deſerved that Succeſs, which the Wiſeſt Counſels cannot always command. But, whatever the Event may be, We beg Leave to aſſure Your Majeſty, That this Houſe will chearfully and Effectually raiſe ſuch Supplies, as ſhall be neceſſary for the Honour and Security of Your Majeſty and theſe Kingdoms, and enable Your Majeſty to act that Part, which Honour, and Juſtice, and the True Intereſt of Your People, call upon Your Majeſty to undertake.*

To which Addreſs his Majeſty return'd a moſt Gracious ANSWER.

From the **Prompter**, Numb. 23.

What! dares the Slave
Come hither, cover'd with an antick *Face,*
And mock *at our Solemnity?* Shakeſp.

THE Author having been at a late *Maſquerade* takes Notice of ſomething out of Character, the Actors in which, he intimates, not only deſerv'd to be *prompted*, but to be *ſcourged*: A *Harlequin*, he ſays, preceding *Punch*, and making way with his Wooden Sword, gave to all he met, and even to Royal Hands, a printed Bill as follows;

'*By Permiſſion.*

'THIS is to give Notice to all Gentlemen, Ladies, and others, that at the Opera-houſe, in the *Hay market*, this preſent Evening, will be preſented the comical and diverting Humours of *Punch*.

'And on *Thurſday* next, by the *Norfolk* Company of artificial Comedians, at *Robin's* great Theatrical Booth in *Palace yard*, will be preſented a comical and diverting Play of SEVEN ACTS, call'd COURT and COUNTRY; in which will be revived, the entertaining Scene of the TWO BLUNDERING BROTHERS, with the Cheats of *Ralli Robin*, Prime-Miniſter of King *Solomon*: The whole concluding with a great Maſque, call'd, *The Downfal of* Sejanus: Or, *The Statesman's Overthrow*. With Axes, Gibbets, and other Decorations proper to the Play. To begin exactly at Twelve o' Clock.

'N. B. *There are a new Set of Puppets, as big as the Life, chief Part of which have been brought up from all Parts of the Country, at a very great Expence.*

'Vivant Rex & Regina.'

A *Scene* ſo unexpected, ſays the *Prompter*, and ſo unuſual in a Place deſign'd as a Relaxation from the ſeverer Buſineſs of Life, and looked upon as the Theatre of *Mirth* and *inoffenſive Wit*, filled me with an equal Mixture of *Contempt* and *Surprize*, at the mean Arts to which *private Enmity* and *perſonal Malice* has ſometimes Recourſe.

To conſider it abſtractedly from *Party*, a Tranſaction of this Nature, carries along with it ſuch a *Breach of Good Manners*, ſuch an *inſolent Violence* on the *general Intention* of the Perſons aſſembled there, as no Gentleman, or Man of Senſe, that will allow himſelf Time to think coolly, can ever juſtify. ——The doing of it under the Covert of a Mask, has the ſame aggravating Circumſtance that attends the Guilt of thoſe that *ſtab in the Dark*. But it is not only a want of good Breeding in general, it is a perſonal Affront to His Majeſty, to diſturb a Company he honours with his Preſence.——And that Perſon who is capable of offering ſuch an Affront, is guilty of a notorious Breach of *One Part* of a Subject's Duty, very conſiſtent with the warmeſt Sentiments of *Patriotiſm* and *Liberty*, *viz.* A Reſpect for the *Preſence* and *Perſon* of *Majeſty*, which has ever been accounted *ſacred*, and ever muſt, while political Societies ſubſiſt in the World.

It would be a poor Subterfuge, to ſay, His Majeſty being equally diſguiſed, with the reſt of the Company, can no more be ſuppoſed to be there, than any private Perſon whatſoever, and that therefore it could be no Affront to the *Royal Preſence*, ſince it is well known almoſt to every body, not only that His Majeſty is preſent, but under what Diſguiſe he appears.

To conſider the Paper itſelf in a political Light, would be exceeding the Office of the Prompter: But, ſays he, upon the whole, the Spirit of Party has ſpread ſo much of late, that to it in great meaſure may be aſcribed the general want of Encouragement too viſible in every Branch of *Knowledge*, *Learning*, *Wit*, or *Humour*. Our Theatres want *Auditors* whoſe Minds are at leiſure to attend to their Productions, and *Authors* whoſe Wit is not *engroſſed for* or *againſt* the *Miniſtry*.——Should this Spirit go further, and be inſinuated ſtill more in the Minds of People, we muſt bid adieu to ev'ry Pleaſure of Life.

Univerſal Spectator, Jan. 25.

Mr Stonecaſtle, *from his Chamlers, Lincoln's Inn.*

AS a *Weekly Author*, nothing gives me more Chagrin than the Importunity of my *Correſpondents*, who all eager to have their Productions appear in *Print*, never fail inſiſting to have them inſerted in my *next* Journal, which if I omit, either thro' the Precedence others may claim, or for the Dullneſs of the Compoſition, (too often the Caſe) I am ſure to receive a ſevere *Reprimand* for not paying a due Regard to thoſe who are my conſtant *Readers* and *Admirers*. As it is my Intereſt to communicate to the Publick whatever may lay any Claim to *Wit*, *Humour*, or *good Senſe*, ſuch Pieces ſhall be publiſh'd with the utmoſt Expedition; but where thoſe Characteriſticks are wanting, my *admiring* Correſpondents muſt excuſe me.——[The Journaliſt proceeds to entertain the Publick with a Novel, communicated to him (as he affirms) by a Lady, but as it had been before printed in the *Dublin* Papers, and is but meanly told, we ſhall make very ſhort of it.

SNAPMORE, *a Rake, marries young* Arabella, *uſes her ill, ſpends moſt of her Fortune, goes*

goes over to the Army in Flanders, *and is wounded: Retires into a Town to be cured, falls in love with a young Widow there, marries her, ſoon ſpends her Subſtance, and propoſes to go and get a Commiſſion in* Germany; *but having chang'd his Name to* Beaugard, *and cauſed a Report to be ſpread of his being killed, he returns to* England, *and becomes acquainted with* Trueman, *of whom he learns his unſucceſsful Addreſſes to a great Fortune, nam'd* Læda, *a ſtale* Maid, *and a rank* Preciſian; Beaugard *obtains Leave, by Way of Revenge, to make his Addreſſes to her, and propoſes a Match for* Trueman *with his own Wife* Arabella, *which ſucceeds by means of a Ring, ſhe was told* Snapmore *deliver'd to him at his Death.* Beaugard *acts the Saint, obtains* Læda, *and the Poſſeſſion of her Fortune, and (being on the Point of a Diſcovery from his* Arabella) *went quite off with it, after having the Impudence to ſend* Trueman *a Letter, which for his own and* Arabella's *Eaſe he burnt.*

Weekly Miſcellany, Jan. 25. No. 111.

A Correſpondent of Mr *Hocker*'s charges him with being too modeſt, (a Fault ſeldom occurring in this Age) and after beſtowing many pompous Encomiums on the *Miſcellany*, offers his Aſſiſtance, under the Title of *Inſpector* of the neweſt Faſhions of *Infidelity* in the Country; where having pick'd up the following new Character, he ſends it as a Specimen of his Abilities, we ſhall give it our Readers verbatim.

THE Perſon whoſe Character I am about to ſet forth, has lately ſet up the Standard of Reaſon, and declared War with all divine Conſtitutions, and gone about the Country, beating up for Volunteers to the Service. He himſelf reaſons upon Every thing, upon Nothing; and ſuch a Flood of Light has broke in upon him, that he is almoſt mad with the Violence of Underſtanding. He was, (or I am miſinform'd) while a Member in one of the Univerſities, of that Number, who are call'd there Secretaries of State, *that is, pretty Gentlemen of a gay Turn of Imagination and Dreſs, who follow no Studies leading to any particular Profeſſion, and are therefore conceiv'd to aim at ſomewhat out of the Road of common Life, and puſh at the Top of Things. Whether it was Deſpair of ſeeing the Secretary's Office ſoon vacant, or whether the Gentleman was under an unaccountable Fit of the Vapours, and Dereliction of Mind, it is not ſaid; but it is certain, he once thought of burying his bright Parts in the dull Profeſſion of a Clergyman. But finding that Order of Men a good deal out of Faſhion at preſent, and that he muſt in that caſe, ſink an infinite Source of Wit, and ſubſcribe to the Truth of* Chriſtianity, *which his* Reaſon *told him, could not be a* Divine Revelation, *as it contain'd many Things contrary to the Appetites and Pleaſures of Men, which was, in his Judgment, a Procedure quite inconſiſtent with the* Goodneſs of God, *who is obliged in every thing to conſult the Pleaſure and Happineſs of his Creatures. Upon theſe Conſiderations he briskly recover'd, and determin'd to apply himſelf to the Study of* Phyſick: *But the laſt Doſe he receiv'd from his Apothecary, proving very unpalatable, convinc'd him there lay the ſame Objection againſt this, as againſt the former Profeſſion: For he ſaw, by the unerring Light within him, that a* good *God could not appoint for the Health of his Creatures, what was ſo nauſeous and offenſive to the Appetites he had planted in them. The Concluſion was unavoidable; therefore* Phyſicians *and* Apothecaries *were as much againſt* Reaſon *as* Biſhops *and* Curates, *and therefore he muſt declare againſt them. Theſe two Schemes of Life failing, without further Examination, he determin'd for that of open and avow'd* Infidelity, *as beſt ſuited to his extenſive View of Things. Ever ſince, he has diſcourſed in Shops and Streets, and ſent himſelf out an* Apoſtle *into the neighbouring Country, to the Amazement of his Auditors, and great Reputation of his Parts: But,*

Gloria quantalibet quid erit, ſi gloria tantum eſt?

Either from the Senſe of the Truth of this Line of the Poet, or grown weary of acting in ſo little a Sphere, the Gentleman has formed and digeſted vaſt Projects: He deſigns ſhortly to come up to Town, where, if he does not find proper Clubs *of Infidels, he propoſes to collect all of that Denomination into one* Grand Council, *whoſe united Efforts may puſh the Enemy in all Quarters, and ſecure themſelves from Inſults in this* perſecuting *Age. He does not diſdain to borrow ſo much of the* Chriſtian *Plan in its Infancy, as relates to* having all Things in common *among the Members of this new Society. What the whole Deſign of this formidable Body of Men is to be, I cannot ſay; but as the Abolition of two of the Profeſſions is already reſolv'd upon, it is poſſible Exceptions may be found againſt all the reſt. This I the rather apprehend, becauſe there ſtand upon Record in our* Engliſh *Hiſtory, ſome ſuch Heroes for reforming the Conſtitution, as* Wat Tyler, *&c. who at firſt complain'd of a ſingle Grievance or two, but when they got into* London, *with their Powers about them, kill'd the* Lawyers *where ever they found them, and call'd for the Repeal of all the* Statutes *of the Land, and the total Subverſion of every* Eſtabliſhment. *But the Iſſue of this Affair I leave to you, as it is to be concerted and carried on in Town, which is your Province; only I expect in your Paper, from time to time, a* Journal *of the Proceedings of this new* Confederacy. *I thought it proper juſt to advertiſe you of your Danger, and am, with great Reſpect,*

Yours, X.

N° 112. 65

To the AUTHOR *of the* LETTER *in the laſt* Miſcellany, *Jan.* 18. P. 30.

THOU good old man! accept this envious praiſe.
As a juſt tribute to thy length of days:
Thy hoary age that ſolid bliſs deſcries,
Which dark affections cloud from younger eyes;

Sweet

Sweet prelibation of thoſe joys above,
That form an univerſal ſcene of peace and love:
For which, content not only to enjoy,
Thou bidſt thy ſucceſſors their care employ:
And well thou'ſt ſhewn the path thy virtues trod,
And to thy bleſſings pointed out the road.
Oh! would unthinking youngſters take thy clue,
And truſting thy experience, ſwift eſchew
Thoſe horrid dangers, that ſurround the ways
Of all, that travel in *Sin's Dædale* maze!
Would they but hear the muſick of thy tongue,
They'd ſoon deſpiſe the *Syren's* amorous ſong;
They'd ſoon the poiſon ſmell, and cautious drop,
With trembling hands, the fell *Circean* cup:
And, ſenſible of virtue's charms, adore
The preſent God, and ſeek to know no more.
So ſhould they triumph in life's every ſtage,
And rival thee in happineſs of age;
With no diſeaſe of body or mind oppreſt,
Bleſſing their children, by their children bleſt;
Till, by a ſoft decay, like autumn fruit,
Full ripe they drop, and kiſs the mother root.
Or, free from anxious cares, like evening ſheep,
On woolly cuſhions lay them down to ſleep:
Happy while here, ſtill happier in remove,
Supremely happy in the realms above.

L. M.

The Free Briton, Jan. 30. No. 273.

CONSIDERATIONS *humbly offered to the* NEW PARLIAMENT.

WHEN a *new Repreſentative* is aſſembled, it is the Duty of every Member to ſhew, he is reſolved to act, *not for himſelf*, nor *for the Intereſts of a Few*, nor *for the Advancement of a Faction*, but for the *Benefit of the* WHOLE, for the Preſervation, Liberty, and Happineſs of his deareſt Country in general; for the Security of the preſent moſt happy Eſtabliſhment, and of the *Great Prince* who ſuſtains the Life and Dignity of it.

It hath been too frequently ſeen, in former Parliaments, that Gentlemen have been drawn into Engagements for their Votes to hunt down a Miniſtry, whoſe only Provocation to their Enemies conſiſted in the envied Circumſtance of Power; but will any Man offer Violence to his Conſcience and Country, by voting in Compliance with ſuch weak Motives, or involve Three Kingdoms in every Confuſion, that *the aſpiring Man* may be great, tho' at any Expence, and *the Vindictive* be aſſiſted in his Outrage, tho' of ever ſo horrible a Nature?

Can that Man be ſincere againſt Corruption, whoſe Soul is a Slave to Ambition? Can any one be ſo exceſſively ignorant of Human Nature, as not to know that *Deſire* taints the Heart, and bribes the Judgment in an infinite degree beyond *Poſſeſſion?* That *Deſire* is the ſame fierce Appetite as *Hunger?* That *Poſſeſſion* is the indolent Pleaſure of an *appeaſed* Appetite, and that whilſt one outſlies the Wind, in purſuit of its Prey, the other is unactive and ſpiritleſs?

When we ſee this Conteſt for Profit and Preferment, it is not a wrong Compariſon to ſee it in the ſame Light with two contending Parties engaged in a Skirmiſh for Food: The one Side having filled their Bellies, the other deſperately hungry.

But, ſuppoſing that theſe all-virtuous, *Place-wanting, Corruption hating* Patriots, were to ſucceed, and their Oppoſition could be crown'd with Conqueſt, can any Man believe they would be more honeſt, more independent in the Enjoyment of their Places, than others who had been in Employment before them? That the *Great Officers* would not have Authority over the Leſſer, and that *Votes*, in their Times, would be more free than in any other preceding them? Or, that ſuch of the Followers as ſhould go aſtray from the Leaders, would not be cut off from the Provender, and call'd Renegadoes from the Flock?

No: The FOREMOST in the Oppoſition openly attempt to *bribe* Gentlemen to join with them, by promiſing *Places, Favours*, and REWARDS from the Crown, See p. 25 G. and that *Diſgrace* and *Favour* ſhall run in its proper Channel. Who then can be drawn away from the Support of the Government, by believing that its Enemies are more righteous? Or, who believe, that a Revolution of Miniſters would introduce a Reformation of Mankind, and make that Party ſerve a Nation with diſintereſted Care and Fidelity, who are daily contriving to diſtreſs its Servants; not more notorious in acting from their ſelfiſh Views, than openly at Variance with their Oaths and Obligations?

§ The Author of the *Daily Courant, Jan.* 20. anſwers the *Craftſman's* Aſſertion, See Vol. IV. p. 661, that *The Majority without Doors, may oblige the Majority within to truckle to the Minority*, by giving ſeveral Inſtances that it is contrary to Facts, even when Majorities without Doors were much againſt what was doing within, namely, in the Diſſolution of Abbies, Alteration and Settlement of Religion, and particularly the *Union*, which was formed by the Parliaments of *England* and *Scotland*, of their own Power and Authority, without conſulting the Perſons repreſented, in any of theſe Caſes, tho' of ſuch great Conſequence.

In the *Daily Courants, Jan.* 22, and 29. *A.B.* maintains the Reaſonableneſs of driving *B—ke* out of the Kingdom, and exhibits the following Articles againſt him, *viz.* that he has ridiculed and reviled the Prince on the Throne; invalidated and denied his Title to the Crown; condemn'd Monarchical Government, and the Lawfulneſs of the Revolution; arraign'd Parliaments as a Set of mercenary Creatures; aſſerted our Liberties to be in greater Danger from *Parliaments* than from *Prerogative, or the arbitrary Will of the Prince*; and that the *People* may lawfully controul the *Proceedings of Parliament*.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IN our MAGAZINE for *July*, 1734, p. 282, FIFTY POUNDS *Sterling* were propoſed to be given by Way of Prize to the Perſon that ſhould Write and Send us to be firſt publiſh'd in our *Magazine*, the beſt Poem, *Latin* or *Engliſh*, on LIFE, DEATH, JUDGMENT, HEAVEN, and HELL. All the Objections we ever heard to this Propoſal were concerning the Method firſt laid down for determining the merit of each Poem, but they were entirely Silenc'd, by the Doner's leaving it, as in Our Book for *October* laſt, p. 560, to the Opinion of the Candidates, whether the Deciſion ſhould be by the Publick, or a determinate Number of Judges ſhould be pitched on for that Purpoſe. Nothing now remains but to fix Rewards for Pieces of Merit as may yet fall ſhort of the higheſt Prize: to conclude, therefore, They will ſtand as follows:

I. The 50 *l.* firſt offer'd, for the Author of the beſt Poem.
II. 5 *l.* given by a Gentlewoman, for the Second in Merit.
III. 5 Years Magazines of the large Paper, for the Third.
IV. 5 Years Magazines of the common Paper, for the Fourth.

Which Sums of Money will be paid, and Books deliver'd by *Edward Cave* of *St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell*, as ſoon after the Deciſion is made as Notice can be given to the Candidates, to come or ſend their Deputies to receive them.

Note. *The* Poems *muſt be ſent and received, but none publiſhed, before* May 1, 1735.

The Writers are deſired not to forget to ſend with their Poems *their* Votes *in regard to the* Method of Deciſion.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHIMSICAL WORTHY, *Eſq*; * *in order to encourage his Brother* Painters *to exert themſelves in an Art, which may be rendred not only agreeable but uſeful, promiſes to to give a Compleat Set of* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINES *for* Five *Years neatly Bound to the Perſon who ſhall either in* Poetry *or* Proſe *before* Michaelmas *Day next, draw and ſend to Mr* SILVANUS URBAN, *the Juſteſt and Beſt Pictures, of* LADY GRACE LOVELY *and* BEAU RAKISH. *Each Candidate muſt draw Both the Pictures, and the Prize ſhall be determin'd by a Majority of Five Perſons before next* Chriſtmas. *The Set of Magazines will be punctually deliver'd to the Succeſsful Candidate, or to his or her Order, by Mr* Edward Cave *at St* John's Gate, London, *as ſoon after the* Fifth Volume *is finiſh'd, as the Books can be Bound.*

* See p. 672. * See Volume the Fourth, p. 478.

From the ESSAY *on* MAN. Epiſt. II.

Of REASON *and* PASSION.

WE wretched ſubjects, tho' to lawful ſway,
In this weak * *queen*, ſome Fav'rite ſtill obey.
Ah! if ſhe lend not arms, as well as rules,
What can ſhe more than *tell us* we are fools?
Teach us to mourn our nature, not to mend,
A ſharp *Accuſer*, but a helpleſs *Friend!*
Or from a *Judge* turn *Pleader*, to perſuade
The choice we make, or juſtify it made;
Proud of an eaſy conqueſt all along,
She but removes weak Paſſions for the ſtrong;
So, when ſmall humours gather to a gout,
The Doctor fancies he has driv'n 'em out.

Yes: Nature's road muſt ever be preferr'd;
Reaſon is here no *guide*, but ſtill a *guard*;
'Tis her's to *rectify*, not *overthrow*,
And treat this paſſion more as friend than foe:
Like varying winds, by *other* paſſions toſt,
This drives them conſtant to a certain coaſt.
Let pow'r or knowledge, gold, or glory, pleaſe,
Or (oft more ſtrong than all) the love of eaſe:
Thro' life 'tis follow'd, ev'n at life's expence;
The merchant's toil, the ſage's indolence,
The monk's humility, the hero's pride,
All alike, find Reaſon on their ſide.
Th' eternal art educing good from ill,
Grafts on this paſſion our *beſt principle*:
'Tis thus, the mercury of man is fix'd,
Strong grows the virtue with his nature mix'd:
The droſs cements what elſe were too refin'd,
And in one int'reſt *body* acts with *mind*.

* *Reaſon.*

ODE *for the* NEW-YEAR, 1735.

By COLLEY CIBBER, *Esq*; Poet Laureat.

CHORUS.

HAPPY *Britain*! *raise* thy *voice*,
† *Lift* thy thankful *heart* to heaven,
Sound, to Nations round, thy *joys*,
Joys *from* George's sceptre given:
George, his People's pride and pray'r,
Pours the blessings of his reign,
Constant as the circling year,
Ending only to *begin*.

RECITATIVO.

Oh, may his *opening Senate's voice*
Deserve the dignity of choice!
When *power* or *liberty* are weigh'd,
May wisdom hold the balance even,
May *neither* native, Rights invade,
Or heated, to extremes be driven.
So fruitless Faction shall her views give o'er.
Nor envy Loyalty the toil of power.

AIR.

While wasting wars o'er *Europe* sweep,
Fair *Albion's* fields dread no alarm,
Here *peace* and *plenty*, *arm* in *arm*,
Secure, like *child* and *parent*, *sleep*:
Thus shall our smiling land, at rest,
See discontent, compell'd ~~enjoy~~ -
The halcyon days she would destroy,
And *George's* gentle sway confess'd.

RECITATIVO.

If, *Britons*! still your hopes are higher,
Attend and gratify Desire.
While from the throne we *hear* the *gracious voice*,
Thus *lead* our *wishes*, and instruct our *choice*.

AIR.

Upon his People's firm affection,
Depends the glory of his crown,
And while their rights receive protection,
More strongly guarded are his own;
The streams of power and blest allegiance,
Thus sweetly flow from mutual trust,
Secure the subject in obedience,
Glorious the prince, when greatly just.

RECITATIVO.

Henceforth let no distinction then,
Reproach, or merit, give to men,
Unless of such as would subvert
Our church and state, or both support.

AIR.

But if 'tis a glory to be
A nation, rich, hardy, and free,
Averse, unprovok'd, to annoy,
Yet wrong'd, to give battle with joy;
Of all nature's blessings possess'd,
Yet, 'tis our *chief Glory* confess'd,
That *Britons this Happiness* know,
And *George*, only *George* can bestow.

CHORUS.

Happy *Britain*! raise thy voice, *&c.*

† Bavius, *in the* Grubstreet Journal, *says this Expression is copy'd from* Sternhold *and* Hopkins, *and makes such like Reflections on the other Expressions which we have put in* Italick.

We have not room at present for the Burlesque *sent us only* W. S. *this Ode.*

FRIEND URBAN,

I Cannot forbear laughing at the very serious airs *Eutellus* on *Burlesque* in your last Magazine gives himself. He seems to think it a Sin *desipere in loco*, and is as angry at a harmless translation, as if his Epigram had been an *Aeneid*. I hope the following retractation will pacify him, which please to accept from

Your most oblig'd RUSTICUS.

To *Eutellus* occasion'd by his serious Reflections on a ludicrous Translation of a *Latin* Epigram.

(See Vol. IV. p. 445, 508, 566, 700.)

——— *Ludicra pono.*

I *Stand corrected, grave* Eutelius,
You quite demolish merry fellows.
I own the charge, hard is the fate
Of epigrams, when wags translate.
Sage critick, I confess with shame,
My wit below *thy epigram.*
Thy epigram is all divine
Like Virgil's page, each sterling line
Is bullion, and will ever shine.
Who dares debase *the line before ye,*
Flevimus heu talem nos potuisse mori!
In Cotton, *'tis no less a sin*
To ridicule the Tyrian *queen,*
And basely banter, droll *and* jest,
On Trojan true as ever pist,
As if the pious Hero *was*
Don Quixot *or Sir* Hudibras;
As 'twould be in a Van *or* Vander
To strike the face of Alexander,
Or in my muse, vile Revel-Dawber,
To emulate fam'd Virgil's *labour.*
The captivating prince and's mistress,
I always thought a scene of distress:
And oft have shed of tears a flood
Viewing the ground where Troy *town stood.*
Henceforth froth, travestie, *and rant*
Of sober sadness I recant.
To make your epigram amends,
~~*Eutelius, that we may be friends,*~~
(Tho' you'll allow burlesque the merit
To give dull verses and life spirit)
When e'er your patron's epitaph
You write, I promise not to laugh.
Serious I make this recantation;
And wish his grace a just translation.

Dartt

A sadder Translation of the *Latin* Epigram. Inscrib'd to ENTELLUS.

KILL'D in false news with gout and year!
Your lordship brought me to my tears.
I wept as loud as I could cry,
To think that such as you could die.
But since you are in health and live,
I readily the news forgive;
I find true joys begin to double,
And make amends for groundless trouble.
Should fame, when many years are past,
Again report you've breath'd your last,
May the sad tale be just as true,
And may you live to read it too!

Dartt

THIRSIS and SELINA.
A Pastoral DIALOGUE.

I Thank my stars, and all the pow'rs above,
That wait propitious on th' affairs of love;
Since they this morn have bleſt my eyes with her
Whom all the ſwains to all the ſex prefer.

SEL. So flat'ring *Damon* ſaid two ſummers paſt,
And prov'd his words all but a jeſt at laſt!
When that *Coſmelia*, young, and blooming fair,
Tranſfixt his boſom, and became his care.
I then no more his curious garlands had,
For none were ſent, or none for me were made:
His ſtrife was then t' oblige his later flame,
And every beech he cypher'd with her name.

TH. A ſingle ſwallow never Summer brought,
Nor is the fault of one a general fau't.
Was *Damon* falſe?—Had he a flatt'ring tongue?
Was he perverted by the fair and young!
What ſort of argument from hence will ſhew
That I ſhould change, or ever prove untrue?

SEL. Example doth my caution much require;
The child once burnt will always dread the fire.
And I by late, but dear experience taught
That wit is hardly ever cheaply bought.
No truſt to ſpeeches bland, no truſt to praiſe,
'Tis like an unctuous vapour's giddy blaze,
Such as we often ſee in yonder clay,
That glares the ſight, but leads the feet aſtray!

TH. Perhaps *Selina's* ſcorn, or other cauſe
Which none but he, with his *Selina*, knows,
Might make the fickle youth his love tranſfer
To one leſs witty, and to one leſs fair.

SEL. No juſt Excuſe had the unconſtant ſwain'
Nor cou'd he of my haughty brow complain:
I own'd his ſuit, and met with equal fire
His haſty joy, and crown'd his heart's deſire;
We often join'd our flocks, and mutual drove,—
Our chat was pleaſant,—for the theme was love!
We often ſat beneath ſome poplar ſhade,—
Selina ſung, and *Damon* anſw'ring play'd.
But now *Coſmelia* warbles from the reed,
While liſtning ewes and lambs exulting feed.

TH. Sure 'tis not true that he forſakes thee quite,
He only tries thee by a ſhort reſpite:
Ceſſation often, not ungrateful proves,——
He loves but ſmall, who always equal loves.

SEL. Too true!—and he's but like ſome ſwains of old,
Whoſe ſtories are in numerous *Ovid* told;
Ungrateful *Paris* left the beauteous maid
Whom he by vows and flatt'ry had betray'd:
His blinded fancy lov'd deceitful charms,
And chang'd the conſtant, for inconſtant arms.
If I with poor *Æneas* may complain,
Flow to your fountains, rivers, once again,
And teſtify the falſeneſs of my perjur'd ſwain!
My ſecond proof I ſhall from *Dido* draw,
Did not *Æneas* work her overthrow?
And what may young inferior lovers do,
When godlike heroes thus can prove untrue!
But why ſhou'd I to antient times aſcend,
When nearer proofs our cauſe may well defend:
Our neighbour *Moſſus* who with wheedling art
Had gain'd the conqueſt of *Alcippe's* heart;
Now only banters the deluded fair!——
And haughty *Delia* is his only care.

TH. If ſuch examples muſt the caſe decide,
Then by examples ſhall the caſe be try'd.
How many lovers fell in glorious ſtrife?
Yet, *Atalanta*,——Arbitreſs of life,
Were not the *Belides* more cruel ſtill,
Who dar'd their husband's blood in *Hymen's* Preſence ſpill!
But one in fifty,—(O how great the odds!)
That lov'd her conſort, or rever'd the gods.
I need not of the *Perſian Daphne* tell,
Nor others,——ſince *Selina's* read ſo well,

SEL. I, nor defend,—nor thoſe, nor theſe excuſe,——
A task unpleaſant to my ſofter muſe:
Yet fear that *Thirſis* only wou'd beguile
My cred'lous heart, and pleaſe himſelf the while:

TH. While lambs ſhall love to play amongſt the ewes,
And tender flocks to graze the early dews;—
Whilſt the harmonious lark aſcends on high,
And ſings her matins in the morning ſky,
I promiſe my *Selina* to be true,
And ſeal it with this——fond embrace. Adieu.

EPIGRAM.

B——n, the jeſt of all the female train,
Reſolv'd, his ſinking credit to maintain,
Like a gallant, accoſts a northern fair,——
Plays with her lips, and pleaſures in her hair.
But *A——m's* mien, as *B——n* homewards came,
Warm'd his falſe heart, and quench'd the former flame.
Now *B——n* loves in earneſt,——not before,—
And roundly tells her, "He'll be drunk no more."
The promiſe took:--but, (if the world ſay true,)
Keep it, or not,—each night he's ſure to ſpew.

PH.

A LETTER *to a Lady at* OXFORD.

MADAM,

UNlike your *Oxford* ſtrains, my lays ſhall prove,
Plain as my heart, and artleſs as my love.
To dreſs my thoughts, my humble page affords
No phraſe refin'd, or labour'd pomp of words.
Such be their ſtile, whoſe paſſion's counterfeit,
For rhet'rick there may gild the fly deceit.
So your gay nymphs who native beauties want,
Supply the coarſe defect with borrow'd paint.
My only boaſt is of a heart ſincere,
If I have any merit, place it here.
No ſordid flatt'ry ſhall my paper ſtain,
Be that vile art a ſtranger to my pen.
No *Helen*, *Venus*, or *Minerva* ſhines,
Your parallels, in my unpoliſh'd lines:
I've nought to ſay to all the num'rous ſtores
Of heathen women, goddeſſes, and whores;
With whom your *Oxford* pedants fill their rhimes
To whom you've been compar'd a thouſand times
I cannot ſay your eyes outſhine the ſun,
Or that ſome hundreds die when'er you frown

I pay no adoration, raiſe no ſhrine;
Nor count you goddeſs, angel, or divine:
Tho' 'tis confeſt you ſhine ſupremely bright,
Yet you're no more than woman in my ſight.
Mere fleſh and blood as other mortals are,
Only more virtuous, more polite, and fair.
If higher tales your learned pens deviſe,
They're flatt'ry all—a train of learned lies.
Let not theſe truths your tender ears offend;
For he who flatters leaſt, is moſt your friend.
Blunt as I am, if you'll my heart receive,
This heart a willing tribute I will give;
So far at leaſt as lovers can impart,
To the lov'd object, their deſiring heart:
And if you wou'd preſerve the captive prey,
Then ſigh for ſigh, and wiſh for wiſh repay;
But, if you treat the tender thing with ſcorn,
'Twill gladly to its maſter's breaſt return,
And there that gentle uſage hope to find,
Which it deſpairs to meet in womankind:
Frown if you pleaſe, and dart your furious eye,
Truſt me, I'll neither hang, nor drown, nor die.
For e'er a female of you all——not I.
'Tis true, I'd rather you'd the gift approve,
And heart for heart return, and love for love,
No more I'd envy then the turtle dove. *Gratus*

TEAGUE's ORASHION.

ARrah, dear joy, ſaave all your fauſhes
I maake muſh reverenſh to your grauſhes,
You ſeem to wonder—who you've got here;
Teague's own dear ſhelf the braave bogg-trotter.
I've rid o'er ſeas intead on foot
My country's honour to diſpute,
And come by chance on that deſign
My ſhelf alone with all the nine.
Think not my *Iriſh* crambo cramp
Becauſe it wants your courtly ſtamp.
There's half the Muſhes now in vogue,
All *Iriſh*——but they lack the brogue——
We're charg'd by ſome, a cenſure how hard,
With names of *blund'rer, ſheas and coward*;
When, whatſoe'er vile rumour bellowſh
We're quite an other ſort of fellowſh.
Firſt then, to ſecond my aſſertion
And clear my country from aſperſhon
We're from the charge of blunder freed
Upbroo! we ſheldome write or read.
Some faults are found in wiſer ſculſh
The pope, luck b eſs him! has his bullſh.
Then from impoſtor too we're clear,
Becauſe we ne'er were yet ſinſheere.
And how can *ſheas* be that man's due
Who n'er pretended to be true.
For cowardiſh and ſuch bravadoeſh
In taking kickſh and baſhtinadoeſh,
With which we're tax'd——the charge muſt fall,
Good lack! we never fight at all.
Our heroeſh that at *Figgs's* conteſht,——
Cut noſhes only off in jeſht—
Thus have I now diſplay'd my ſence,
And made in ſhort, a long defenſhe.
The *Iriſh* orator, in fame,
Like that old *Greek* with the hard name;
De—moſhtenes——I think—there's few know
His chriſtian naame, no matter, you know.
Your worſhips may perſheive *Appeller'ſh*,
Good grauſhe has made me born a ſchollarſh.
Indeed my father (happleſs lot)
Died ſince before I was begot.
And books to which I maake pretenſhions
I learn'd all by my own invenſhions.
My grammar ſoon cou'd underſhtand,
And knew that *donnaſh* was my hand.
Next *Proper Marrow buſs* did enter,
Queen Jannaſh and my *Arſhe preſent her.*
My caſe and perſon both cou'd ſeek,
And write my own fair mark in *Greek*.
I know my letterſh all by ſhite
Tho' I've by naame forgot 'em quite.
Sheven ſhience, does my art excell,
Indeed;——but I ſeven ſtars can tell;
Some 'ſtronomy can half explain,
The three great bears and *Charles's* wane,
Can tell when year biſſextile leaps,
And when the moon has got her clypſe;
I know all loſſophy in part,
Can ſay mine almanack by heart,
And know within an hour or two
What clock is by it at firſht view.
I'm fit at verſhity for fellowr
To take Degreeſh——of ſome bookſheller;
Perhaps prize-fighter, or high ſtationſh
Where I may ſerve mine own relationſh.
St *Patrick's* beard! if e'er I riſhe, man,
I'll maake my ſhifter ſome exciſhe man.
I long to exerciſhe my tallent,
Laugh muſh, and dreſh like any gallant.
At ſeeking vermant I'm the oddeſt,
Arrah! my nation is ſo modeſht!
The moſht of us when we come hither
Can get een nothing, nor that neither;
But, e'er I'd beg my bread for money,
My ſhelf wou'd dreſh the king's braave honey.
Ook! ſuch great learning haave and ſtarve on't,
Ay!—no indeed.—I've done,—your ſhervant.

ANNA AURIACA *Puerpera.*

OPtemus licet, ut naſcatur maſcula proles
NASSAVIO, ſcimus vota valere nihil.
Hoc exoremus: ſit ut alma querpera ſalva;
Matrive & par ſit fœmina, maſve patri.

The Princeſs of ORANGE *in labour.*

THat prince or princeſs firſt may prove
The happy pledge of mutual love,
Whate'er we wiſh, it's either way
(Since 'tis determin'd) vain to pray.
But if kind heav'n will ſpare the root,
And like the parents make the ſhoot,
Europe will bleſs the womb, that bare
A boy like him, or girl like her!

The above from the Grub. Jour. *and ſign'd* U. C.

A SHORTER TRANSLATION *offers to* US.

THat ANNE to great NASSAU, a male
May bring, pray'rs vainly we prefer;
To ſpare the *Roos*---may they prevail,
The *Branch*---but equal him, or her.

EPIGRAM.

WHY B—s—N may the mitre wear,
Not R—D—E, wou'd you know?--
He ne'er convers'd with tatling V——N
—Full ſixteen years ago.

PRIZE EPIGRAMS. N°. I.

EP. 1. *The Carter turned* LOGICIAN.

Giles Jolt, as sleeping in his cart he lay,
Some pilfring villains stole his team away,
Giles wakes and cries—"what's here, a dickins! what!
"Why how now.—Am I *Giles*? or am I not.
"If he, I've lost six geldings, to my smart;
"If not—oddsbuddikens, I've found a cart.

EP. 2. *On one Mrs* Justice *convicted of shop-lifting.*

IN Life with what surprising turns we meet
E'en *Justice* is become an arrant cheat.
Alas! who honestly her self will trust,
Or truth believe, when *Justice* is *unjust*.

EPIGRAM. 3.

WHile the good priest with eyes devoutly clos'd,
Left on the book the marriage fee expos'd.
The new made bridegroom his occasion spies,
And pleas'd, re-pockets up the shining prize;
Yet not so safe, but Mr Surplice views
The frolick, and demands his pilfer'd dues.
No quoth the man, good doctor, I'll nonsuit you,
A plain default, I found you off your duty;
More carefully the holy book survey;
Your rule is, you shou'd *watch as well as pray*.

See Vol. 6. p. 107. FUSCUS.

PRIZE EPIGRAMS, N° II.

1. On a Gentleman whose Thigh was put out of joint, by a Young Lady whom he attempted to kiss, as she was playing on her Spinnet.

WHen Delia *did her heav'nly notes impart,*
And sent the thrilling poison to my heart,
In vain, to snatch a fragrant kiss I strove
From the soft lips of my angelick love;
For she alas! like Jacob's *angel prov'd,*
And out of joint my halting thigh she mov'd;
Since then presumptuously I dar'd engage,
Like him, an angel, and angelick rage
Sustain'd like him, why did I not obtain
Like him the blessing to reward my pain.

EP. 2. On a Rake who had spent all his Fortune.

MY *head and my purse had a quarrel of late,*
And referr'd it to me to decide the debate;
Not small was the diff'rence, and it seems this was it
If my purse had most money, or my head had most wit;
By gingo, (I answer'd,) here's the devil a rout,
What I. dispute who has most, when your stocks are
When thou of thy brains art wholy bereft, (out?
And thou has not got a poor harry-grout left;
'Tis a riddle to tell you whose case is the worst,
But surely the head had a vacuum first.

EP. 3. On a short Clergyman.

I *Went to* M-r d--n *one sabbath even,*
To hear the priest direct the way to heav'n;
I heard, but cou'd not see; the stately pew,
And lofty pulpit, hid him from our view;
With heav'nly truths he charms our listning ears,
The truths we hear, the preacher ne'er appears;
Then laugh no more when Homer's *tripods walk,*
Since now our desks can pray, and pulpits talk.

CORINNA.

See Vol. 6. p. 107.

PRIZE EPIGRAMS. N°. III.

EP. 1. *To the Author of the* OX *and* FROG *Fable.*
See Vol. IV. p. 621.

Pope is an ox, and *Gerard* is a frog,
And thou (great poet!) art a clever dog.
Frogs have long legs, a'tho' they bulk do lack,
And many an ox has got a huckle back.
If *Gerard* cannot rise, since he can stride,—
Set him on tother's back, and let him ride.

EP. 2. *On* FIDELIA's *Passion for* D---n S---r.
See Vol. IV. p. 619.

Lowry 1 is deaf as all our folks agree,
Pays no regard to 2 *Comather*, nor 2 *Gee*;
And since the D---n to *Hoyhnhnms* land did go,
And hates the smell of female *Yahoo*,
Strange is *Fidelia*'s passion!---for I swear,
I thought to match him with my sorrel mare.

1 A Mare's Name. 2 Terms used in driving Horses.
2 See Voyage to the Hoyhnhnms p. 197.

EP. 3. *On the Proposal of this* PRIZE.

FRiend-*Urban* a prize has lately propos'd,—
Four 1 yearly *Magazines* and 2 well inclos'd;
But like he meant to keep his poets fameless,
He thus commands,——be ev'ry poet nameless.
Well, sir,—but if my *Epigrams* should get them,
Pray, how the D—l must your friend *come at them*.

YARICO.

1 A Sett of the Magazines for four Years. 2 Well bound.

Argos, Ulysses's Dog. By Mr. *Pope.*

WHEN wise *Ulysses* from his native coast,
Long kept by wars, and long by tempests tost,
Arriv'd at last, poor, old, disguis'd alone,
To all his friends, and e'en his queen unknown;
Chang'd as he was with age, and toils, and cares,
Furrow'd his rev'rend face, and grey his hairs;
In his own palace forc'd to ask his bread,
Scorn'd by those slaves his former bounty fed;
Forgot of all his own domestick crew,
His faithful dog his rightful Master knew;
Unfed, unhous'd, neglected on the clay,
Like an old Servant now cashier'd, he lay;
And tho' e'en then expiring on the plain,
Touch'd with resentment of ungrateful man,
And longing to behold his antient lord again,
Him when he saw he rose and crawl'd to meet,
('Twas all he cou'd) and fawn'd and kiss'd his feet,
Seiz'd with dumb joy, then falling by his side,
Own'd his returning Lord---look'd up---and dy'd.

(See 205)

The Tobacco SOT. *An* EPIGRAM.

SAys *Jack*, a dry consumptive smoaking sot,
Whose mouth with weed is always glowing hot,
Where shall I go, alas! when death shall come,
And with his raw bon'd clutches seal my doom?
Faith, replies *Tom*, there can no *heaven* be,
Without tobacco, for such sots as thee;
Nor need you fear a *hell* when you expire,
You deal so much on earth in smoak and fire.

THEOPHILUS.

NOVEMBER. *A* PASTORAL ELEGY.

Et tumulum facite, & tumulo superaddite Carmen.

See *Suppl.* to Vol. IV. p. 748.

WHAT means, honeſt Shepherd, this cloud on thy brow?
Say, where is thy mirth and thy melody now?
Thy pipe thrown aſide, and thy looks full of thought!
As ſilent and ſad as a bird newly caught.
Has any misfortune befallen thy flocks?
Some lambs been betray'd by the craft of the fox?
Or murrain, more fatal, juſt ſeiz'd on thy herd?
Or has thy dear *Philis* let ſlip a croſs word?

The ſeaſon indeed, may to muſing incline,
Now that grey-bearded Winter makes Autumn reſign,
The hills all around us their ruſſet put on,
And the skies ſeem in mourning for loſs of the ſun:
The winds make the trees where you ſit, ſhake its head;
Yet tho' with dry leaves mother *Earth*'s lap is ſpread,
Her boſom to cheer us is verdant with wheat;
And the woods can ſupply us both paſtime and meat.

O, no, ſays the ſhepherd, I mourn none of theſe,
Content with ſuch changes as heaven ſhall pleaſe;
Tho' now we have got the wrong ſide of the year,
'Twill turn up again, and freſh beauties appear:
But the loſs that I grieve for, no time can reſtore.
Our maſter---that lov'd us ſo well, is no more;
That oak, which we hop'd wou'd long ſhelter us all,
Is fallen; then well may we ſhake at its fall.

Where find we a paſtor ſo kind and ſo good,
So careful to feed us with wholeſomeſt food?
To watch for our ſafety, and drive far away
The ſly prouling fox always lurking for prey?
O, may his remembrance for ever remain,
To ſhame thoſe hard ſhepherds who mindful of gain,
Only look at their ſheep with an eye to their fleece,
And watch them no more than the fox watch'd the geeſe.

Whom now ſhall I chooſe for the judge of my Song;
Or muſt my poor pipe on the willow be hung?
No more to commend that good nature and ſenſe,
Which always cou'd pleaſe, but ne'er once give offence:
What honour directed---he firmly purſu'd,
Yet wou'd not his judgment on others intrude:
Still ready to help with his ſervice and voice;
But ne'er to thruſt oar in another man's boat.

No more, honeſt ſhepherd, theſe ſorrows reſound
The virtues thou praiſeſt, ſo hard to be found,
Are yet not all fled;---for the ſwain who ſucceeds
To his fields and his herds, is true heir to his Deeds
His pattern he'll follow, his generous uſe,
Take care of the ſhepherds and cheriſh the muſe,
Then ceaſe for the dead thy impertinent care.
Rejoice, he ſurvives in his brother and heir.

W. B——d.

The CONTENTED PEASANT.

Tune, *Britons rejoice, King* GEORGE.

HAPPY the ſwain
Who keeps his antient bounds,
Who loves his native country,
And tills his father's grounds;
The bawling of the bar,
And chears of the exchange,
And tricks of politicians,
To him are wond'rous ſtrange:
His orchard is his court,
His ſubjects are his bees,
And where his fruit-trees bloſſom,
He takes the fragrant breeze.

Fields green with corn,
His cheerful eye ſurveys,
And bleeting ſheep and oxen,
His flow'ry meadows graze,
Where as he roves along,
Contented with his own,
He tunes ſome ruſtic ditty
To *Phillada* the brown;
Tho' city ſongſters ſwear
He makes a wretched din,
None of them all can boaſt
More harmony within.

EPIGRAM.

THE day was fixt, the nuptial band prepare,
To give to *Damon*'s arms his *Celia* fair,
When, ſtrange to tell, the fickle maid demurrs,
And to ſome luckier morn the match defers.
Vainly with Love's ſoft rhet'rick *Damon* pleads,
The more he preſſes, ſhe the more recedes:
The gueſts depart diſpleas'd, and *Hymen* ſwore,
He'd never light his torch for *Celia* more.
Damon, whoſe thoughts were full of fancy'd joys,
Upon his lonely pillow ſighing lies;
And *Celia*, who refus'd the nuptial bed,
Is quickly in the grave's cold boſom laid.
Learn hence, ye fair, inconſtancy to ſhun,
Nor trifle with the hearts your eyes have won,
Leſt fate ſhould take the ſlighted lover's part,
And *Death*, inſtead of *Cupid*, point his dart.

A. B.

The LADIES *Weekly* PREPARATION.

Watch and pray.

IN days of yore, by faſting, watching, pray'r,
Our dames did for the *S- c -nt* prepare;
But now our modiſh belles (who would partake)
More faſhionable preparation make,
And full of heav'nly things their hearts to fix,
Repair to church at three, to cards at ſix:
Divide their time, nor think they ſhare it ill,
Betwixt the *Litany* and dear *Quadrille*.
At *pray'r* a tedious hour each day is ſpent,
And but as many nights to *cards* are lent.
Now packs they deal, then turn the bible o'er,
Do truth and tricks alternately explore;
Look o'er the goſpel, or attend the game,
Invoke *Spadille*, ſometimes a greater name;
Call on their Lord at church, at home a king,
That this may *counters*, that a *bleſſing* bring.
To heaven thus they find a pleaſant way,
In daily worſhip join, and midnight play,
Thus modiſhly are ſaid to *watch and pray*.

Preſents of Shells to Lady Walpole.

RN from the Iſles, ye *Britons*, learn,
alted merit to diſcern,
from prejudice and paſſion,
ge to it's exaltation.
ELSEA grot it's beauty owe
ats puny iſles beſtow?
e of W—LP--LE is above
numents of private love:
LSEA grotto be bedeckt
rks of *national* reſpect.
re equip a gallant fleet,
al glory to compleat.
whoſe conqueſts may be read
-r's triumphs, at *Spithead*.
mer's expedition more,
near the *Gallic* ſhore,
avely gather rich ſupplies
(romantick enterprize!)
ie grot with foreign ſpoils,
rn the tribute of the iſles.
s, the ocean's lord,
iquerors o'th' world on board)
ph'd, with his merry hoſt
s, on the *German* coaſt;
with captive cockles home,
'd with ſhells the grots of *Rome*.

To DELIA.

quick ſpirits, *Delia*, in your eye,
ong will languiſh, and muſt one day die,
eauty, e'ery youthful grace,
rely fly from that forſaken face;
t us, lovely charmer, reap our joys,
el time ſuch goodly fruit deſtroys.
thoſe jetty locks muſt ever grow,
be whiten'd o'er with age's ſnow;
right ſuns, thy eyes, muſt know no
le,
now blooming beauties, never fade,
uple not, my *Delia*, to beſtow,
ely gather'd, ſhall as freely grow.
nymph, whate'er the effects of time
prove,
miſh motives ſtrong for preſent love.

ame, after ſome inſolent Carriage from her.

OW *Delia*, (ſince thou art become ſo
proud)
s I, 'twas I, that gave thee thy renown,
ſt thou ſtill in the forgotten croud,
lgar ſlighted beauties liv'd unknown.
e, ungrateful nymph, has giv'n thee fame,
my verſe ſo many chaunt thy name. 6
ling pow'r you boaſt! it is not thine,
s I that gave it to thy voice and eyes,
he brilliant cyprian ſtar you ſhine,
s on my muſe's wings you gain'd the skies,
irt not, *Delia*, from thy borrow'd ſphere
ive beams on him that fixt thee there.
o me thy Goddeſs airs no more,
provok'd, my idol uncreate,
rs, nymph, thy myſtick forms adore,
ie approach thee in thy mortal ſtate. 15
ou know, who truth diſguis'd with tales,
er themſelves thro' all her artful veils.

Anſwer to the HULL *Sneer*, Vol. IV. p. 697.

LIKE bats and owls bereav'd of ſight,
When placed in meridian light;
So WILLIAM's priſtine glory beat thick,
On e'ery dark'ning TORY optick.
But, in theſe late and juſter days,
We join his merit to his praiſe.
Our tried zeal (whate'er is boaſted)
Like *Act of Parliament*, is truſted.—
Some words of ſenſe (I own) appear
In concluſion of the ſneer,
Where *Naſſau's* mem'ry is *forgot*,
You're always ſure to find—a SOT.

MARTIAL. *Book* I. *Epigram* 87.

MY neighbour *Hawks's* houſe, and mine
Are built ſo near they almoſt join,
The windows too project ſo much,
That thro' the caſements we may touch:
Nay, I'm ſo happy, moſt men think,
To live ſo near a man of chink,
That they are apt to envy me,
For keeping ſuch good company.
But he's as far from me, I vow,
As *London* is from good Lord *How*,
Who ſooths the poor *Barbadoes* folks,
All gall'd and raw with *L-r's* yokes.
For when old *Hawks* I chance to meet,
Or one or both muſt quit the ſtreet;
Thus he that would not ſee old *Roger*,
Muſt be his neighbour or his lodger.

EPIGR. *ad* ATHEOS.

"Primus in orbe Deos fecit Timor——

SIC negat eſſe deos epicuri de grege porcus,
"Primus in orbe deos fecit *ubiq;* timor."
Mentis inops! primum quid fecit in orbe timorem?
Divorumne timor diis prior eſſe poteſt?

Engliſh'd by the Rev. Mr R. B. *extempore.*

THis fav'rite maxim modern Atheiſts boaſt,
That fear firſt form'd the gods tremendous
hoſt;
But let them ſay--the knotty point to clear,
If fear made gods, who made almighty fear?

To the ſcurrilous Author of the cruelly-ill-natur'd villainous, witleſs Epigram, Vol. IV. p. 623.

Great wits to madneſs nearly are allied,
And thin partitions do their bounds divide.

THUS *Dryden* once.--Whence now ELIZA's
wit,
May ſeem, to drones like thee, a frantick heat,
But know, baſe wretch! good ſenſe her mind
ſhall grace,
When thou ſhalt lie, a long forgotten aſs—
Or men, at moſt, ſhall tell in ridicule,
How you keep free from bedlam, by this rule,
--That madneſs ſcorns to perſonate a fool.

Philanthropos.

We thought Philanthropos's Letter too long to inſert; but we have ſent it to that Quarter whence, we judge, the Epigram cenſured came; which Epigram we could not know was levelled at any Friend of Philanthropos.

N. B. *Broom-Hall*, &c. in our next.

Mr BARDUS, We cannot inſert, at preſent, more than the following Poems out of our Store from DUBLIN.

To a Lady on her Recovery from the Small-pox.
By T. SICAN *of* Dublin *College.*

CHLOE no more unjuſtly fear
Your num'rous ſlaves decreaſe;
Say, does the ſun leſs bright appear,
Tho' ſpots o'erſpread his face?

Thoſe ſtains by fate's ſevere decree
He's ever doom'd to wear;
While thine each riſing morn ſhall ſee
Diſſolving into air.

A lovelier white *Aſbeſtos* ſhows
The fiery tryal o'er;
And purg'd from groſſer tinctures grows
Yet fairer than before.

The ſnake his radiant skin forſakes,
And caſts his gold away;
But ſtill a clearer azure takes,
And brightens by decay.

Let meaner nymphs in vain repine
At flow'r of beauty flown;
With envy view their rivals ſhine
While men their pow'r diſown.

Far happier fate attends on thee
Unconſcious of decay;
Revolving years freſh bloom ſhall ſee,
And new-born charms diſplay.

E'en time which once cou'd be your foe,
And ſteal a trifling grace;
Muſt now too well his weakneſs know,
Nor more attempt your face.

So from a *Titian's* pencil flows
Variety of charms;
A goddeſs, or a heroe glows,
And all the canvas warms.

But ſhou'd invidious damps invade,
Or more injurious fire;
The faithleſs colours quickly fade,
Sink, languiſh, and expire.

'Till touch'd again the figures ſtart,
And ſeem to breath a new,
Proud to reflect the maſter's art,
Whence they new being drew.

To Mr CARTHY *on his Tranſlation of* LONGINUS

THE critic oft', intent on faults alone,
By cenſ'ring juſtly, has obtain'd renown;
Nor ſmall the merit, to redeem from ſhame,
The ſpotleſs muſe's proſtituted name,
To ſcare the ſpoilers that her charms wou'd blight,
And ſhew her chaſte, as blooming to the ſight.
Yet worthier he, who with delighted eyes,
Beauties, tho' mixt with blemiſhes deſcries,
Who points to excellence with generous aim,
And leads, thro' nobler avenues to fame;
Inſpires, like great LONGINUS, to explore
Superior heights, in vain eſſay'd before.
As fixt we eye the ſun's declining beam,
But's dazled, turn from his meridian gleam;
Of Wit's faint glimm'rings who diſtinct ſurvey,
Giddy, and dull, meet GENIUS ſtronger ray.
Behold ſuch genius, and ſuch hallow'd fire
To form thy great ORIGINAL conſpire!
Would'ſt thou exhibit to our raviſht ſight
His native beauties in a borrow'd light,
To his minuteſt excellence be true,
And open all his wonders to our view?
Think as he thought; and warm with all his rage,
Diffuſe his ſpirit glowing thro' each page,
Reflect his genius, 'till like him you ſhine,
And ev'ry pow'r of eloquence is thine.
So thro' late times, ſhall thy ſucceſsful aim,
As next in merit, place thee next in fame;
Like his, uninjur'd ſhall thy work remain,
Tho' burſting Envy ſpread around its bane.
More would the muſe; but her exalted views
Unequal force reclaims, and long diſuſe;
Pleas'd with the theme, if ſhe the ſong eſſay'd,
Rude, and unconſcious of celeſtial aid,
(Whilſt her attention humbler views requir'd)
Think not ambition has her voice inſpir'd;
Of truth enamour'd, negligent of ſhew,
She knows no pride, but to give worth it's due;
And, ſince her ſuffrage thy deſerts require,
Now ſtrings for thee her long neglected lyre;
In times cenſorious, and unpractic'd lays,
She riſques her own, to vindicate thy praiſe,
And wak'd from dreams of indolence ſupine,
Aſpires to hail thy generous deſign.

See the PETITION, *Vol.* IV. *p.* 622.

On Mr. Carthy's *attributing ſome Performances to Mr.* Dunkin.

MY lines to him you give to ſpeak your due,
'Tis what no man alive will ſay of you.
Your works are like old *Jacob's* ſpeckled goats,
Known by the verſe, yet better by the notes.
Pope's eſſays upon ſome for *Young's* may paſs,
But all diginguiſh thy dull leaden maſs.
So green in different lights may paſs for blue,
But what's dy'd black will take no other hue.

Mr. C---y's *Apology for knocking out a News-boy's Teeth, who told him his Works would not ſell.*

I Muſt confeſs that I was ſomewhat warm,
I broke his teeth. But where's the mighty harm?
My works, he ſaid, could ne'er afford him meat,
And teeth are uſeleſs, where there's nought to eat.

T. S---n.

A SIMILE *for the contending Poets at* Dublin.

SO, in the ſtreets, when trollops jar,
Contending high in wordy war;
With burning ire their venom tries,
Reproach and clamour rend the skies,
The hubbub fell, is heard aloud,
And round them rakes a blackguard crowd,
With ſcornful hiſs, the liſt'ning rabble,
And laughter loud, foment the ſquabble,
With fiercer rage, their ſound inſpire
To keener luſt of vengeance fire,
Freſh peals of ſpite tumultuous riſe,
New *Billingsgate* in vollies flies,
Foul on each other's fame, they fall,
'Till each leaves either, none at all.
And when th' inglorious rout expires,
Hiſs'd, rail'd, and laugh'at, each retires.

The Monthly Intelligencer.

JANUARY, 1735.

Wednesday 1.

Curious Marble Statue of K. WILLIAM III. was ſet up in the great Hall of the Bank, when the Under Servants fired three Volleys A with ſmall Arms. There is a *Latin* Inſcripton on the Pedeſtal, which is thus tranſlated:

For reſtoring Efficacy to the Laws,
Authority to the Courts of Juſtice,
Dignity to the Parliament,
To all his Subjects their Religion and Liberties, B
And for confirming theſe to Poſterity
By the
Succeſſion of the illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*
To the *Britiſh* Throne:
To the beſt of Princes, *WILLIAM* III.
Founder of the Bank,
This Corporation, from a Senſe of Gratitude,
Has erected this Statue,
And dedicated it to his Memory,
In the Year of our Lord MDCCXXXIV.
And the Firſt Year of this Building.

INSCRIPTION

On King WILLIAM's *Statue at* HULL.

This STATUE
Was erected in the Year
MDCCXXXIV.
To the Memory of
KING WILLIAM III.
Our Great Deliverer.

Another propoſed by a Gentleman of Hull. E
See Vol. IV. p. 656.

Memoriæ GULIELMI tertii Regis
Hæc Statua ſuit erecta A. D. 1734.
Si quæris quare hic poſita;
Abi:
Sin ex ipſa Viſu reliqua Noriſti,
Siſte parumper:
Et illud Britanniæ Numen
Grata mente Venerare.

Thurſday, 2.

The D. of *Montagu*, Capt. of the Band of Gentlemen Penſioners, diſpatched circular Letters to revive the ancient Rules and Orders, *viz.* That five of the ſaid Gentlemen ſhall attend every Day in the Anti-Chamber from 10 in the Forenoon 'till 2 in the Afternoon, and on every Drawing Room Night from 8 'till 12. This Notice was ſomething alarming, the whole Band having of late looked on their Places as a Sort of *fine Cures*.

Wednesday, 8.

A Fire broke out at the *Queen's-Head* Punch-Houſe, at *St Katherine's* near the *Tower*, about 3 in the Morning, which in a few Hours, the Wind being high, conſumed near 40 Houſes.——About an Hour before Noon, the Wind increaſed to a Storm, at W. and W. S. W. ſo violent as has not been known ſince that memorable one *Novemb.* 27. 1703; in Compariſon of which it was of longer Continuance, but ſome think not quite ſo violent. In *London* it threw down ſeveral Houſes and Stacks of Chimneys, ſhattered Windows, and almoſt covered every Street with Tiles; in the Country Churches were ſtripp'd, many Barns and ſome Houſes blown down, and Trees without Number torn up by the Roots, and laid croſs the Roads. But the greateſt Damage was done to the Shipping; Wrecks were to be ſeen every-where along the D Coaſts; ſeveral Ships of the Royal-Navy, at *Portſmouth* and *Plymouth* were drove aſhore, or loſt their Maſts, and Rigging; ſeveral Boats were caſt away on the *Thames*, but larger Veſſels eſcap'd better there than in other Harbours. Thirty-ſix large Trees were laid flat in *St James's* Park——360 in the Pariſh of *Stockton*, *Wiltſhire*——100 in the D. of *Queenſberry's* Paddock at *Amesbury* ——80 in *St Pier's* Walk in *Monmouthſhire* ——2000 *l.* Damage done to the fine Grotto, Park and Park Walls of Mr *Scawen* at *Carſhalton*, *Surry*. The Rivers being high from the great Rains before, and during the Storm, the Waters were forced over their Banks and over- F flowed the low Lands; Sheep and other Cattle were loſt in ſome Places, in others the People took to their Upper Rooms to ſecure themſelves from the Inundations that were on every Side. But we have not Room to enumerate more Particulars of the Damage done before 6 o'Clock in the Evening, about which Time

it abated; nor indeed is it neceſſary; for the Effects of it were perceived in much the ſame Manner, at the ſame Time, in every Corner of the Kingdom, and conſequently by all our Readers. But we muſt not omit the Good, occaſioned by this dreadful Tempeſt, to the Harbour of *Wisbech*, which is deepened by the Freſhes to above 15 Foot Water, ſo that Ships come up to the Town, which ſaving Lighteridge, will be of great Service to the Trade of that Part. The Price of Tiling and Workmen were raiſed double in many Places on this Occaſion.

Friday 10.

The firſt Payment of 20 *per Cent.* on the Loan of 250000 l. for the Emperor was paid into the Bank. The ſecond Payment of 30 *per Cent.* is to be made *Feb.* 4. And the remaining 50 *per Cent.* on the 4th of *March*. The Subſcription bore a Premium of 2 *per Cent.*

Saturday 11.

At 8 o'Clock at Night, 5 Men knocked at the Door of Mr *Saunders* at his Houſe at *Charlton* in *Kent*; being opened, they rifled it of every Thing valuable they could carry off, uſing the Family in much the ſame Manner, as, 'tis thought, the ſame Gang, did Farmer *Skinner* in *Eſſex*. See V. IV. p. 702. A few Nights before they robbed a Gentleman's Houſe at *Croydon*. One of them has been ſince taken, and committed to the New Goal in *Southwark*.

Thursday, 14.

His Majeſty met the New Parliament at *Weſtminſter*, and having directed them to chuſe a Speaker, Accordingly they unanimouſly choſe *Arthur Onſlow*, Eſq; who was approved on the 23d, and his Majeſty then made a moſt gracious Speech. *See* p. 35.

His Majeſty has ordered 600 l. to be paid out of the Exchequer to the Truſtees for *Georgia*, for defraying the Expences of and ſettling 100 poor Proteſtants in that Colony.

Saturday, 18.

Ended the Seſſions at the *Old Bailey*, on the *Middleſex* Side, when four Perſons received Sentence of Death, *viz. Eliz. Ambrooke*, for the Murder of her Baſtard-Child; *Wm Williams*, alias *Faulkner*, for ſtealing a Shew-Glaſs, value 27 *l*; *Jane Herbert*, for breaking open the Houſe of *Michael Mollington*, and ſtealing Things to the Value of 10 *l*; and *Eliz. Stevens*, for robbing *Margaret Todd* on the Highway. *Stevens* pleaded her Belly, but was found Not quick with Child.

Monday, 20.

Received Sentence of Death at the *Old Ba-*

ley, on the *London* Side, *Ralph Jones*, for ſtealing a Silver Tankard from the *Boar's-Head* Alehouſe in *Fleetſtreet*; and *Mary Owen*, for robbing her Maſter, Mr *Coitty*, of 22 *l*. *Owen* pleaded her Belly, and was found Quick; 13 were caſt for Tranſportation.

Friday 24.

Both Houſes of Convocation met at the Chapter-Houſe in *St Paul's* Church-yard, proceeded to *St Paul's*, and heard a *Latin* Sermon preached by Dr *Lyſle*; then returned to the Convocation Houſe, and choſe Dr *Waterland* for their Prolocutor, and adjourned to *Weſtminſter*.

The Court of *King's-Bench* diſcharged a Rule obtained againſt the Ld *Derby* for him to ſhew by what Authority he took upon him the Office of Mayor of *Liverpool*, not having taken the Sacrament within 12 Months before his Election, purſuant to the 13 *Car.* 2.

Tuesday, 28.

Twenty-two Petitions, complaining of undue Elections, were preſented to the Houſe of Commons.

The Houſe of Lords finiſhed the great Cauſe long depending between the Lord Mayor, *&c.* and the Cheeſemongers, in Relation to their paying a Toll on landing of Cheeſe, and determined it in Favour of the Ld Mayor.

In the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury* was heard a Cauſe relating to the Eſtate of Mr *Buncher*, late a Diſtiller in *Goodman's-Fields*, who died a Batchelor, between his Siſters, Plaintiffs, and the Legatees named in a Paper, purporting to be a Will, as Defendants. The Point in Queſtion was, Whether that Paper was wrote before or after a Will which appeared to be cancelled; the Judge upon hearing the Evidence, gave Sentence for the ſaid Paper, and ordered the Legatees Coſts to be paid out of the Eſtate.

A Motion was made in Chancery by the Teſtamentary Guardians of the Ld *Raymond*, juſt turned of 17, praying the Aid of that Court to prevent his Marriage, now in Treaty with the Daughter of *Wm Chetwynde* Eſq; after hearing Council on both Sides, it was order'd, that neither of the ſaid Guardians ſhould permit their ſaid Ward to marry without expreſs Leave of the Court; nor the Father of the young Lady permit her to marry the ſaid Lord, without the like Leave.

A Cauſe was tried in the Court of *Common-Pleas*, at *Weſtminſter*, between a Pawnbroker, Plaintiff, and a Juſtice of Peace, Defendant, on an Action for falſe

Impriſonment, and the Jury gave a Verdict for the Defendant.

Wednesday 29.

At a General Court of the *S. Sea* Company, it was agreed to renew their Inſtances to his Majeſty for Leave to diſpoſe of their Trade to *Spain*, for a valuable Conſideration.

Thurſday 30.

Being the Anniverſary of K. *Charles*'s Martyrdom, the Bp of *Landaff* preached before the Houſe of Lords, from *Hoſea* x. 6. Dr *Crow* before the Houſe of Commons from *Prov.* xvii. 14. and Dr *Collins* before the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, &c. from 1 *Pet.* ii. 17.

Friday 31.

At the Inſtance of the complaining Fellows of *Trinity*-College in *Cambridge*, a new Notification of the Sentence pronounced on the Rev. Dr *Bentley* has been ſent to the Rev. Dr *Richard Walker*, the new Vice-Maſter.

Mr *Whiſton* has informed the Publick, that the Report of his foretelling a Comet to appear 1736, that ſhould deſtroy or hurt the Earth, is entirely groundleſs; and that he knows of no Comet coming before 1758, which yet will no way Damage the Earth.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 4. THE Wife of *Joſeph Banks*, Eſq; late Member for *Peterborough*, deliver'd of a Son.

21. The Wife of Governor *Lowther*---of a Daughter.

24. The Lady of Sir *William Heathcote*---of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

Jan. 1. MR *John Pycroft*, Brewer in the *Minories*, worth 40,000 *l.*

John Kendal, Eſq; at *Baſingbourne Hall Eſſex*, Eldeſt Brother to Alderman *Kendal*.

Mr *Hannan*, Clerk to the Clothworker's Company.

The Lady of Sir *Brocas Gardiner*.

2. Col. *George Smithſon*.

Mr *Steph. Whitaker*, Carr-taker to the King.

John Lowther, Eſq; at *Graſton*, *Northamptonſh.*

Rob Roy, the famous *Scots* Highlander.

3. *Thomas Salmon*, Eſq; in the Commiſſion of the Peace for *Middleſex*.

4. Lady *Betty Montagu*, Relict of the late Ld Chief Baron *Montagu*, and Mother of *Charles Montagu*, Eſq; Member for *St Germain*; ſhe was Aunt to the D. of *Manchester*.

Darcy Wyvell, Eſq; Collector in the Exciſe for *Derby*.

6. *John Hoſier Sharpe*, Eſq; Grandſon of the late Archbiſhop *Sharpe*.

Miſs *Jane Maria Calcott*, a great Beauty, and the Toaſt of the Beau *Monde*, in *Soho*.

The Wife of Capt. *Warr* of *Iſleworth*, and Relict of Mr *Barneveldt*, Apothecary, and Daughter of the late Dr *Horneck*, Prebendary of *Weſtminſter*, ſhe left three Sons, to the youngeſt of whom ſhe bequeathed the Bulk of her Eſtate, reckoned about 10,000 *l.*

* *John Tothill*, Eſq; Maſter in Chancery by a Fall from his Horſe. *

8. Rev. Mr *Whaley*. of *Mag.* Coll. *Oxon.*

Major *John Cornforth*, on Half-pay.

Capt. *Thomas Giles*, made an Enſign in the Reign of K. *Charles* II.

10. *William Aſhurſt*, Eſq; Grandſon of the late Sir *William Aſhurſt*.

12. *John Eccles*, Eſq; Maſter of his Majeſty's Band of Muſick.

14. Mrs *Arabella Oxenden*, Aunt to Sir *George Oxenden*, Bart. to whom falls her Jointure of 1500 *l. per Annum*, and the Bulk of her Eſtate to *Charles Leigh*, Eſq.

15. Rev. Mr *Williamſon*, near *Golden Square*, aged 91.

Mrs *Folkes*, Daughter to Sir *Rich. Vernon*. Relict of *Thomas Folkes*, of St. *Edmondsbury*, *Suffolk*, Eſq; very aged, Mother to the Wife of Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, Bar.

The Lady *Mary*, Wife of the Lord *Lansdown*, and Daughter of the late E. of *Jerſey*.

Lord *James Lyon*, E. of *Strathmore* and *Kinghorn* and *Glaines* in *North-Britain*

Robert Hudſon, Eiq; one of the Directors of the *Eaſt India* Company.

17. Dame *Maria*, Relict of Sir *Richard Collitt*, aged 99.

---- *Griffin*, Eſq; at *Harmonſworth*, *Middleſex*, very aged. His Eſtate of 800 *l. per Ann.* falls to his Son *Edwin Griffin*, Eſq; Clerk of the Reports in Chancery.

25. Mr *John Bennet*, Groom to the D. of *Bolton*, reckoned the moſt expert Rider in *England*.

John Fletcher, Eſq; High Sheriff of *Derby*, in 1731.

The Wife of Sir *Conrad Stengell*.

Lady *Jane Campbell*, 4th Daughter to the D. of *Argyle*, aged 12.

The Rev. Dr *Lambert*, Maſter of St *John* College *Cambridge*, found dead in his Bed, being in Health when he went into it.

The Rev. Mr *Bradſhaw*, after performing divine Service at *Hampſtead* Chapel, returning home, dropt down dead.

28. *John Mayo*, Eſq; aged 78, a great Favourite of K. *James* II. who ſettled on him for Life 800 *l. per Ann.* with Leave to jointure a Wife in 300. and he beſtowed that Favour on a Maiden Gentlewoman a few Days before he died.

28. *Nathaniel Micklethwait*, Eſq; at *Croyden* ſuddenly as he was waſhing his Hands.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 5. THE E. of *Sutherland* married to the Lady *Betty Wemyſs*.

6. *Thomas Fletcher* of *Newbury*, Eſq; to Miſs *Lucy Mordaunt*, a Fortune of 12,000 *l.*

To Jeanne

Towards the End of the Month.

Courſe of Exchange.

Amſterdam--35 9 *a* 10
Ditto at Sight 35 7
Hamburgh - 35 3 *a* 2
Rotterdam --35 10 *a* 11
Antwerp ------36 3
Madrid —— 40 ¾
Bilboa —— 40 ¼
Cadiz —— 41
Venice —— 51 ⅜ *a* ½
Leghorn—— 50 ⅜
Genoa ——53 ⅝
Paris ------ 31 ⅝
Oporto —— 5 4 ¼
Lisbon - - - 5 5 ¾ *a* ⅝
Dublin - - - 11 ⅞

STOCKS.

Bank 139 ¾
India 149 ½
S. Sea 83 ¼
——Annu. 105 ½
---Ditto New 106 ½
3 *p.* C. *A.* 1726 94 ¼
Ditto 1731 94 ¼
Mil. Bank 107
Equivalent 107
African 19
York Build. 3 ½
Royal Aſſ. 98
Lon. ditto 12 ½
Bank Cir. 5*l.* 12*s.*

Monthly BILL of Mortality, from Dec. 31. to Jan. 29.

Chriſtned	Males	833	1673
	Females	840	
Buried	Males	1086	2240
	Females	1154	
Died under 2 Years old		——	808
Between 2 and 5		——	206
Between 5 and 10		——	88
Between 10 and 20		——	76
Between 20 and 30		——	150
Between 30 and 40		——	213
Between 40 and 50		——	205
Between 50 and 60		——	181
Between 60 and 70		——	134
Between 70 and 80		——	98
Between 80 and 90		——	72
Between 90 and 100		——	8
One Hundred			1
			2240

Price of Grain at *Bear-Key, per* Qr.

Wheat 26*s.* to 28*s.* 0*d.*
Rye 18*s.* to 21*s.* 0*d*
Barley 15*s.* to 16*s.* 6*d*
Oats 09*s.* to 14*s.* 0*d.*
Peaſe 20*s.* to 22*s.*
P. Malt 18*s.* to 23*s.*
B. Malt 16*s.* to 18*s.*
Tares 18*s.* to 23*s.* 0*d*
H. Peaſe 16*s.* to 18*s.*
H. Beans 16*s.* to 20*s.*

Buried.

Within the walls,	219
Without the walls,	578
In Mid and Surry,	934
City and Sub of Weſt	509
	2240

Weekly Burials

Dec. 31	431
Jan. 7	433
14	399
21	516
28	461
	2240

Prices of Goods, *&c.* in *London.* Hay 1 *l.* 16 *s.* to 2 *l.* 2 *s.* a Load.

Coals in the Pool 24*s.* to 25 *s.*
Old Hops per H. 3*l.* 10*s a* 4*l.*
New Hops 5*l.* 10*s* to 6 *l.*
Rape Seed 10*l.* to 11*l.* 00*s.*
Lead the Fodder 19 *Hun.* 1 *half on board,* 14*l.* 14*s.*
Tin in Blocks 3*l.* 14*s*
Ditto in Bars 3*l.* 16*s. exclusive of* 3*s. per Hun. Duty.*
Copper Eng. beſt 5*l.* 5*s. per C.*
Ditto rud. 4*l.* 16*s. a* 5*l. per C.*
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Iron of Bilboa 15*l.* 05*s. per Ton*
Dit. of Sweden 16*l.* 10*s.* 10 *per Ton*
Tallow 28*s. per C. a* 30*d. Far. p. lb.*
Country Tallow 1*l.* 07*s.* 0*d.*
Cochineal 18*s.* 9*d. per lb.*

Grocery Wares.

Raiſins of the Sun 32*s.* 0*d. per C.*
Ditto Malaga 17
Ditto Smirna new 22*s.*
Ditto Alicant, 18
Ditto Lipra new 19
Ditto Belvedera 29 8
Currants new 35
Prunes French new none.
Sugar Powd. beſt 59*s. per C.*
Ditto ſecond ſort 49*s. per C.*
Loaf Sugar double refine 9 *d. per. lb.*
Ditto ſingle refin. 60*s.* to 70*s. per C.*
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Cloves 9*s.* 1*d.*
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Sherry 26 *l.*
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ditto old 32 *l.* 34*l.*
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N. B. No. XXI. is to be publiſhed the firſt Thurſday in March, with Additions, and ſeveral new Articles by Lives of Lord Chief Baron Pratt, Dr Benjamin Hoadly Bp of London, St Benedict, Patriarch of Peterborough, Dr Sebaſtian Brunſkill, Margaret Princeſs of Divinity at Oxford, Dr Charlton of Bennet's Physician, Dr Thomas Bennet, Dr Thomas Bentham Bp of Lichfield, and Dr Edward Bernard, Savilian Profeſſor of Aſtronomy at Oxford.

The Authors return their Acknowledgment to the ingenious Gentlemen who have favoured them with Memorials and Articles and ſhall be extremely obliged to them for their future Aſſiſtance, being determined to make this Work as compleat as poſſible.

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THE
ntleman's Magazine:
FEBRUARY, 1735.

RBAN.

Hamſtead, the famous Aſtrologer, once made an Entertainment for a few ſelect Friends at the Royal Obſervatory in *Greenwich-Park*; and he late ingenious *was Brown* was among the inviſe.

an elegant Dinner, the Glaſs gotfully about, ſome body laid Pen, d Paper, before Mr *Brown*, deim to divert the Company with ng extempore: He, modeſtly de- B be excuſed; but finding the Comanimous in their Requeſt, he took , and after a ſhort Pauſe, writ the ng Lines, which I think I may you were never yet printed.

are invited to a Zodiack of mirth,
aries and Scorpio do grow at a birth.
e ne'er roars, nor Taurus ne'er bellows,
aint, his we commence merry fellows.
ncer and Pisces agree with our wiſhes,
ll round the table we drink here like
es.

e fill with exploſive old Aquarius,
ſtrokes of wit fly from Sagittarius.
crown all our mirth we will revel in
ge,
pricorn he ſhall ſupply us with Cargo.

ſtrating Queſtions *and* Anſwers *are* C
ted from the WEEKLY ORACLE
*Specimen of that new Undertaas deſired in ſome Letters we re*d *by the Penny Poſt.*

RAT how do you define an Epi- E
gram? *and what Rules are ne to be obſerv'd in order to ſucceed in* d *of Writing?*

n Epigram is that ſort of Poetry, nveys a ſingle Conceit fully and y to the Reader in a narrow Commuſt have Wit, or what is near r. Humour, at the Concluſion, or Point of it. In ſhort, 'tis a good Thing poetically and well ſaid, in a few Words.

In true good Epigrams *two Virtues meet,*
For 'tis their Glory to be ſhort and ſweet.

Q. *As I have Reaſon to believe ſeveral Men of* Wit *have been unable to define what they have been in Poſſeſſion of, be ſo* A *good as to give me your Definition of* Wit.

A. Mr *Locke*, in the 11th Chapter of the firſt Book of his *Eſſay concerning Human Underſtanding*, defines it thus; "Wit lies in the Aſſemblage of Ideas, and putting thoſe together with Quickneſs and Variety, wherein can be found any Reſemblance or Congruity, thereby to make up pleaſant Pictures, and agreeable Viſions to the Fancy. Judgment, on the contrary, lies quite on the other Side, in ſeparating carefully, one from the other, Ideas, wherein can be found the leaſt Difference, thereby to avoid being miſled by Similitude and by Affinity, to take one Thing for another." See V. 4. p. 694.

Q. *Why are the Rich ſaid to be afflicted with the* Gout *more than the Poor?* C

A. Becauſe Luxury, in which the Poor have not the Power to indulge themſelves, is ſuppoſed to be commonly the Parent and Nurſe of the Gout; to which purpoſe we have a good old *Greek* Epigram extant; of which the following is a Tranſlation, or rather Imitation:

From Beauty's Queen, and Bacchus ever young,
The Gout an Offspring meam'd and cripple ſprung. D

Q. *What is the Reaſon that the* Welch *wear the Leek always on St* David's *Day, the firſt of* March?

A. Becauſe on the firſt of *March, Anno* 640, the *Welch*, under the Command of their King *Cadwallo*, gained a great Victory over the *Saxons*, and had at the ſame time put Leeks in their Hats to diſtinguiſh themſelves, fighting near a Field that was repleniſhed with this Vegetable, which has ever ſince been eſteemed as a Badge of Honour among them.

To this *Shakeſpeare* alludes in the Act of his Play of K. Hen.

MR. URBAN, 30,000 *Seamen at* 4*l.* per *Man* per *Month for* 13 *Months, including Ordinance for the Service, being voted for the Year* 1735, *it may not be improper to ſhew how that Sum is divided among the Seamen and Officers.* Yours, N. B.

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Lieutenant *per* Day	0	5	0	5	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4
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Captain's Clerk	2	5	2	0	1	17	6	1	13	5	1	10	0	1	10
Quartermaſter	1	15	1	15	1	12	0	1	10	0	1	8	0	1	6
Quartermaſter's Mate	1	10	1	10	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	6	0	1	4
School maſter	.	.	.	.	1	17	6	1	13	5	1	10	0		
Boatſwain *per* Month	4	0	3	10	3	0	0	2	10	0	2	5	0	2	0
Boatſwain's Mate	1	15	1	15	1	12	0	1	10	0	1	8	0	1	6
Yeoman of the Sheets	1	12	1	10	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	6	0	1	6
Coxſwain	1	12	1	10	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	6	0	1	6
Maſter Sail maker	1	15	1	15	1	15	0	1	14	0	1	12	0	1	10
Maſter Sail maker's Man	1	8	1	8	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	8
Maſter Sail maker's Crew	1	5	1	5	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	5
Gunner *per* Month	4	0	3	10	3	0	0	2	10	0	2	5	0	2	0
Gunner's Mate	1	15	1	15	1	12	0	1	10	0	1	8	0	1	6
Yeoman of the Powder Room	1	12	1	10	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	6	0	1	6
Quarter Gunner [One to every four Guns]	1	6	1	6	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	5
Armourer	1	5	1	5	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	5
Gunſmith	1	5	1	5											
Carpenter *per* Month	4	0	3	10	3	0	0	2	10	0	2	5	0	2	0
Carpenter's Mate	2	0	2	0	1	16	0	1	14	0	1	12	0	1	10
Carpenter's Crew	1	6	1	6	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	5
Purſer *per* Month	4	0	3	10	3	0	0	2	10	0	2	5	0	2	0
Steward	1	5	1	5	1	5	0	1	4	0	1	3	4	1	0
Steward's Mate	1	6	1	6	1	6	0	1	8	0					
Cook *per* Month	1	5	1	5	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	4
Surgeon *per* Month	5	0	5	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0
Ditto, 1ſt and 2d Mate	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
Ditto, 3d 4th, and 5th Mate	1	10	1	10	1	10	0								Mates
Maſter at Arms	2	5	2	0	1	17	6	1	13	5	1	10	0	1	10
Corporal	1	15	1	12	1	10	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	6
Trumpet :	1	10	1	8	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	4

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
AN Admiral or Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Fleet *per* Day	5	0	0
An Admiral,	3	0	0
Vice Admiral,	2	10	0
Rear Admiral,	1	15	0
A Captain to the Commander in Chief to have Rear Admiral's Pay,			
Second Captain, and Captain to the Admirals to have firſt Rate's Pay,	1	00	0

When the Lord High Admiral goes to Sea, there is allowed him ſuch a Number of Seamen or Servants, above the Complement of the Ship, as he thinks proper, in regard to the Dignity of his Office.

The Admiral or Commander in Chief is allow'd at Sea, 50 Men or Servants; An Admiral, 30; Vice Admiral, 20; Rear Admiral, 15; and to a Captain, 1 Servant to every 100 Men on board the Ship he commands.

The following at 1*l.* 4*s.* *per* Month, *viz.* Midſhipmen ordinary, Cook's Mate, Coxſwain's Mate, Yeoman of the Boatſwain's Store Room, Swabber, Cooper, Able Seamen, Captain's Cook, and Ordinary Trumpeter.

The following at 19*s.* *per* Month each, *viz.* Chaplain, Volunteer, *per* Order, Ordinary Seamen, Shifter, Barber, and Gunner's Taylor.

Craftſman, Feb. 1. N° 448.

Remarks on a Pamphlet, entitled, A Series of *Wiſdom* and *Policy*, manifeſted in a Review of our *Foreign Negotiations* and *Tranſactions*, for ſeveral Years paſt. Being a compleat Anſwer to *Politicks on both Sides*, &c.

OUR *anniverſary Writers* generally anticipate the Ridicule of their Readers in the very Frontiſpiece of their Works. *One of Them* chriſtens his Rhapſody of Scandal, *The Grand Accuſer*, tho' he is himſelf the moſt notorious *Accuſer of his Brethren.* (See p. 29.) *Another* ſets the whole Town a ſneering, by *A State of* antient *and* modern Liberty. (*See p.* 32.) Then comes a *Third*, and makes them burſt into a loud Horſe-laugh, by undertaking to *manifeſt the* Wiſdom *and* Policy *of theſe Tranſactions*, which are ſo fully explain'd by the *Events*, and the *preſent Poſture of Affairs, both at home and abroad.* —— *Such Title-pages*, ſays *D'anvers*, would do well for ſerious or ludicrous Pieces on *our Side of the Queſtion*, but are impolitick on the *other*, unleſs deſign'd as Expedients to make their Writings ſell, by the Air of being written in Defence of their *Country*.

Theſe Gentlemen are likewiſe unfortunate in their frequent Contradictions of Themſelves, and of one another; which is confeſs'd by this *Writer*, who gives it as one Reaſon why "*We* have made ſo much Noiſe in the World, and our *Adverſaries* ſo little, by their Writings, *Our Part*, ſays he, hath been carried on by a *well-compact* and *united Body*, who hath purſued the ſame End, by the ſame Means; the *other* by a *diſjointed, ſtraggling Body*, who, tho' they have had the ſame End in View, proſecuted it by different Means. This hath given farther Scope to Wit and Drollery; and, by playing off *one Court-Advocate* againſt *another*, in trivial and immaterial Points, hath gain'd *Devotees* and *Admirers*; while their *Antagoniſts*, more *deep*, are unread, as being unreliſh'd by the *Shallows* of the Age." But we have not only *this Writer*'s Confeſſion of the *Contradictions of his Brethren*, but an Example, with regard to Himſelf and the *Grand Accuſer*; the latter of whom has labour'd, thro' a tedious Pamphlet, to juſtify *ſome extraordinary Proceedings againſt the* Liberties of the Preſs. Immediately ſtarts forth *another*, from the ſame Quarter, which begins with a lofty Encomium on the *Liberty of the Preſs*, in its fulleſt Extent. But I ſhould have look'd on the *latter* as a Recantation of the *former*, if *another Writer* had not confirm'd the Exiſtence of *ſuch a Deſign*. This Writer is that *inimitable Creature* who appears every Week *Archer* in the *Courant*, and having lately *bit* us with the pretended Diſcoveries of a *Popiſh Plot* in *Ward's Pills*, (See Vol. IV. p. 666 H.) is now cooking up another out of the *Diſſertation on Parties*. Let me adviſe him to take Care, that he don't turn the Joke on himſelf, nor furniſh his Brother Wits of *Drury-Lane* with another Subject for a *new Farce*, entitled, *The* Plot, &c.

However, I will not beſtow on theſe Gentlemen the unpolite Appellations of *Mercenaries, Court Proſtitutes*, or *Hirelings*; for, tho' they are known to have *Places* or *Penſions*, or *both*, it's certainly cruel to be always twitting them on that Account, as if ſuch *accidental Emoluments* had the leaſt Influence over their Writings or Conduct; eſpecially after they have complain'd ſo movingly of the "*Advantages* We have over them; the intolerable Liberty of dreſſing them in *Bear-Skins* to bait them; and the Air of *Publick Spiritedneſs* we have impudently aſſum'd; which have raiſed an Idea of *our Perſons*, in the Minds of the Vulgar, and leſſen'd Thoſe of *our Opponents*."

In purſuance of this our gracious Diſpoſition, I will not ſo much as call their laſt Piece a *Series of* Folly *and* Blundering; or, a *Manifeſtation of ſyſtematical Dulneſs*. Nay, I will not attempt a Reply to it, but leave the *Pamphlet*, to which it is ſtyled *a compleat Anſwer*, to ſtand or fall by itſelf, upon an impartial Examination of *one* and the *other*: But I will join Iſſue with *our Author*, on his own State of the Controverſy, about our *foreign Affairs*. "The ſhort State of the Queſtion, *ſays he*, is, Whether the Treaties of *Vienna* and *Seville* did not leave the *Equilibrium of Power* between the Houſes of *Auſtria* and *Bourbon* as equally and nicely poiſed as ever it was left? Nothing is more unconſtant and difficult to maintain, than that *Equilibrium*, which cannot be preſerv'd but by *That of their Allies*; and was That ever better adjuſted than by the *late general Pacification*?" — I ſhall anſwer with other Queſtions.

1. If it's ſo difficult to maintain the *Equilibrium*, between theſe two Houſes; does it not behove thoſe who's Buſineſs it is to preſerve that *Equilibrium*, to be cautious how they make Innovations in the eſtabliſh'd Plan of Power in *Europe*?

2. Is this *Equilibrium* actually pois'd so nicely by the Treaty of *Hanover*; or by the Treaties of *Seville* and *Vienna*, which eſtabliſh'd a *Branch of the Houſe of* Bourbon *in* Italy; united *France* and *Spain*; and gave 'em a Pretence, at leaſt, for opening the preſent ill-omen'd War?

3. If *this Equilibrium of Power* was better adjuſted than ever; how is it ſo finiſh'd a Work ſhould immediately fall, and threaten all *Europe* with its Ruins?

Our Author concludes with the following wiſe Obſervation, That "the *Miniſters of* England are not the *Miniſters of* Europe, tho' by their being charg'd as the Occaſion of all the Troubles abroad, one would imagine They were."

No, no; we are ſo far from looking upon Them as the *Miniſters of* Europe, that if They will take but tolerable Care of this little Spot of the Globe, we ſhall think ourſelves happy. But if They ſhould ſuffer Themſelves to be made the Dupes of all *Europe*, and run Their Noſes into every Body's Buſineſs, without knowing how to extricate Themſelves; ſhould the *Commotions in* Europe be manifeſtly owing to their *own obſtinate Miſconduct*, againſt the declar'd Senſe of the whole Nation, it muſt be allow'd the Miniſters of *England have done the Miſchief, and therefore ought to anſwer for it.*——Here lies the Strength of the Argument in *Politicks on both Sides*, which our *preſent Author* has entirely evaded, and paſs'd off with a Sneer upon the *political Wiſdom*, *Foreſight*, and *Divination* of our *ſuperlative Patriots*. See p. 25. H.

Fog's Journal, Feb. 1. No. 325.

THE preſent War ſo takes up the Attention of the World, that we hear nothing of the poor *Corſicans*; but ſure it will never be forgot, how bravely thoſe diſtreſs'd People defended their Liberties; how ſubmiſſively they ſolicited to be eas'd of their Taxes; how deaf the Senate was to all their Complaints; and how his Imperial Majeſty ſent a large Body of Troops to reduce them. At length, being in want of all the Neceſſaries of War, they were obliged to conclude a Treaty, at the Inſtance of the Imperial General, the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, which was religiouſly executed on their part, but not on the Republick's. The *Corſican* Chiefs, according to the Treaty, were either to remain in *Corſica* at full Liberty, or to retire to any other Country, at their own Election; notwithſtanding which, four of their Chiefs, viz. *Giaſeri*, *Cicaldi*, *Anſelli*, and Father *Raphaldi*, were carried to *Genoa*, and committed Priſoners to the Caſtle of *Savona*, where they remain'd till the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, (ſince kill'd at the Battle of *Guaſtalla*) made ſuch warm Complaints againſt this Treatment, that they were releas'd.

They found in that Caſtle two Perſons, Priſoners, who had been Inſtruments in all the Oppreſſions of the *Corſicans*, *Auguſtino Pinelli*, heretofore Governor, and *Camillo Doria*, Treaſurer of the Iſland, who, at the Beginning of thoſe Troubles, fitted out ſome Veſſels to cruize along the Coaſts, to hinder Succours coming to the *Corſicans* by Sea. One of theſe Privateers ſeiz'd a *French* trading Veſſel.

The *French* Reſident at *Genoa* claim'd the Veſſel and Cargo, which were thereupon deliver'd back, the Owners paid all their Loſs and Expence, and the Republick was oblig'd to make a Reparation of Honour, by impriſoning *Pinelli*, and *Doria*. Thus the *Corſican* Chiefs meeting their old Oppreſſors, it occaſion'd a Converſation between Signior *Pinelli* and *Giaſeri*, to the following Purport:

After having ſufficiently expreſs'd their Surprize at meeting one another in that Place, *Giaſeri* demands the Reaſon of the other's being a Priſoner there?

"I am not (anſwers *Pinelli*) here for any Mal adminiſtration in my Government, but for doing my Duty too well; my Vigilance in preventing all Supplies coming to you Rebels, brought this upon me. My Caſe is different from yours, you took Arms againſt the Government, but Signior *Doria*, and my ſelf, are ſerving the Republick even in this Impriſonment, which is an Honour to us, as we repreſent the Doge and Senate, nay, the Republick it ſelf is impriſon'd in our Perſons.——— You deſign'd, no doubt, to throw off the Government of the Republick, and to have kill'd Signior *Doria* and myſelf; tho' you would have had Sins enough without that; —— the Sin of Rebellion was alone ſufficient; for as you were our Subjects, you ow'd us Allegiance. 'Tis true, you murmur'd at the Taxes, but Government muſt be ſupported. You may call us Blunderers, Oppreſſors, *&c.* You may complain of the great Number of uſeleſs Employments; that ſome muſt be ſtead to maintain the Pride, Avarice, and Luxury of others; and that your Towns were fill'd with armed Soldiers: But we had our Reaſons for theſe Things, and had ſome of you been in our Places, you would have acted as we did. You raiſed

raiſed a Civil War, and can there be a greater Plague? Did not many loſe their Lives in it? Your pretending that they died honourably in Defence of a good Cauſe; that we are not born for ourſelves, but for the Good of one another; were thoſe old-faſhion'd Notions, by which you perverted the People from their Allegiance to the Republick. It was not our Oppreſſions, but your Luxury that made you poor. As to hiring Perſons to defend our Adminiſtration, were we to blame to tie thoſe to us by Intereſt, who would not ſtand by us from Principle or Inclination? —— We acted like Men of Spirit, and when a Tax was neceſſary, we went thro' it, without regarding the Clamours of Mal-contents. ——We knew how to value Peace, and gave up ſmall Points, rather than hazard a War. If we temporiz'd and chang'd our Politicks, we did not think our ſelves oblig'd to give Reaſons to our Subjects; what you call Perfidiouſneſs was juſt; for every Thing is Juſt that is done by Publick Authority, and by that you was declar'd a Traytor."

Giaferi replied, "I own that you ſerve the Republick much better in Priſon than out of it, and you would ſerve it much better, if you were both hang'd; I confeſs, the Senate is worthily repreſented in your noble Perſons; for two greater Knaves and Cowards were never in Power. —— We did indeed deſign to throw off the Government of the Republick; and as to the killing you, I believe Mercy would have got the better of Juſtice; we thirſted not for Blood. —— As to the Rebellion you talk of, we paid you Allegiance as long as you kept the Conditions upon which all Governments are founded; but when you broke your Part of the Compact, we had a Right to break ours. 'Tis true, Government muſt be ſupported; but why muſt we be fleec'd to pay the Hire of Paraſites, Slaves, and Bullies? —— It is the common Cant of all Oppreſſors, when their Meaſures will not bear an Enquiry, they cry, you would have done the ſame. I own we rais'd a Civil War, and that is certainly a great Plague; but a corrupt Government is much worſe. —— It was not we who made the People diſaffected, but your oppreſſive Government, which ſtarved us in the midſt of Plenty. I remember, Signior *Doria*, while you was building Palaces, and gratifying your enormous Vanity, you call'd the Bread and Onions, to which you had reduc'd the common People, Luxury. —— It was, indeed, a noble Spirit that govern'd you; when any Thing was to be taken from the People, you were fierce as hungry Wolves; but if a foreign Power inſulted the State, you were meek as Lambs. — The Points you gave up were the Intereſt of the Subjects, you took Care not to leſſen your private Revenues; and if you occaſion'd Deficiencies, the People were forced to ſupply them by new Taxes; you were the only Perſons that did not ſuffer by your own Blunders. Your Weakneſs and Perfidiouſneſs in Treaties, your Luxury, Effeminacy, and Avarice, had ſo ſunk the Reputation of the Publick, that you were ſcorn'd by all your Neighbours. —— I was indeed declar'd a Traytor, you had Power, and the undiſtinguiſhing Gallows on your ſide; but had not the Gallows been as deaf to Juſtice, even as the Judges themſelves, you and Mr *Spunge*, Signior *Camillo Doria* there, had been its Portion long ago."

London Journal, Feb. 1. No. 814.

Sir R. W—e *defended.*

THE Author of the *Craftſman, Jan.* 18. (See p. 29) muſt be Mr *D'anvers* himſelf, who does not ſeem capable of writing any thing but perſonal Invective. All the Diſcourſes on the Conſtitution and Government were wrote by other Hands: Yet, this little Fellow ſaucily preſumes to charge a Miniſter of State with having *proſtituted the Honour, deſtroy'd the Credit, ſacrificed the Intereſts, and exhauſted the Treaſures of the Nation* But theſe National Charges having been already anſwer'd, we paſs to others.

Firſt, as to his being ſent to the Tower for a *corrupt Breach of Truſt*; this is affirm'd againſt the Conviction of every unprejudiced Man in *England*, at that Time; againſt the ſtrongeſt Evidence that he was not guilty; and in the very Teeth of Bp *Burnet*, who ſays "The Houſe of Commons, entering on the Publick Accounts, begun with *Walpole*, whom *they reſolved to put out of the Way of diſturbing them in the Houſe.* The Thing laid to his Charge ſtood thus: After he, as Secretary of War, had contracted with ſome for Forage to the Horſe that lay in *Scotland*, he, finding that the two Perſons who contracted for it, made ſome Gain, nam'd a Friend of his own as a third Perſon, that he might have a Share in the Gain; but the other two had no Mind to let him into the Secret of their Management, ſo they offer'd him 500 *l.* for his Share; he accepted of it, and the

Money

Money was remitted: But they, not knowing his Address, directed their Bill to *Walpole*, who endors'd it; and the Person concern'd received the Money. This was found out, and *Walpole* was charg'd with it as a Bribe, taken to his own Use for making the Contract. Both the *Persons that remitted the Money*, and *he* who received it, affirm'd, *That* Walpole was *neither directly nor indirectly concern'd in the Matter*. But the House insisted on his having *endorsed the Bill*, and not only voted this a Corruption, but sent him to the Tower, and expell'd him the House." The Bishop observes, "That *Walpole*, who had *appear'd with great Firmness in Defence of the late Ministry*, *was first aim'd at*; and This made Way to a Matter of greater Importance, the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Affair."

Is there an *honest impartial* Man in the Kingdom, that thinks Ld *Townshend* was an *Enemy to his Queen and Country*, because *that House* of Commons voted him so? Or, That the Duke of *Marlborough* was guilty of *stealing the Soldiers Bread*, and other illegal things They laid to his Charge? No: *That Parliament* indeed, which Bp *Burnet* says, was the worst he ever saw, voted him so; and the same Parliament might *have voted the Pretender* into the Throne, had not Providence prevented it. Would it therefore have been *just*? Or, Is a Man *convicted* of Guilt, because *voted* so?

To proceed, The Writer tells the Honourable Gentleman, that in the memorable Affair about *Dunkirk*, *He got a couple of Fellows to forswear themselves, in order to accuse a certain Person.* But, does it follow, because two Persons swore that such a Person was in the Room, that *therefore*, *this Honourable Gentleman hired* them to swear? No: Nor does it follow, that *the two Men were forsworn*, tho' the Person was *not* in the Room, if they swore to the best of their Knowledge; for one Man may be easily mistaken for another. Mr *D'anvers* therefore should prove, that those two Men were *got*, *hired*, or *suborn'd* to *forswear themselves.*

Another Charge against the Gentleman is, that he is the Author of a great many Pamphlets and Papers, and answerable for the Doctrines contain'd in them; and is bid to consider, whether the Party *against him* may not gravel him with some Papers, written in the Queen's Time, by his Direction, and under his Patronage, against the very *first Essentials* of our *Constitution*, both in *Church* and *State*.

It seems very extraordinary, that a Gentleman who could write no Papers, but what were in favour of the *Revolution* and *Protestant Succession*, should lay down Principles against the *very first Essentials* of our *Constitution.* Pray, Mr *D'anvers*, tell us what these Papers were, and what are the *1st Essentials* of our *Constitution*, and how distinguish'd from the *2d*, *3d*, *&c.*

The same Gentleman is likewise said to be the Author of *The Grand Accuser*, and of all the Pamphlets and Papers wrote in the Favour of the Ministry; or, at least, is to *answer* for all the Principles contain'd in Them. This is very hard! because 'tis highly probable he neither reads them *before* nor *after* they are printed. And what has he to do with the *Principles* they publish? No Person can think that a Minister of State has Leisure to peruse all the Ministerial Productions. 'Tis therefore absurd as well as immoral, to make him the Author of what has been said about *Bills of Pains and Penalties*, the *Liberty of the Press*, *&c.*

Another Charge is, That his Life has been *one continu'd Scene of Accusations*: That he hath set extraordinary Methods on foot to destroy Persons suspected of Disaffection to the Government; supplanted those of the most *unquestionable Affection to it*, by *private Whispers*; all which is absolutely false; not *one extraordinary Law* has been made but was *just*, not excepting Bp *Atterbury*'s Case; nor have any Persons been *supplanted* by *private Whispers*, but *remov'd* themselves.

If Gentlemen think that they are nothing at Court, unless they are *every thing*; and because they have not *all Power*, will cabal with the King's mortal Enemies, and with those who have *vow'd the Destruction* of his most faithful Servants, and will take Resolutions to *oppose* every Measure of the Court, whilst his Majesty keeps his Ministry, 'tis not the *King*, *Minister*, or *private Whispers* that turn them out, but their own *private iniquitous* Councils and *publick seditious* Actions: They endeavour to *supplant others*, and having therein acted a Part as renders it impossible they should hold their Places, then they say, *others supplant them.* I could name a Person, suppos'd to be destroy'd by private *Whispers*, who hath not only confederated with his Majesty's implacable Enemies at home, but carried on *Correspondencies abroad*, very much to the Prejudice of his Majesty's Councils at home.

F. *Osborne.*

:ſal Spectator, Feb. 1. No. 330.

ident in Love, and the Remedy.

ewcaſtle,

: for 3 Years been a *Student*, and
:ly conform'd myſelf to the *Sta-*
id *Cuſtoms* of my *College*, and
:d in an uninterrupted Series of
', *Poetical*, and *Philoſophical* Stu-
ut now, tho' *Locke*, *Boyle*, or
may be in my Hand, nothing
nda is in my Head. About two
ago I was wounded by a random
ſhe darted at me, as ſhe paſs'd
— *C— Quadrangle.* It ſeem'd
a Sun Beam from a Cloud; for it
m beneath a Coquet Patch fixt to
ıer of her Left Eye. From that
I gave over the Purſuit of the
ſes, to make my Addreſſes wholly
But, unlike the *Siſters of Parnaſ-*
roves deaf to all my Invocations.
t Declaration of my Paſſion ſhe
in a Manner not at all diſagree-
t having play'd me into her Snare,
s herſelf in all her Airs. When
: her with a *Copy* of *Verſes* in-
y *Love*, ſhe juſt looks at them,
drawls out, —— *What, Verſes?*
ha! Poetry is the prettieſt Thing
ne's Hair with. ——— *Here* ——
—— *lay by Mr* ———*'s Rhimes,*
ant them at Night. If I offer
nſtrate, ſhe imperiouſly bids me

At other Times ſhe will ſuffer
eak; but at the ſame time dan-
e the Glaſs, is adjuſting a Patch,
g an Air, or doing ſomething to
rate her Indifference. Tortur'd
: Neglect, I am juſt reſolving ne-
me again, when ſhe turns ſhort
:, and with a pretty Smile, ſets
my Reſolutions ——— She has
the *fineſt Eyes* in *England.*

this Misfortune I was eſteem'd
ible good natur'd Fellow; but
ave at my *Bed-maker*, quarrel
Chum, and revenge myſelf on
ge-Porter when he lets me in. —
to read the *Moraliſts* on the Go-
t of the Paſſions, to learn to re-
y own; but, ah! *Reaſon* will
in *Love*. Your Reflections on
will oblige, *Yours, &c.*

Jan. 1734. TRENCHER CAP.

he knows I cannot ſpeak a Word
, therefore talks mighrily to me
anguage: Would it not be pro-
arn it?

ewcaſtle, in anſwer, makes no Doubt of *Belinda's* Merits, but adviſes this Collegian not to ruin her and himſelf, by obtaining his Wiſhes too ſoon: For a young *Collegian* who marries a *Univerſity Beauty*, finds his Error too late, when *Want* begins to take Place of *Love*.

If Mr *Trencher-Cap* diſlikes this Counſel, let him retire a Month into the Country, and enter into a Courſe of *Mathematicks*, without once dipping into *Poetry*: This, with a *low Diet* and *Bleeding* ſometimes, may in a few Weeks reſtore him.

The learning *French* will hardly be of any Service to his Amour; however, he may do as he pleaſes.

Weekly Miſcellany, Feb. 1. No. 112.

Friends to Liberty deſcrib'd.

Mr Hooker,

THE Publick has been lately ſtunn'd with the favourite Name of Liberty, it is no doubt a glorious Name, and what every *wiſe* and *honeſt* Man has a Right to; I am therefore much offended when any *particular Set* or *Party* of Men endeavour to confine it to their *own Fraternity*. I have been conſidering whether ſome Marks or Tokens might not be aſſign'd, whereby to know, whether a Man who calls himſelf *a Friend to Liberty*, be really ſuch, or whether he deceives himſelf and others, with a big ſounding Name. That Perſon who is a Friend to *Order* and *Regularity*, and always ready to allow *others* as much Liberty in *their* Way as he claims in *his*, is really *a Friend to Liberty*, and not otherwiſe. For,

1. *Order* and *Regularity* are the very Life and Eſſence of all *true Liberty*. It is ſo, even in the *Divine Being*, which always acts by unerring Rules of *Juſtice*, *Wiſdom*, and *Goodneſs*. Among Men, *Liberty* is the principal End which *Law* and *Government* aims at. Even *Deiſts* and *Atheiſts* (who ſacrifice all their Proſpects of this World, and the next, to their wild *Impatience* of *Reſtraint*) are commonly ſenſible that *Law* is the Life of *Liberty*, and are content to be *Servants* to the *Law*, in order to be Free. Law is the Foundation of *Order*, and Order of *Liberty*. Were there no *Rule* or *Order* to adjuſt the Behaviour of *Superiors* towards *Inferiors*, and, *vice verſâ*, none would have Liberty to *ſerve* or be *ſerved*.

2. A *Friend to Liberty* obſerves the *Golden Rule*, to *do to others, as himſelf, in like Circumſtances, would be done by.* In this conſiſts *general* and *equal* Liberty. To act againſt it, is to ſet up private and

ſelfiſh

falſe Liberty, in oppoſition to the *common Liberties* of Mankind, and is, in Effect, ſo far to *deſtroy* Liberty. The Rule is, for every Man to retrench ſo much from *private Liberty*, as is neceſſary to *publick Good*, and to ſubmit to every ſuch Degree of *Reſtraint*, as leaves Liberty to be enjoy'd *in common* by the whole Society.

To exemplify theſe general Rules by Inſtances. Let the Queſtion be put, *Whether thoſe who are clamorous for an* unlimited *Toleration, are really Friends to Liberty, or not?* Now, *Toleration* is twofold, *Eccleſiaſtical* and *Civil*. *Eccleſiaſtical* means the receiving any one to Church Communion; *Civil*, is the allowing a Man all the *Privileges* belonging to an *Eſtabliſhment*.

How far the claiming an unlimited *Eccleſiaſtical* Toleration, is conſiſtent with *common Liberty*, appears from *Scripture*, which repreſents the *Church* as a Society, form'd under Governors, and ſubject to Laws and Rules, one of which is, to *ſhun* thoſe who are notoriouſly corrupt in their *Morals*, or unſound in their *Faith*. Now, if any ſuch claim a *Right* to *Communion*, what is it but endeavouring to commit *Violence* on the Conſciences of the wiſeſt and beſt Men, and reſtraining that *Liberty* the *New Teſtament* has left them, and which they are bound to ſtand faſt in. There cannot be a ſurer Mark of an *impoſing* Spirit, or *perſecuting* Temper, than to advance ſuch *unchriſtian* Claims. And yet that ſuch Claims are made with reſpect, at leaſt, to admitting of *Heretics*, cannot be denied, ſince the true Notions of *Hereſy* have been *corrupted* for that very Purpoſe, and ſuch Accounts offer'd, as render it impracticable to diſtinguiſh a *Heretick* from a *true Believer*.

If Eccleſiaſtical Communion be taken as reſpecting *Miniſterial* or *Clerical* Conformity, for any one to demand to be accepted into the *Miniſterial* Office, without Enquiry firſt made into his *Faith* or *Morals*, is ſtanding in Defiance of Chriſtian *Rule* and *Order*, and encroaching upon that juſt *Liberty* with which Chriſt has inveſted his Officers.

As to *Civil* Toleration, it is the undoubted Right of every *Society* to maintain the *true* Religion, and to erect it into an *Eſtabliſhment*, annexing *Temporal Conſiderations*, or *Encouragements*, *Emoluments*, or *Advantages* thereto, and appointing *Teſts* of Merit or Capacity. Now, he that claims theſe *Conſiderations*, &c. *contrary to the Conditions*, or ſeparate from them, ſets himſelf againſt Rule and *Order*, and therefore againſt *common Liberty*, and denies *that* Liberty to the Community, which he aſſumes to himſelf, that of *private Judgment*.

If he claims a Right to the *Paſtoral Office*, and its Benefits, either refuſing to *ſubſcribe* at all, or to ſubſcribe in the *Senſe of the Impoſers*, or to give reaſonable Satisfaction as to his *Faith* when ſuſpected, takes more Liberty than he is willing to allow, as not *allowing* the *Society* to uſe their own *beſt Judgments*, for their own Preſervation, and for keeping up Truth, Union, and Peace amongſt them. If he claims it as his Right, to hold Stipends and Benefices annex'd to the Teachers of certain Doctrines, while he teaches the *contrary*, he thereby incroaches upon the Liberty of the *whole Body*, and particularly of its *Officers*, whoſe Duty it is to exclude or remove every perverſe Teacher, and to ſee that thoſe who receive the *Profits*, comply with the *Conditions* on which they were granted. He offends againſt natural Juſtice, Modeſty, and Equity, and the *common Liberties* of Mankind, therefore, is no Friend to Liberty.

But farther, if we conſider a Society of *Chriſtians* and *Proteſtants*, link'd together by mutual Defence, againſt *Jews*, *Mahometans*, *Heretics*, or particularly *Papiſts*, the more firmly to ſecure themſelves againſt *Impoſition*, or *ſpiritual Slavery* and *Tyranny*, the breaking the ſtanding Rules of thoſe Societies, is to dilute their Strength, and diſſolve their Union, and to make *Proteſtants* become an eaſy Prey to their common Enemies, and is ſapping their *Liberties*.

To conclude, They are true Friends to Liberty, who are firm Friends to *Reaſon*, *Truth*, and *true Religion*, and to our *Conſtitution* in *Church* and *State*. P. 113, 72.

Grubſtreet Journal, Feb. 6. No. 267.

RELATES the Caſe of Mr *Hart*, a young Gentleman of *Lincoln's Inn*, of a healthful Conſtitution, but being troubled with Pains in his Limbs, he apply'd to Mr *Ward* for his Remedies, and took two Doſes, the Effects of which, tho' he kept himſelf Warm, were, He lay for 36 Hours in the greateſt Agonies, Pains, and Sickneſs, convulſ'd, ſenſeleſs, and ſtupid, and his Death hourly expected. From this deplorable Condition he was with great Difficulty recover'd by the extraordinary Care and Aſſiſtance of the moſt eminent Phyſicians.

N. B. This is the 19th Caſe publiſh'd of the

ffects of *Mr Ward's* Medicine: On
r Hand we ought to mention the
y Sir *Joseph Jekyl* gives of its Vir-
ely, that ſeveral of his Servants had
ctually cured by it of Agues and other
rders. See *London Even.* Feb. 1.

Lottery for old Virgins, we omit
ce our Readers may turn to one of
kind, Vol. IV. *p.* 251.]

ce *Britan*, Feb. 6. No. 274.

Of Envy at Courts.

Walſingham begins this Paper
with the Proverb of a wiſe Nati-
Preſerve me from my pretended
I'll defend myſelf againſt my
Enemies; and then proceeds to
on the unhappy Situation of Mi-
of State and Great Men, who,
y behave with the greateſt Up-
, are ſure to have Envy the con-
ttendant on all their Actions,
ſometimes proves their Deſtructi-
then deſcribes the various Me-
nvy takes by private Whiſpers,
and Intrigues, to accompliſh its
poſes.

Men in Great Life, *ſays he*, are
oieſted by this Envy, which rarely
the Worth it would depreciate.
nany have envied a Miniſter the
of his Prince, tho' that Miniſter
ned it in the moſt faithful Service
Government, and Support of the
on; whilſt the moſt malignant of
ho envied his Fortune, had been
ſt induſtrious to ſet aſide their
and to ſubvert the Conſtitution.
: Princes leſs juſt to thoſe whom
vour and employ, their Service
be inſupportable, and their Courts
erneſs. What Man will hazard
in great Undertakings, or im-
Services, where he ſhall ſee him-
et, and no where ſure of Support?
: Firmneſs of Princes which gives
d Vigour to every Part of their
, and they command the Reſpect
onſideration of their Enemies,
hey ſhew this juſt Regard to their
. It is not only a certain Source
ngth and Eaſe to their Reign, but
be recorded to their Glory, that
ever abandon'd the Worthy, nor
d the bad Part of Men; that they
ie moſt Able and Deſerving into
ervice, and maintained them in
a Protection due to their Merit;
at they were always faithfully
in the moſt difficult Affairs, be-
cauſe they were always to be relied on in the moſt dangerous. This is more than a Compenſation for all the Envy, Malignity, and Injuſtice, which can give any Man Diſturbance; when he is ſure it can have no Effect where it is meant to have the worſt. He may defy his Enemies, in this Caſe, to whiſper, libel, ſcold, bully and abuſe; and the more angry they are, the more unfortunate they ſhew themſelves in their malicious Contrivances.

Fog's Journal. Feb 8. N° 327.

Extract of the Life of Sir Robert Cochran *prime Miniſter to K.* James III. *of* Scotland.

THIS Man's Life is drawn from two Authors, *Lindſey* and *Buchanan*, who agree in all Circumſtances concerning him.——*Lindſey* ſets forth his Character thus;

" Nothing was done at Court without him, all Men that would have their Buſineſs dreſs'd with the King's Grace, came to *Cochran*, and made him Foreſpeaker for them, and gave him large Sums of Money. Threatthrough he became Rich and Puiſſant, and of ſuch Subſtance, that no Man might ſtrive with him; but he knowing the King's Nature, that he was covetous upon Money, gave him large Sums, whereatthrough he obtain'd the Earldom of *Mar* from the King: And ever clamb higher and higher in Court 'till he had no Pier nor Compariſon of no Lord of *Scotland*, Spiritual or Temporal, in the King's Favours. Whatever was done at Court, or Council with the King, was done by him, and no Man durſt ſay that his Proceedings were wicked, or unprofitable for the Commonwealth; but he would have his Indignation and cauſe puniſh him for the ſame; he ſo abuſed this noble Prince, that none was receiv'd in Court, nor no Kind of Offices beſtow'd but on thoſe that would obey him and be of his Faction; — by this means the prudent Lords Council was refuſed, and their Sons were ſent from the King's Service, for no Man durſt come to ſerve the King, but he that was a Flatterer of *Cochran*, and thought all Things well done, that he councel'd the King to do; by this Way the King loſt the Hearts of his beſt Subjects."

After this Character from *Lindſey*, the Author obſerves, that the *Suffolks* and *Buckinghams*, and other bad Miniſters, of noble Blood, had ſomething in their

Characters

Characters that commanded Reſpect, notwithſtanding their Vices; but to our Hero (adds he) this peculiar Praiſe is due, that he *framed to the Conformity of his own Taſte a polite Court, and reduced it to the Level of his own clowniſh Deportment:* And *Lindſey*, ſpeaking of this Man, and the Tools with which he fill'd the Court, ſays, —— "*They were not worthy to have been with a King,——to rule a Court, or to give Council to a great Prince, but were fitter for Ploughmen Shepards, and Cowkeepers*;—but the Miniſter's Corruptions raged no where with greater Violence than among the Clergy; and the arranteſt Tools, the thoroughneſt Flatterers his Power procured him, were the Biſhops, inſomuch that we read but of one of thoſe Holy Fathers who during his Adminiſtration had the Virtue to act a Part becoming the Dignity of his Order,—the Hopes of Tranſlations, the Luſt of richer Benefices, and the late Regulations in Regard to the proper Methods of being recommended to them, is aſſign'd by *Buchanan* as the Source of this Evil.

A flagrant Inſtance of this (I mean the Miniſters playing to the Biſhops' Hands, as they conſtantly did to his) was that cruel and inhuman Uſage, which that venerable and worthy Churchman *Peter Graham* met with. See V. 4 *p.* 152.

This worthy Prelate was named by the Pope to the See of St *Andrew's*, to his Misfortune, without previous Application to the Miniſter, and the Knot of Prieſts in Combination with him: Unwilling to countenance, and unable to reform the Conduct of his Brethren, he had ſome Time before retired to *Rome*, where his Wiſdom, and Chriſtian Deportment eaſily procured him, beſides his Biſhoprick, a Commiſſion as Legate. But no ſooner was his Nomination heard of, than a deteſtable Conſpiracy was form'd to diſappoint and deſtroy him.

The firſt Objection againſt his Admiſſion was, That he was an Enemy to the Conſtitution, his Commiſſion containing a Power to reform.

The ſecond, That he was a Heretick, and had ſaid Maſs thrice in one Day; whereas no other Biſhop in the Kingdom performed above once in three Months.

To make ſhort, a Sum of Money was collected and preſented at Court by the Biſhops, that they might not ſeem ungrateful to ſo kind an Adminiſtration, that a great many Calumnies were ſuggeſted againſt *Graham*, among the reſt, they gave out that he was mad, an Epithet then given by the Courtiers to every thing that look'd like Virtue and Publick Spirit;——two Clergymen, the one a profeſs'd Fortune-teller, the other a pitiful School-maſter, gave ſome trifling Informations concerning his private Life, ſo that he was compell'd to renounce his Biſhoprick." (See V. IV. *p.* 153 C)

Then our Author returns to the Miniſter, who, he ſays, was grown deſperate; for the publick Marks of the People's Indignation exaſperated him to ſuch a Degree, that he ſeem'd determin'd to involve the King and Country in his Ruin, ſince he found it inconſiſtent with his Safety to reſign his Power; but Providence and the Vigilance of his Oppoſers diſappointed, in ſome meaſure, his wicked Purpoſes, and the Acceſſion of the Lord High Chancellor to their Party, did greatly contribute to facilitate their Succeſs; his Abilities, Judgment, Prudence, Reſolution and Integrity, had acquired him univerſal Eſteem, and he was almoſt adored by thoſe of his Profeſſion. Whilſt he adher'd to the Court, his Reputation gave Credit to their Counſels; but finding it in vain to oppoſe in private the pernicious Schemes that were purſued, and that what he recommended or adviſed was but little regarded, he enter'd into Concert with thoſe who were united in Defence of the Conſtitution, and labour'd to preſerve the King by ſeparating his Cauſe from the Miniſters.

To counter-balance the growing Power of the Country Party, *Crawford*, a learned Antiquary, takes notice, that a ſufficient Number of Men of low Rank, particularly of the inferior Clergy, were brought into Parliament, who had no Right to ſit there but being call'd by the King's Writ.

This unprecedented Way of increaſing the Power of the Crown render'd Parliaments abſolutely dependent, by over-powering the legal Repreſentatives, by a corrupt Crew, who were gaping for ſmall Preferments; tho' this ſerv'd the Miniſter in one Reſpect, it hurt him in another; it united againſt him all who breath'd Sentiments of Liberty, and invigorated their Reſolutions of pulling down a Man whoſe conſtant Buſineſs it was to forge new Fetters for his Country; ſo that the only Adherents he had left were a Medley of puſillanimous or neceſſitous Slaves, who when his Day came, durſt not ſhew their Faces in his Defence.

Tho' there were ſome Troubles in the preceding

preceding Reign, yet the Kingdom was reſpected abroad, becauſe Faith was kept with Allies; nay, even in the Minority of the preſent Reign, while Archbiſhop *Kennedy* and the *Boydes* were in Affairs, it was honour'd amongſt its Neighbours; but under Sir *Robert*'s Adminiſtration, partly thro' his beaſtly Ignorance in every Thing relating to Foreign Affairs, and partly thro' Treachery in not fulfilling Engagements with Foreign Princes, *Scotland* became deſpiſed Abroad, ſo that when the King fell into Diſtreſſes, he had not an Ally to ſtand by him.

Yet Treaties and Negociations were in Vogue in Sir *Robert*'s Days, and the chief Inſtrument he made uſe of in theſe Tranſactions was one *ROGER*, a low dirty Fellow, whoſe chief Talent conſiſted in Lying and Puffomery; his firſt Appearance in the World was in the Retinue of an Ambaſſador, and by his impudence, loud Songs, and an aukward Drollery, he thruſt himſelf in amongſt his Betters, and buſtled into Court at ſo lucky a Seaſon, that he roſe to great Honours, and is repreſented as the ſecond Perſon of this glorious Miniſtry; whether he was any thing to Sir *Robert*, Hiſtory is ſilent, but in their Fate they were Brothers, for they were both hang'd over the ſame Bridge.

The Craftſman. Feb. 8. N° 449.

Mr Bays *modernized.*

THE Reſemblance between Dr *Parker*, that Implement of arbitrary Power in the Reign of K. *Charles* II. and our *preſent miniſterial Advocates*, upon reading the *Rehearſal tranſpros'd*, written by *Andrew Marvel*, Eſq; appears ſo exact, that I cannot give my Readers a more lively Portrait of the *Walſinghams* and *Osbornes* of theſe Days, than in the Words of *that excellent Writer*.

Firſt, it appears that Mr *Bays*, as the *Doctor* is there ſtyled, had acquir'd a Perfection in *railing*, was a great Enemy to the *trading Part of the Nation*, and abuſed Them, "as a Sort of People who are more inclinable than any other to *ſeditious Practices*, *i. e.* according to our modern Court Writers in their *Billingſgate* Language, a Crew of *fraudulent perjur'd Raſcals* and *ſturdy Beggars*.

Again, as *our Adverſaries* are always trumping up the *laſt four Years of Queen* Anne's *Reign*, for Want of Arguments to defend ſome late Tranſactions, ſo Mr *Bays* made the ſame Uſe of the Year 1641, and the ſubſequent Misfortunes, as appears by the following Paſſage: "But as to That, Mr *Bays*, which you ſtill inculcate of the *late War*, and its horrid Cataſtrophe, 'tis 24 *Years ago*, and after an *Act of Oblivion*, it had been as ſeaſonable to have ſhewn *Cæſar*'s bloody Coat, or *Thomas a Becket*'s bloody Rochet."

But his Ruffian-like *Scurrility* ſuits exactly the Caſe of *that egregious Blockhead*, who raves and foams and throws about his Venom in the *Courant*.

Mr *Marvel* having made an Obſervation, *that the King of* Poland *is obliged to wear that Country Habit*, He was menaced for it, by his *inſolent Adverſary*, in the following Terms.——"This is an impudent Intrenchment upon *his Majeſty's Crown* and *Prerogative*; for the *Poliſh Kingdom* being *elective*, and not *hereditary*, the *Parliament* deals with *their Kings* as &c.—Friend, by your politick Lectures, you endanger your Head."

Juſt in the ſame Manner was I attack'd for calling our Government *a Sort of Regal Commonwealth*, *or a Republick with a King at the Head of it*; which was candidly repreſented as an Attempt to change our Government into an *elective Kingdom*. (See V. III. *p.* 354.)

Mr *Marvel* complains, that his *Antagoniſt* was troubled with a Faculty of denying his *own Aſſertions*, and their natural Import, after the Wickedneſs, or Abſurdity of them had been expoſed.—"What have *my Readers* and *I* to do, *ſays He*, but to pity one another? *I* muſt quote all over again, and *They* read it all; and *you* will affirm and deny; deny and affirm, without any Regard to *Truth*, or *Honeſty*; and yet all This and more We muſt endure, out of Love to *Juſtice*." Again, "his Book is *in Print*, and I have alſo *in Print* charg'd This upon Him, and nevertheleſs by this *laſt Book* He puts me again upon this double Drudgery; to prove firſt *that He ſaid* it, and then to prove *that He meant what he ſaid*."

I leave the Publick to judge whether This is not exactly the Caſe of our *preſent miniſterial Advocates*, with Regard to *Corruption* and *Dependency*.

Nay, in ſome Particulars, They ſeem to excel their *reverend Predeceſſor*; for They are not only guilty of the moſt glaring Contradictions Themſelves, by *affirming* and *denying the ſame Things*, at Occaſion ſerves, but endeavour to faſten Doctrines upon *their Adverſaries* which cannot be deduced from their Writings with the leaſt Appearance of

Juſtice

Juſtice, or Plauſibility. Their Method is by printing their own forc'd Comments on any Paſſages, which They deſign to miſrepreſent with *inverted Comma*'s, by Way of *Quotation*, and by theſe Means impoſing them on the World as the *Author*'s *genuine Words*. We have often had this Trick play'd upon us, even by Mother *Osborne* Herſelf; not by Way of *Ridicule*, or *Explanation*, which are ſometimes proper enough, but with all the Air of ſerious Argumentation.

Another Artifice, is *running the Rig upon an Author's Words*, and turning his own Cannon upon Him. This is likewiſe allowable in polemical Writings, as far as *Argument* is concern'd; and hath been ſometimes practiſed with good Succeſs, in Point of *Wit* and *Humour*; but is commonly the Mark of Stupidity and meer Barrenneſs of Invention. I could give ſeveral Inſtances of This in the *Court Writers*, but one ſhall ſuffice. Having lately made an Attempt to divert my Readers, with a ludicrous Compariſon between *Authorſhip* and *Cookery*, (See *p.* 6) how did They rack their little Brains to retort it upon Me, till They had worn the *poor Alluſion* quite thread-bear? This puts me in Mind of what Mr *Dryden* ſays, in one of his Prefaces, to the Cavillers at his Writings.—"*Rail* at me abundantly; and not to break a Cuſtom, do it without *Wit*.——If God hath not bleſs'd you with the Talent of *Rhiming*, make Uſe of my poor Stock and Welcome. Let *your Verſes* run upon *my Feet*; and for the utmoſt Refuge of notorious Blockheads, reduced to the laſt Extremity of Senſe, *turn my own Lines upon me*, and, in utter Deſpair of *your own Satire*, make me *ſatirize myſelf*."

Another Device is, when We quote any Author of Reputation, They either take no Notice of the *Quotation*, though mark'd as *ſuch* with a Reference to the *Author*, but fall upon *Us* for broaching ſuch Doctrines; or elſe reject the *Authority* without Ceremony, and yet cite the very *ſame Authors* againſt us, upon other Occaſions, when they ſerve their Purpoſe. This hath been frequently the Caſe of *Locke*, *Hampden*, *D'Avenant*, *Trenchard*, *Addiſon*, *Burnet* and *Rapin*, See I. IV. *p.* 43.

I ſhall mention but one Stratagem more, of the *miniſterial Advocates*. Whenever We produce an Inſtance of a *Prince* whoſe Reign became unfortunate by Miſgovernment, or of an *odious* and *arbitrary Miniſter*, who fell a Sacrifice to the Rage of the People, there is always *Treaſon* or *Rebellion*, a *Plot*, or an *Aſſaſſination* at the Bottom of it. Though We mean nothing farther than *general Inſtructions*, and have even particulary expreſs'd our Abhorrence of all ſuch *extrajudicial Proceedings*. It is, indeed, a lamentable Spectacle, to ſee a *great Miniſter* driven to ſuch Extremities, that He cannot ſtand his Ground without lugging his *Maſter* into his Quarrel, and dreams of nothing but *Blood* and *Deſtruction*.

The *preſent Advocates for Power* have not only run into the ſame Methods of Controverſy with the *Tory Court-Writers*, of former Times, but have even adopted their *moſt extravagant Principles* and *Doctrines*; for Inſtance,

One great Point, labour'd by the *antient Tories*, was to write down the *Antiquity*, *Power and Independency of the Houſe of Commons*, in order to exalt the *Prerogative*, and Influence of the *Crown* over their Reſolutions. Now hath not This been the manifeſt, avow'd End of our *modern Whig-Writers*.

Another favourite Article amongſt the *Court-Writers*, of thoſe Times, was the Affair of *ſtanding Armies* in Times of Peace; and have not *our miniſterial Scribblers* contended for a *much larger Number* than They ever preſumed to do; nay, have They not even contended for Them as more neceſſary, in Times of *profound Peace*, than in an *actual War*?

The *Tories of old* have been likewiſe imitated by the *modern Whigs*, in their Zeal for *Paſſive Obedience* and *Non-Reſiſtance*; which the *latter* have preach'd up as warmly, though not in ſo plain Terms, as *Sibthorpe*, *Manwaring*, or *Sacheverel* ever did, by repreſenting all *Oppoſition*, not only to *Kings*, but even to *Miniſters*, as the Effect of a *ſeditious*, *trauterous* and *Republican Spirit*.

The ſame may be ſaid of *hereditary Right*; a Doctrine, which hath lately been apply'd to a *Family*, who have no Pretenſion to it, as a *Title to the Crown*, whatever *ſome former Princes* might have had; and who will ſcorn to hold it by ſo weak and ridiculous a Tenure. Yet *our modern Sycophants* accuſe us of *treading on the Heels of Treaſon*, for aſſerting his Majeſty's *Parliamentary Title*, by the Conſent and Election of a *free People*, in Oppoſition to all ſuch groundleſs and chimerical Claims.

Nay, They have even lick'd up the Spittle of the *Tories*, by reviving that old exploded Cry, the *Danger of the Church*; not from *Diſſenting Diſſenters* but *Infidels*

's and *Republicans*, indeed, as was
ended ſome Years ago; but from
piſts, and *Ward*'s *Pills*; tho' if the
be really in Danger, by the In-
of *Popery*, it would be no difficult
to prove that the Alarm itſelf is
d at our good Friends, the *Diſ-*
, more than the *Papiſts*.——
o the *Liberty of the Preſs*, our *mo-*
Whigs have not only pleaded for
me Reſtraints, which the *Tories*
ly impoſed upon it, and openly
'd the ſame Deſign; but have even
their Arguments, in Juſtification
Indeed, They have long been en-
uring to exclude all Examination
Matters of Government out of the
aries of *this Privilege*, and to con-
he Exerciſe of it to Subjects of
Importance to the World; but
g it impracticable to do This, ei-
Reaſon, or *Law*, as it now ſtands,
tell us They will either make the
end to Them, or deſtroy it.
all conclude with another Paſſage
Andrew Marvel, only deſiring my
rs to remember that Mr *Marvel*
ngaged with an Advocate for *ec-*
lical Tyranny, which is not our
t preſent; but the Satire will hold
y ſtrong, *mutatis mutandis*, againſt
ntenders for *civil Oppreſſion*——
ing of *Bays*, or Dr *Parker*, he ſays,
-The *Preſs* has ow'd Him a Shame
; Time, and is but now beginning
off the Debt; the *Preſs*, that vil-
s Engine, invented much about the
Time with the *Reformation*, that
one more Miſchief to the *Diſcipline*
Church, than all the *Doctrine* can
Amends for. 'Twas an happy
, when all Learning was in *Manu-*
and ſome *little Officer*, like *our*
r, kept the Keys of the Library;
the *Clergy* needed no more Know-
than to read the *Liturgy*, and
ity no more Clerkſhip than juſt
h to ſave Them from *Hanging*.
ow, ſince *Printing* came into the
, ſuch is the Miſchief, that a Man
write a Book, but preſently He
wered. Could the *Preſs* but once
jur'd to obey only an *Imprimatur*,
thor might not diſdain, perhaps, to
of its moſt zealous Patrons. There
been Ways found out to baniſh *Mi-*
, to fine not only the *People*, but
he *Grounds* and *Fields*, where They
led in *Conventicles*; but no Art
uld prevent *theſe ſeditious Meetings*
ers. 'Two or three brawney Fel-
lows in a Corner, with *meer Ink* and *El-*
bow-Greaſe, do more Harm than an hun-
dred ſchiſmatical Divines, with their
ſweaty Preaching; and, which is a ſtrange
Thing, the very *Spunges*, which one
would think ſhould rather deface and
blot out the whole Book, and were anti-
ently uſed to that Purpoſe, are become
now the Inſtruments to make Things le-
gible. Their ugly *Printing-Letters*, that
look but like ſo many *rotten Teeth*, how
oft have They been pull'd out by B. and
L. the *publick Tooth-drawers*? And yet
raſcally Operators of the Preſs have got
a Trick to faſten them again in a few
Minutes, that they grow as firm a Set,
and as biting and talkative as ever. O
Printing! how haſt Thou diſturb'd the
Peace of Mankind! that *Lead*, when
moulded into *Bullets*, is not ſo mortal as
when founded into *Letters!* There was
a Miſtake ſure in the Story of *Cadmus*;
and the *Serpent*'s *Teeth*, which He ſow'd
were nothing elſe but the *Letters* He in-
vented.

London Journal, Feb 8. No. 815.

Situation of Miniſters of State.

THE *Difficulties* and *Diſcouragements* of a *Miniſter of State* in a *free* Government, are infinitely greater than in an *arbitrary* one. Where the People know no *Liberty*, nor the Country *Laws*; where there is no Government but *Power*; no Power but *Will*; nor Will but that of *one Man*; the *Miniſter* has nothing to do, but to ſtrike in with his Humours and Inclinations: But under a *free* Government, the *Miniſter* has not only the *Sovereign*, but the Subjects to pleaſe; and even the *Heads* and *Leaders* of thoſe Subjects in Church and State.

It's very difficult to oblige both Prince and People; and yet a *Miniſter* will hardly continue *long* and *ſecure* in Power, without conſulting the real Intereſt of both: If he don't oblige the Prince, he is thrown by, or *let fall*; if he diſobliges the People they'll make him fall. He is ever liable to the Suſpicions of Prince or People: The Prerogative of the one, or the Liberties of the other, are thought not enough conſider'd. *Power* is look'd on by the People as ever dangerous to Liberty; and Liberty is look'd on by the Prince as ſomething dreadful to *Power*, and threatning to Prerogative. The *Miniſter*, who holds the Balance *equal* between Prince and People, ſhews that *Point of Wiſdom* which every Miniſter;

in

in a free Country, ſhould ſteadily purſue, as the *only Method* to *ſerve* his Country, and *ſecure* himſelf.

This higheſt *Point of Wiſdom* hath invariably been purſu'd by the *preſent Miniſtry*, or (as the *Craftſman* will allow but one) the *preſent Miniſter*: If he hath ſuffer'd the Balance to *incline a little*, 'tis towards the People; for he hath been inſtrumental in procuring ſeveral Laws for the *Enlarging* and *Enforcing* our *Liberties*, and promoting *Trade*; but none to encreaſe *Prerogative*; thinking, perhaps, the King hath enough to *protect* and *defend* the People; that more might *hurt* Them, and *leſs* render Him uncapable of doing them ſo much *Good*.

But notwithſtanding this *Wiſdom* and *Moderation* of the Miniſter, he has in a thouſand Papers been repreſented as deſigning the *Deſtruction* of our *Conſtitution* and Liberties; tho' his Enemies have not been able to produce an Inſtance of *one Attempt* towards ſo black a Deſign nor given any Reaſon that it ever enter'd into his Thoughts; or if it did, it is impoſſible he ſhould have it in *his Power*, or in *his Will*. Not in his Power, for then he muſt have it in his Power to take away the *Eſtates* and *Underſtandings* too, of a Majority of the Houſe of Lords and Commons, whoſe *remote* and *immediate Intereſt* conſiſt in the Preſervation of Liberty! which they will never give up, becauſe 'tis not in the Power of a King of *England* to give them an Equivalent for it. Beſides, how baſe is it, to repreſent the *Noblemen* and *Gentlemen* of *England* as the *mere Creatures* of one Man, profligate, abandon'd, ready to ſacrifice themſelves and Poſterity to a ridiculous, wild, viſionary Scheme, that never could enter the Breaſt of any but a Madman, in a Country of *general Knowledge*, and *general Property*.

Nor is it poſſible it ſhould be in *his Will*, if the *Diſſertator on Parties* reaſons juſtly, *Sect.* IV. *p.* 74. "'Tis one of the greateſt Paradoxes in the World, that a Man ſhould *have Abilities* to deſtroy the Conſtitution, and yet *not Senſe enough* to ſee his *own remote* as well as *immediate*, his *Family* as well as *perſonal* Intereſt."

To conclude; if there is a Man weak enough to believe, that this Gentleman intends to enſlave us, he will equal one of the Fathers of the Church, in the *Heroiſm* and *Gallantry* of his Faith, and *believe, becauſe 'tis impoſſible.*

F. Osborne.

Weekly Miſcellany, Feb. 8. No. 113.

The generous Pariſhioner.

Mr *Hooker*,

I Lately partook of the following Piece of Converſation, with ſome *Fellow-Travellers* in a *Stage-Coach*. After ſome Diſcourſe on *Livings*, and the Preferments of the *Clergy* in general, a grave, elderly Gentleman thus deliver'd himſelf. "Conſidering the Expence of a *London Life*, I always look'd on the *City Clergy*, thoſe eſpecially included within the *Fire Act*, as the moſt *meanly* provided for of any of their *Brethren*. About 16 Years ago I lived in Town and am now going to take my Farewel of it. During my Reſidence there, 'twas my Turn to be choſen *Church Warden* in the Pariſh of ———, and conſequently 'twas expected I ſhould collect our *Doctor's Tythes*. Whilſt I was in Trade I left the Payment of *Church* and *Poor's Rates* to the Care of my *Book-Keeper* who had annually brought me in a Charge of about 2 *l.* under the Article of ——— *paid to the Church.* When I came to collect the Doctor's Tythes, I was ſurpriz'd to find myſelf charg'd at no higher a Rate than 1 *s. per* Quarter towards his Maintenance; and was inform'd by my *Foreman* that the reſt of the 2 *l.* old Money, had been annually diſtributed between the *Lecturer*, *Reader*, and *Clerk*. I was content to continue the ſame Allowance to theſe *Relatives* to the Church, as believing every Man had a Right to a Reward for his Labour: But I was aſhamed to ſee the *good Man* when I came to deliver to him the Collection I had made for him, as knowing he had annually given as much to my Servants, at the ſeveral times he dined with me as I had allow'd him for his whole Year's Duty. I ask'd his Pardon for this *undeſign'd Neglect* of him and oblig'd him to accept of *Two Guineas*, as a Free-will Offering for my ſelf and Family. I ſoon found my Example was follow'd by ſeveral of the moſt wealthy Perſons in the Pariſh; whereby the Income of the *Living* was increas'd from 100 *l.* to 150 *l. per Ann.* I do not mention this out of *Vanity*; for my Eſtate, now in *Land*, is but what it then was in *Money*, *Mortgages*, *Bonds*, &c. and yet I did not then pay the Parſon, the *Tythe* of what I now pay our *Miniſter* in the Country; who, tho' an honeſt Man, is inferior to my *City Doctor*."

A *Clergyman* in the Coach diſcover'd to us, that he was then going to take Poſſeſſion,

n of that very Living the Gentle-
d been ſpeaking of, the above-
'd Doctor being lately dead; and
to return his *Benefactor* Thanks,
ng'd his Intereſt among his *old*
ers for their Continuance of the
neroſity to *him*, which the Gen-
lamenting the Loſs of his deceas'd
and giving ſuch a Character of
ſeem'd plainly intended for his
r's Imitation, promis'd he would.
ordingly did, as I have ſince
with good Succeſs.

&c. *Yours, M. N.*

ſter Journal, Feb. 13. N° 268.

Drawing-room Lady.

LAVIUS,

LYSETTA was born in the Pariſh of
t *James's*, and was educated till
er the Inſpection of an old Aunt,
rable Piece of Gaiety! who for
ns paſt has never miſs'd a Draw-
om when her Health would per-
Under her, *Lyſetta* ſoon grew per-
all the Arts of a Jilt, a Flirt, and
et. Before ſhe was 15 one young
poiſon'd himſelf for her; and an-
to whom ſhe had promiſed Mar-
fell in a Duel, occaſion'd by a Story
'd for that Purpoſe. Her favourite
ns, inſtill'd by her Aunt, were,
a Woman of Quality might ſafely
of all Liberties but one; and That
g could hurt her Reputation, but
olute Detection in a criminal Con-
on.

h theſe Accompliſhments *Lyſetta*
'd all Opportunities of extending
equeſts. Her way was, to ex-
erſelf favourably of every pretty
ſhe ſaw before ſome of his Ac-
ance; and if that fail'd, ſhe ſent
billet-deaux, which Men are na-
apt to interpret to their own Ad-
e. She had 6 humble Servants at
ime, and to each plighted a Vow
mal Conſtancy. She can diverſify
ſe herſelf to all Humours, for the
f being thought agreeable; but the
bler and Hypocrite contaminate
r good Qualities, and render her
aſt contemptible Creature breathing.
ut 6 Months ago ſhe fancied, the
ous World imagin'd ſhe liv'd Single
e ſhe could not alter her Condition;
ce the Man who run himſelf into
let his Neighbours ſee he did not
for Credit. *Lyſetta* therefore re-
to marry. Accordingly ſhe match'd
with a young Baronet, who was both too
polite, and too neceſſitous, to engage in
Wedlock for any thing but Money. She
has 400 *l.* a Year Pin-money, and a *Smith-
field* Jointure into the Bargain. 'Twas
likewiſe ſtipulated before Marriage,
never to interrupt each others private
Schemes and Pleaſures. In Conſequence
whereof they lie in ſeparate Beds; never
breakfaſt or dine together without a for-
mal Intercourſe of Meſſages, and are the
beſt bred pair about St *James's*. Since her
Marriage ſhe has enliſted not a few into
the Number of her Slaves, and thro' the
moſt exquiſite Diſſimulation, perſuaded
all her former Gallants of her inviolable
Attachment to them. To each ſhe de-
plores the Misfortune of having been
ſubjected to the Temper of an avaricious
old Aunt, whoſe baſe Principles made
her conſider all Things as Trifles when
put in Competition with Grandeur and
Wealth; yet doubts not but Providence
will, ſome Time or other, bleſs her with
Liberty; and ſolemnly vows to give
them all convincing Proofs of her Sin-
cerity and Regard.

There's not a Woman in *England* of
this Character, but what has ruined more
young Ladies than either the Charitable
Corporation or Beau *Fielding*. A well
diſpoſed Wife, or an innocent young
Lady, are always the Objects of their
Malice. To interrupt the Peace of an
affectionate Couple, and to inſtill into a
pretty Maiden the Principles of Scheming,
Gallantry, and Jilting, afford the moſt
ſenſible Satisfaction. Thus are the Ex-
pectations of their Addreſſers diſappoint-
ed; and thus the Tranquility and Hap-
pineſs of a deſerving Man is often broke
in upon, his ſmall Fortune is ſhatter'd;
and Jealouſy, which *Milton* calls the
Hell of injur'd Lovers, ſubverts his Quiet
more forcibly, than even the Neceſſities
to which he is reduced.

I have been a Sufferer from the Arts
of one of this Gang. By the Follies and
Extravagance of a Woman, who for 17
Years in the Country made me the beſt
of Wives, I am reduced to a State of ir-
retrievable Ruin. *Here he quotes from*
Milton, Adam's *Reflection on his yielding
to* Eve, *which* ſee Vol. I p. 514 H.

ſter Journal, Feb. 13. N° 275.

Of Pretenders to Publick Virtue.

NOTHING can draw the Profeſſion
of Publick Virtue into a Jeſt or
its Profeſſors into Reproach, but their

Inſincerity in aſſuming the Character and their Inconſiſtency in acting it.

If then we ſhould ſee a Man, or Set of Men who aſſert themſelves to be the *Guardians of Liberty*, yet not enduring even common Reſtraint; ſuch Men cannot be Patriots, but are Impoſtors.

Again; if theſe Men aſſert themſelves to be *Patriots* on their being *profeſſed* Enemies to the *Influence of Courts*, yet are known to have ſerved Courts for the Advantage of Places, Honours, and Rewards; and in *publick Appeals* to the Nation, are corrupting Men to act againſt the Service of their Prince and Country, by declaring they ſhall be rewarded with the *Spoils of the Government* on the *Defeat* of the Government: Is this Patriotiſm or publick Virtue? Or, is it not *bargaining for Votes by* Hire, when *Places and Employments* are expreſsly pointed out to *M——rs* on the Succeſs of Oppoſition? See p. 25 H.

See the *ſame Men* in the Buſineſs of *publick Enquiry*, *Profeſſing* themſelves Zealous to do Right; yet, if they are ſeen to pervert Juſtice to gratify Revenge againſt a Miniſter: Does ſuch Conduct flow from Candor or Patriotiſm, or even from common Honeſty?

If the *Band of Patriots* have taken all the Frauds and Infamy of diſhoneſt Dealers into their Protection, turning the Enquiry, by a monſtrous Perverſion, to load Miniſters with that Grievance they had endeavour'd to redreſs: Could *Theſe* be Patriots?

View them in their *darling Province* of ſerving and ſupporting the *Conſtitution* and *Liberties of Parliaments*, exclaiming againſt the wicked Deſign of *weeding* a Houſe of Commons; (See V. IV. *p.* 263 G) yet, if they openly engaged themſelves in the *Jobs of Elections*, and in the Conteſt where the Friends of their Party were either *Petitioners*, or *petitioned againſt*, the *Merit of Party* was with them, the *the only Merit of the Cauſe*.

Wallingham a little further hints at an Affair, where Patriotiſm ſingled out thoſe for its Victims whoſe Fortunes were like to make their Puniſhments popular, tho' their Conduct was free from Suſpicion; whilſt others had Protection, notwithſtanding *notorious Guilt*; and the World was taught, that to be the Relation of a *Great Male-content's Miſtreſs* was Indemnity even from Crimes, when Innocence was puniſhed with all Severity.

He concludes, that as the moſt *corrupt Officer* the Treaſury in our Times ever knew; and the *moſt profligate, blundering Negotiator* which the Councils of this Kingdom were ever conducted by, are in the Patriot Cabal, it's neceſſary to blacken the Reputation of others leſt ſuch *Characters of Filth* ſhould appear as odious as they ought to be ſingular.

Hog's Journal, Feb. 15. No. 274.

THERE is nothing more ſhocking to the People, under all Governments, than to ſee ſo great a Share of Power lodg'd in the Hands of a Fellow-Subject, as to enable him to controul and inſult the whole Nation, at the ſame Time it leſſens and degrades the Prince into a Tool.

In Governments the moſt Arbitrary, Princes have been jealous of their Reputations upon this Head. ——An Ambaſſador of *Portugal* being introduced to an Audience of *Lewis* XIV. the King ſtarted an Affair depending betwixt the two Kingdoms; the Ambaſſador thinking it a nice Point, or not being fully prepar'd, anſwer'd, If your Majeſty pleaſes, I will ſettle that Point with your Miniſter. —— Sir, replied the King, I have a great many Servants, but I have no Miniſter.

What a diſmal Deſcription does *Mezeray* give of the Reign of *Henry* III. of *France*, which he calls, the Reign of Miniſters and Favourites, who enervated all the good Qualities of their Prince, diſpoſed his Mind to nothing but Indolence and Sloth,———and almoſt deafen'd him with eternal Flatteries, while they ſold all his Favours, and Preferments, and ruin'd both the Foreign and Domeſtick Intereſts of *France*, which had this Conſequence, that all Men of Honour forſook the Court, and left theſe Harpies to waſte the Kingdom with new Taxes, and to purſue all their villainous Deſigns without Oppoſition.

Our own Hiſtory will furniſh us with Examples of the ſame Nature; but it muſt be obſerv'd, that as often as our Princes have given the Reins of the Government into the Hands of ſome Miniſter or Favourite, the People have generally conceiv'd a Notion, that ſome Deſign was laid againſt their Liberties, and that when arbitrary Meaſures were reſolv'd upon, ſome bold, buſy, upſtart Fellow was to be made a *Factotum*; in order to take the Odium conſequent thereon off from the Perſon of the Prince.

I believe it will be allow'd, that this was the Caſe in the Reign of *Harry* VIII. when Car. *Woolſey* govern'd this Nation

as his King,——but what was his
———Hiſtorians tell us, that the
d had engaged the King ſhould ne-
nt Money while he was at the
f his Affairs, a Reaſon that will
remely prevalent, either with a
Man, or a Miſer; but in the 18th
this Reign, Commiſſions were if-
d under the King's own Hand, to
Counties of *England*, for levying
upon the Goods of the Laiety, and
h upon thoſe of the Clergy; at
the People were ſo diſguſted, that
ctions were fear'd, and the more,
there was no ſtanding Army.——
he whole, the King thought fit to
the whole Proceeding, declaring
been impoſed on, and that his
s had been repreſented much richer
found they were, and that he
deſire nothing of them, but what
uld well ſpare, upon which, ſays
torian, a thouſand Bleſſings were
'd upon the King, and as many
pon the Cardinal.

r the Fall of *Woolſey*, *Thomas*
el, a Man of low Birth, found
of ingratiating himſelf with the
this Man did not want natural
but being poor and ambitious, he
ch Advice as fell in with the Hu-
and Paſſions of the King, as judg-
he beſt Way to raiſe his Fortune,
leed he had many great Employ-
conferr'd upon him, and was created
; but the King had Art enough to
him an Actor in all the unpopular
he adviſed, ſo that when the Diſ-
on grew very high, the King threw
im all the Errors, and by making
Sacrifice, did really regain the Af-
s of the People: And what is ſtill
remarkable is, he was condemn'd
his Head by a Bill of Attainder, a
njuſt Method of proceeding, (ſay our
ians) but it was juſt againſt him,
he had been the Promoter of it
others.———

wel complain'd, becauſe he could
e the King's Order in his Juſtifica-
or many of the Crimes laid to his
; but this was no Juſtification, for
ne worſt Miniſter would be ſafe in
orſt Actions; and to ſcreen them-
might procure the King's Order,
would never be refus'd while they
u'd in Favour; but it is the Happi-
f free and limited Governments,
Order from the Sovereign is al-
to be an Impunity for arbitrary
s in the Miniſter. Thus,

Cromwel fell not by the Diſpleaſure of
the King, but was cruſh'd by the Weigh
of a popular Odium, which, whoever in
curs, ſince it never was incurr'd without
bad Actions, will certainly meet the like
Fate, where the People have any Share
of Liberty. Hence we may ſee by
what a great Miſtake it is, to imagine, it
in the leaſt dangerous to a Prince to give
up a hated Miniſter, tho' he begins to look
formidable by a Number of mercenary
Dependants, he may be parted with upon
ſafe, and often, upon honourable Terms.

As to his Dependants, it is ten to one,
that they all fall from him as ſoon as For-
tune begins to frown.——In the Reign of
the unfortunate *Richard* II. the Earl of
Wiltſhire, Sir *John Baggot*, and Sir *Henry
Green*, (who had been the Occaſion of ſo
much Diſaffection in that Reign, being
taken) among the People who inſulted
them moſt, and cried for Juſtice on them,
were many of thoſe who had been their
conſtant Attendants, Flatterers, and Cham-
pions, while they kept their Power.

Notwithſtanding this, and innumera-
ble other Inſtances, it has been repreſent-
ed as dangerous to the Prince to gratify
his People, or to part with a Miniſter
who has incurr'd a univerſal Odium; nay,
it has been lately aſſerted, tho' falſely,
and by Hirelings, that *Edward* II. and
Richard II. were not undone by ſtanding
by their Miniſters and Creatures, but by
giving them up. *Pierce Gaveſton* and the
Spencers, were all executed againſt the
King's Conſent, the protecting of whom
occaſion'd ſuch a univerſal Diſaffection
againſt him, that it brought on his Ruin.
See Vol. II. *p.* 765 C.

The Hiſtorians tell us, "He had no In-
clination to relieve the Grievances of his
Subjects, all his Thoughts and Power be-
ing turn'd againſt the numerous Enemies
of *Pierce Gaviſton*, and afterwards of the
two *Spencers*, not conſidering that his Ad-
herence to theſe rapacious Fellows drew
from him the Affections of his People;
—— nay, when he was oblig'd to reſign
his Crown to his Son, the Parliament de-
clar'd, (what the Voice of the Nation had
declar'd before) that he was unfit to go-
vern any longer,—for theſe Reaſons,

"That in all his Reign he had been miſ-
led and govern'd by others, who gave
him evil Counſel, to the Diſhonour of
himſelf, and the Deſtruction of his Peo-
ple, not conſidering or knowing, whe-
ther it was Good or Evil, nor would he
remedy theſe Things when he was peti-
tion'd to it by the chief Men of his King-

dom, nor ſuffer them to be redreſs'd.

That he would not ſubmit to good Council, nor the good Government of his Kingdom, but neglecting the Buſineſs of the Realm, gave it to be *govern'd by others*, and paſs'd his Time in Works and Employments unbecoming his Station.

That whereas he was bound by Oath to do Juſtice to all, he only obſerv'd his own Profit, and his wicked Counſellors.

That having abandon'd his Kingdom to Favourites, and by Default of his Perſon become incorrigible, without Hopes of Amendment." —— All which being too notorious, he was declar'd to be no King.

I will not go ſo far as to deſcribe the miſerable End of this unfortunate Prince; let it ſuffice that all his Misfortunes might have been prevented, had he liſten'd to the Complaints of his Subjects.

The Craftſman, Feb. 15. No. 450.

QUOTATIONS, when properly applied, are certainly uſeful, either by way of *Authority* to enforce an Argument; or to illuſtrate *Points*, which Decency, Prudence, or common Safety will not permit us to explain in naked Terms. For this Reaſon I ſhall relate a Story from *Rapin*, of the D. of *Bretagne* in the Reigns of our *Richard* III. and *Henry* VII.

"*Francis* II. D. of *Bretagne* ſuffered Himſelf to be wholly guided by *Peter Landais*, his Treaſurer, and committed to Him the ſole Management of his Affairs. *This Favourite*, who was the Son of a *Taylor*, carried Matters ſo inſolently, that He drew upon Himſelf the Hatred of all the *Bretons*. 1484, it happen'd that the *great Men*, having combined together would have ſeiz'd Him in the very Palace; but, miſſing their Aim, he caus'd Them to be condemn'd for *High Treaſon*. But as the *whole Country* was againſt Him, He believed it beſt to ſupport Himſelf by ſome *forigen Aid*. To that End He ſent, in his *Maſter's Name*, Ambaſſadors to *Richard*, on Pretence to make a Truce with Him, which was accordingly concluded in *June* at *Fontfract*, and was to laſt till the 24th of *April* next.

But this was not all; *Richard* promis'd the D. of *Bretagne* to aid him with 1,000 *Archers*; which could be on no other than the juſt mentioned Account; tho' to obtain them, *Landais* might promiſe the King to deliver up the E. of *Richmond*, then in *Bretagne*, who hearing this retir'd to *France*, but the next Year, was advanced to the Throne on the Death of *Richard*. *Rapin* then proceeds;

"In the Beginning of this Year, 1485 *Landais*, in the Name of the *Duke* his Maſter, levy'd an Army to put the *Sentence* in Execution; and the *Lords* took up Arms in their Defence. Whilſt *Bretagne* was thus divided, and the *two Parties* ready to come to Blows, the *condemn'd Lords* repreſented to Thoſe, who ſerv'd *Landais*, that in the preſent Buſineſs the Intereſt of the *Duke*, their Maſter, was not concern'd, but only his *unworthy Favourite's*; that it was unjuſt to ſhed the Blood of their Countrymen in the Quarrel of *ſuch a Man*, who had notoriouſly abus'd his *Maſter's* Confidence; that to allay at once the Troubles of *Bretagne*, there was a much more natural and ready Way than That of *Arms*; namely, to rid Themſelves of the *Miniſter*; which done, not a Soul would be found but what would pay all due Obedience to the *Duke*. The Lords of the *Duke's Party*, deem'd this Expedient very reaſonable, but *Landais*, having Notice of it, drew up a Declaration wherein the *Duke* order'd all of his *own Army*, who held Intelligence with the *proſcrib'd Lords*, to be deem'd *Traytors* and *Rebels*. But This only ſerv'd to haſten his Ruin. The *Chancellor*, who was in the Plot againſt Him, refus'd to ſet the *Seal* to it, and inform'd the *Lords* of it, who reſolv'd to have no longer any Regard for the *Favourite*. So went in a Body to the Palace and laid Hands upon *Landais*, in the *Duke's* own Apartment, who was fain to deliver Him up, on Condition They would ſpare his Life. But They brought Him to a *ſpeedy Trial*, and having convicted Him of a *thouſand Crimes*, made Him atone for them on the *Gallows*, before the *Duke* knew any Thing of the *Sentence*. How much ſoever the *Duke* was troubled at the Death of his *Favourite*, He could not help granting the Lords of the two Armies *Letters of Pardon*.—— Thus *Bretagne* would have been reſtor'd to her former Tranquility, had not the *Duke* been ſo impolitick as to concern Himſelf with the Troubles of the Court of *France*, which proved the Ruin of *Himſelf* and *Dukedom*."

I muſt obſerve that He was drawn into this fatal Meaſure, by ſupporting his *Favourite* againſt the *confederated Lords*, and the Voice of his *People*; for the *Lords*, having fail'd in their firſt Attempt againſt *Landais*, and dreading his Revenge, apply'd for Protection to *Ann* of *Beaujeu*, Governeſs of *Charles* VIII. K. of *France*, her Brother. On the other Hand

Landais made the ſame Applica-
to the Duke of *Orleans*, who cou-
the Government with Her, and by
Means engag'd his *Country* in the
t of *that Prince's* Schemes, who
defeated in his Projects by the
King and his Siſter, retired into
e, upon an Invitation given Him
ndais, here He " gain'd ſuch an
ant over the *Duke*, after *that*
r's Death, that He govern'd *Bre-*
juſt as if He had been the *Du-*
. The Advantages he enjoy'd in
ntry, where almoſt every Thing
s his Diſpoſal, drew thither abun-
of *Frenchmen*.

gave the Lords of *Bretagne* freſh
ſies of their *Prince*, as if *theſe*
ns were ſent for with a Deſign to
e himſelf of them for their late
e upon his *Favourite*. Under this
henſion they concerted Meaſures to
the impending Danger. The Court
nce, who were likewiſe apprehen-
the Intrigues of the Duke *of Or-*
fomented the Diviſions in *Bretagne*,
nder the common Pretence of pro-
g them againſt *their Sovereign*, form-
t Project of ſeizing *that Dutchy*.
eſerves our Remark, that the Kings
nce having attempted to become
s of *Bretagne*, ſhe was the natu-
ly of *England*, whoſe Intereſt it
protect her againſt them, to pre-
heir becoming too powerful. But
VII. being, at that Time, diſturb-
a *Pretender to his Crown*, entered
Truce with *France*, for three Years,
ch *Charles* VIII. willingly conſent-
d he might tie up the Hands of the
f *England*, from aſſiſting *Bretagne*.
e was likewiſe engaged, at the ſame
in a Treaty with *Bretagne*; ſo
: could not concern himſelf in the
however neceſſary it might be,
g incurring the juſt Reproaches and
ments *of one*, or the *other*.

Court of *France*, having taken
revious Steps, thought it Time to
ur Project in Execution; which
d by invading *Bretagne* with four
s at once, and taking ſeveral of the
al Towns, before the *Duke* could
mſelf in a Poſture of Defence
d *Charles* was purſuing his Con-
with ſuch Rapidity in *Bretagne*, e
that K. *Henry* had acted the pre
E. of *Warwick* there is no
from interfering in the Affair of
ne. ſent Ambaſſadors to *England*,
ſaid *Henry* " that the King their
Maſter had ſent them to impart to him as
his beſt Friend, the good Succeſs of his
Arms in *Flanders*, and withal to congra-
tulate him upon his Victory over his re-
bellious Subjects.—That the King their
Maſter was forced to enter into a juſt
War with the D. of *Bretagne*, who had
ſheltered the D. of *Orleans*, declared E-
nemy of *France*.——That the King of
France could not omit taking proper
Meaſures to prevent his pernicious De-
ſigns; his War with the D. of *Bretagne*
was properly *defenſive* only, tho' he had
cauſed an Army to enter his Dominions; that he, who gave the *firſt Blow*,
was not to be deemed the *Aggreſſor*, but
he that gave the *Provocation* —— That
therefore the King their Maſter hoped
he would not undertake the Defence of
the D. of *Bretagne*, in ſo ill grounded a
Quarrel; but, on the contrary, would aſ-
ſiſt his *real Friend*, or at leaſt ſtand *neuter*".

Henry anſwered, that he was indebted
to none ſo highly as to the K. of *France*,
and D. of *Bretagne*, for which Reaſon he
was deſirous to give them both real Marks
of his Gratitude; and therefore he would
take the preſent Opportunity to diſcharge
the Duty of a true Friend, by endeavour-
ing to heal their Differences in an *equi-
table Manner*, by offering his *Mediation*.

Rapin tells us, *Henry* was not ſo blind,
as not to ſee what the K. of *France* was
driving at; but, unluckily for *Bretagne*,
thought he would never be able to put his
Deſigns in Execution. He grounded his
Confidence upon the Forces of *Bretagne*,
which had hitherto withſtood *France* ſuc-
ceſsfully; upon the fickle Temper of the
French, whoſe Heat is ſoon abated by
Difficulties; upon the Troubles, the D.
of *Orleans* could raiſe in *France*, and up-
on the Diverſion, the K. of the *Romans*
could make in *Flanders*. Purſuant to this
Notion, which appeared afterwards to be
very wrong, he reſolved to become only
Mediator, without ſending any *Succours* to
the D. of *Bretagne*. He did not at all
queſtion but K. *Charles* would agree to
an *Accommodation*, for fear of bring-
ing upon him the Arms of *England*, and
therefore would not make any Scruple of his
Mediation. *Henry* hoped to reap from
the two conſiderable Advantages. *Firſt*,
the Reputation of having made Peace be-
tween the *two Powers*, whom he was e-
qually beholden to. The *ſecond* was of
much more Moment to him. As he was
naturally *exceeding covetous*, and as the
Deſire of *heaping up Money* was at the
Bottom of all his Deſigns, he perceived

L that

that *this Affair* would furnish an Opportunity to demand a *Subſidy* of the Parliament, under Colour of aſſiſting *Bretagne*, and the Money come into his *own Pocket*.

Purſuant to this Scheme, he ſent Ambaſſadors to King *Charles*, to proffer his *Mediation*; and, in caſe it was accepted, the Ambaſſadors had Orders to go and make the ſame Offer to the D. of *Bretagne*. *Charles* was then employed in the ſiege of *Nantz*; and tho he hoped to be ſoon Maſter of the Place, he ſaw nothing after that capable of hindering him from wholly ſubduing *Bretagne*. Wherefore all his Endeavours tended only to order the Matter ſo, that the *King* ſhould ſend no Succours to the D. of *Bretagne*, before *Nantz* was taken. When the *Ambaſſadors* had offered him the *Mediation* of the King their Maſter, he anſwered, with a great deal of Diſſimulation, that he willingly conſented that the King of *England* ſhould act not only as *Mediator* between *Him* and the D. of *Bretagne*, but alſo as *Judge*, to decide as he pleas'd.

The *Ambaſſadors*, imagining they had got over the greateſt Difficulty, repaired to the D. of *Bretagne*, who was ſhut up in *Nantz*, and made him the ſame Offer. The D. of *Orleans* told them, in the Name of *that Prince*, that at a Time, when his Country was ready to be ſwallowed up by the *French*, he had expected *actual Succours* from the King of *England*, ſooner than a *Mediation*, which muſt needs be fruitleſs, ſince nothing was more eaſy than to ſpin out a Treaty till *Bretagne* was loſt; that he intreated the *King* to call to Mind the Favours he had received from *Bretagne*, and to conſider of what Conſequence it was to *England* to hinder *that Dukedom* from becoming a Province of *France*. The *Ambaſſadors* having brought back this Anſwer to K. *Charles*, he took occaſion to tell them that, for his Part, he was very deſirous of *Peace*, as plainly appeared by the Propoſal he had made; but that he was ſure that the D. of *Bretagne*, beſet as he was by the D. of *Orleans*, would never comply, without being forced to it by the Continuation of the War. He was ſo cunning as to inſtil this Notion into the *Ambaſſadors*, who, at their Return into *England*, gave the *King* to underſtand that it was proper to leave the Duke of *Bretagne* under his preſent, till Circumſtances, that he might be induced of himſelf to ſue for the *Mediation* he had rejected.

In ſhort, tho' the King of *France*'s Deſign to conquer *Bretagne* was now viſible, and the Parliament of *England* had granted *Henry* a large Subſidy for the Defence of it; he went on in his old Courſe of *Negotiation*, in hopes of ſaving the Money, till the Affairs of that unhappy Country was reduced ſo low, that the young Dutcheſs *Anne*, Daughter and Succeſſor of *Francis* the 2d, who dy'd a little before, was in a Manner obliged to take King *Charles* in Marriage, and thus united *Bretagne* to the Dominions of *France*. *Rapin* obſerves that *this Union* was to the irreparable Damage of *England*, ſince her Alliance with the Duke of *Bretagne* gave her ſuch an Advantage over *France*, as could not be retrieved.

I ſhall make but two very ſhort Remarks upon this Piece of Hiſtory.

Firſt, it appears from hence of what dangerous Conſequence it is for any Prince to ſupport *ſuch a Miniſter* as *Laudats* againſt the general Complaints of his People, backed by the *great Men* of the Country; for to this was owing the Deſtruction of *Bretagne*, long after the *original Author of it* was rotten in his Grave.

Secondly, From this Example we may likewiſe ſee the ridiculous Policy of ſuffering ourſelves to be amuſ'd with *Embaſſies* and *Negotiations*, when Eſſentials are concerned, and the Ballance of Power is viſibly attacked. Had *Henry* VII. aſſiſted the D. of *Bretagne* with Vigour, as ſoon as the *French King*'s Deſign appeared, he might have eaſily prevented it; but it could not be expected he would liſten in earneſt to an Accommodation, when the chief Part of the Country was actually in his Hands. Thus did *France* ſwallow up *that Dutchy*, which had long been a Check upon her, and acquired ſuch a Power as hath ever ſince been formidable to *Europe*.

The DAILY COURANT, *Feb.* 16 obſerves, upon *this Craftſman*, which profeſſes to uſe Quotations for illuſtrating what would not be *decent* or *ſafe* to explain in *naked Terms*, that 'tis only deſign'd to throw out ſome baſe *Inſinuations* againſt *his Prince*, the Piece itſelf being inconſiſtent; for that in the beginning, it fixes it as an heinous Crime on the *Miniſter* of the D. of *Bretagne* his precipitating his Maſter into an unneceſſary War with *France*, but in the Concluſion, treats our not entering into a War as the ridiculous Policy of ſuffering our ſelves to be amuſed with *Embaſſies* and *Negotiations*, tho' his Party oppoſes every ſecurity againſt ſuch Amuſement. So in the *Craftſman* Feb. 2. (ſays the *Courant*) Britain is inveigh'd againſt

as

g her Head into every Body's
nd in this *Craftſman* is exclaim'd
x having entred into the Quar-
e Continent long ago. Thus Mr
may hereafter claim the Credit
; condemn'd either of theſe Ways
prove wrong.

il Spectator, *Feb.* 15. No. 332.

The Humouriſt.

'ONSECASTLE,

utely in an agreeable Company
dies and Gentlemen, when the
f Converſation turned upon this
, Which of the two Sexes was
tle and inconſtant in their Tem-
:onduct? I muſt own the Female
s vindicated the Honour of their
nuch more Advantage than we
of t... , and I, indeed, they are
more *miſerable* in their *Reſo-*
' general, but particularly more
g in an Argument than Men.
the Ladies took up a Book, and
following Character of a *Male*
ſt, and challenged us to produce
ce of any of their Sex half ſo
l and capricious. [illegible]
is rich and in Health, yet always
d always ſearching after Happi-
very Time you viſit him, you
new Project in his Head; every
ng ſo ſeizes him, that if you was
him from it, he would think
gone out-done.
i firſt ſetting out in Life, *Jus*
was his Delight; his Enquiry was
r the beſt *Taylors* and *Perukes*
and he had no Thought of ex-
any Thing but *Dreſs*. But this
s not anſwering his Expectations,
ff his *Brocades*, put on a plain
led at *Fops* and *Beaux*, and gave
o Gaming with great Eagerneſs.
' Pleaſure ſatisfied for ſometime,
by the Fate of *Play* drawn into
e left off the *Dice*. The next
at ſeized his wandering Imagi-
was the Diverſion of the *Town*,
nore than a Twelvemonth you
n talk of nothing, but *Ladies*,
-*Rooms*, *Birth-Nights*, *Plays*,
d *Aſſemblies*. But growing ſick
he had Recourſe to hard *Drink-*
e he had many a merry Night,
with ſtronger Joys than he had
re: Here he had Thoughts of
i his Staff, and looking out no
but unluckily falling into a *Fe-*
ew angry at all *Strong Liquors*,
and took his Leave of the Happineſs of being drunk. The next Attempt after Happineſs carry'd him into the *Field* for two or three Years; nothing was ſo happy as *Hunting*; and he leaped more *Hedges* and *Ditches* than had ever been known in ſo ſhort a Time: If you met him at home in a bad Day, you would hear him blow his Horn, and be entertained with the ſurprizing Accidents of the laſt Chace. No ſooner had *Flatus* outdone all the World in the Breed and Education of his *Dogs*, built new *Kennels*, and new *Stables*, and bought a new *Hunting Seat*, but he immediately got Sight of another Happineſs, and was ſome time after deep in the *Pleaſure* of *Building*: Now he invents new Kinds of *Dove Coats*, and has ſuch Contrivances in his *Barns* and *Stables*, as were never ſeen before.

The next Year he leaves his Houſe unfiniſh'd, complains to every Body of *Maſons* and *Carpenters*, and devotes himſelf wholly to the Happineſs of *riding* about. But having after ſome Time, tired both himſelf and his Horſes, the happieſt Thing he could think of next, was to go *abroad* and viſit *Foreign Countries*; and there indeed Happineſs exceeded his Imagination, and he was only uneaſy, that he had begun to live ſo fine a Life no ſooner: yet the next Month he returns home, unable to bear any longer the Impertinence of *Foreigners*.

After this he was a great *Student* for one whole Year; he was up early and late at his *Italian Grammar*, that he might have the Happineſs of underſtanding the *Opera*, and not be like thoſe unreaſonable People that are pleas'd with they don't know what. *Flatus* is very ill-natur'd, or otherwiſe, juſt as his Affairs happen to be when you viſit him; if you find him when a Project is almoſt worn out, you will find a peeviſh ill bred Man, but if you had ſeen him juſt as he enter'd upon his *riding Regimen*, or begun to excel in ſounding of the Horn, you had been ſaluted with great *Civility*.

Flatus is now at a full Stand, and is doing what he never did; — he is *reaſoning* and *reflecting* with himſelf. He loſes ſeveral Days in conſidering which caſt off Way of Life he ſhould try again. -- p. 198

When I had conſidered a while the many ſtrange whimſical Tempers there are in the World, of both Sexes, I began to reflect on the *Cauſes* of ſuch ridiculous Effects, and found two, namely, a too great *Levity* and *Weakneſs of Underſtanding*.

And,

and, a Want of a *ſufficient Fund of Self-Enjoyment* and *Satisfaction*.

Firſt, a Man who forms right Notions and Judgments of Things, is ſedate and compos'd within himſelf, is fixed and conſtant, becauſe by uſing a nice Care and Attention of Mind, in Regard to the Objects that preſent themſelves to his Thoughts, and not skipping from one Thing to another, in an unſettled Train, and an irregular haſty Succeſſion of Ideas, he goes to the Bottom of Things, examines them thoroughly, and thence learns their true Nature and Tendency; whether they agree with his Circumſtances, his Way of Life, and the particular Diſpoſition of his own Mind: But an inconſtant, changeable Creature no ſooner caſts his Eye upon one Object, but immediately removes it to another; a general View, or Idea of any Thing, ſerves his Turn; he has not Patience to look any farther than the bare Surfaces of Things; he is in too great a Hurry of Spirits, and this it is which occaſions that light, volatile Temper, which runs after an endleſs Variety of Objects, and creates the greateſt Unſettledneſs and Inconſtancy.

Secondly, nothing can be a plainer Indication of a Man's being uneaſy than to be trying many different Ways of amuſing himſelf, and to be often changing the Scenes of his Diverſions. Happineſs is centered in a few Objects, it ever flows regularly on with an eaſy and peaceable Stream, nor diffuſing and weakening itſelf by taking too great a Compaſs, and going out of its proper Bounds. But *Uneaſineſs* is quite of a different Nature; for having no Support, we fall into many wild Extravagancies of Fancy, and are made to ramble up and down after *imaginary Satisfactions*, becauſe we are not in poſſeſſion of *real* ones.

I am Yours, CONSTANTIUS.

Merlin Mistellanus, Feb. 12. No. 214.

Scripture Inſpiration defended againſt the Notion that the Bible has no better Authority than the Laws of Lycurgus *or* Numa.

I Will not deny, ſays this Author, that an *inſpired* Penman might relate Facts, and the Performance of Miracles of which he was Eye-Witneſs, and thereby convince us, that *Jeſus* was the *Meſſiah*. He might likewiſe deſcribe, in the *plain*, the Life and Manners of this *Meſſiah*, and give us a *general* View of his *Doctrines*. But ſuch's the Caſe of our ſacred Writers is very different: It was not only their Deſign, to prove that *Jeſus* came from *God*, but that he came alſo to reveal God's Will, and to publiſh his Laws in relation to our *Faith* and *Manners*.

Nay from the *Apoſtles* and *Evangeliſts* themſelves may be proved, that our Faith was *written*, as well as *preached*, under the Guidance of the *Holy Spirit*, which our *Bleſſed Lord* promiſed ſhould always ſuperintend their Conduct, *ſhould lead them into all Truth, and bring all Things to their Remembrance of what Jeſus did and taught*. And had they this infallible Security in every *occaſional* Sermon? and did they want it when they ſet down the ſame Diſcourſes in *writing* for the Uſe of *all Mankind*? No, if we may judge from the Opinion they had of the *Perfectneſs of Scripture*. *All Scripture is given by* Inſpiration of God, and is profitable for Doctrine, for Proof, for Correction, for Inſtruction in Righteouſneſs, that the Man of God may be perfect, throughly furniſhed unto all good Works, ſee *Inſpiration* defended, Vol. IV. p. 435 6.

94.

Crichfirer Journal Feb. 22. No. 269.

A Satire on ſome modern Entertainments, and their Encouragers.

A Correſpondent begs Mr. *Bavius* will take the firſt Opportunity of recommending ONE who has at Heart the Honour and Propagation of their Society; and acquaints him with the Nature of the Entertainment he intends to exhibit, entitled the *Hiſtory of the Fall of the Tower of* Babel. This Play, Opera, Farce, or Pantomime, is, ſays he, ſo conform to the preſent reigning *Gothic* Taſte, that I don't doubt its Succeſs. He goes on:

1ſt, I have a fine Scene of the Tower of *Babel*, which Scene, if not like the firſt Tower, hath, at leaſt, with the Proſpect of Stone-henge at *Drury Lane*, this to recommend it, that 'tis like nothing elſe.

2dly, The Giants, whom I ſuppoſe the Builders of *Babel*, will be perſonated by ſome Deſerters from the King of *Pruſſia*'s tall Regiment of Grenadiers, who are, by ſeveral Inches, better Actors, than any yet ſhewn on the *Engliſh* Stage (*Mynheer Cajanus* himſelf not excepted).

3dly, I ſhall perform in *High Dutch*, and this for theſe Reaſons: 1ſt, my Actors ſpeak no other; 2dly, as the learned *Goropius Becanus* informs us, this was the original Language, and therefore probably that which the Builders of *Babel* ſpoke; and laſtly, it will be in no danger of be-

ing

ing underſtood by any of my Audience.

4thly, To oblige all Taſtes, and provide a Bit for every Palate, I have taken an Opportunity, from the Confuſion of Tongues, to introduce the *French* and *Italian*, and every other Language now in Vogue, as they are ſaid, or ſung on the *Engliſh* Theatres, or, more properly, the Theatres of *England*: and, as I have done this by way of Chorus, I have introduced likewiſe every different Kind of Muſick; ſo that the whole will be the moſt delightful Olio that ever was compoſed, and cannot fail of taking in both Parties of the *Italian* Opera's, as well as the Admirers of Ballad Opera's now in ſuch high Reputation.

5thly, To delight the Eyes, as well as the Ears of the Spectators, I ſhall throw down the Tower of *Babel* on the Stage, turn the Stones, whereof it was compoſed, into Sugar-loaves, which ſhall be eaten up by Harlequin and Scaramouch; then I ſhall turn the whole Stage ſucceſſively into an Orange Grove, a Dog-kennel, a Ship, a Palace, a Mountain, a Wind-mill, a Wheel-barrow; and conclude the whole with a pleaſant Proſpect of Hell, according to the Concluſion of almoſt all the modern Entertainments.

And that it may appear how very induſtrious I am to pleaſe, I have actually contracted with two of thoſe *Indian* Jugglers, who (as you may read in ſeveral authentick Voyages) can climb to the top of a Ball of Packthread, which they have juſt thrown up into the Air; thence falling down in ſeveral Pieces, their Limbs being immediately put together into their right Places by the Maſter of the Show, they leap up as well as ever, and make a Bow to the Spectators. Theſe, I think, very far ſurpaſs all the Tumblers now in Uſe in our ſeveral Theatres.

To theſe I ſhall add (if duly encouraged) the famous *Camaigo* from *Paris*, who ſhews more in dancing than any Lady whatever; Madam *Violante*, the Rope-dancer; a new Tumbler from *Sadlers-wells*; a Man with a Head and a half; a Horſe twenty Hands high; an Owl that never hoots; a Nightingale that never ſings; an Aſs that has no Ears; and ſeveral other Monſters too tedious to mention.

I ſhall ſay no more at preſent; but that, as we are all Foreigners, we rely on the ſo well-known Hoſpitality of the *Engliſh* Nation. Your Nobility, by encouraging us, will be in no Danger of ſerving any of their own Countrymen, and be *certain of tranſmitting* abroad to all the Courts of *Europe* a Reputation ſo advantagious to your Society.

I am, Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
ARLEQUIN CHEF D'OEUVRE.

Another Writer in this Journal cenſures thoſe who engroſs the Converſation in Company; and inſtances the Folly of three old Gentlemen, who being invited one Evening among a Club of Neighbours, took up the whole Diſcourſe for ſeveral Hours together, in telling over their Rambles abroad, and other Fancies and Whims, of no Uſe or Inſtruction to any Body; till the Company, being tired with their Stories, broke up abruptly. The Writer concludes his Remarks with the following Verſes:

Who wou'd not chuſe to ſhun the gen'ral ſcorn,
And fly contempt?— —a thing ſo hardly born.
This to avoid— let not your rules be long:
The endleſs ſpeaker's ever in the wrong,
And all abhor intemperance of tongue.
Tho', with a fluency of eaſy ſounds,
Your copious ſpeech with every grace abounds:
Tho' wit adorn, and judgment give it weight,
Diſcretion muſt your vanity abate,
E'er your tir'd hearers put impatience on,
And wonder when the Drum will be down.
Nor think, by art, attention can be wrought,
A flux of words will ever be a fault.
Things without limit we by nature blame,
And ſoon are cloy'd with pleaſure, if the ſame.

From the Free Britain Feb. 22. No. 276.

A falſe Charge againſt the preſent Government detected.

AFTER ſome General Reflections on *the Reaſonableneſs of granting effectual Supplies for the publick Service*, *WALSINGHAM* takes notice of a *Miſrepreſentation* thrown out in a *certain Place*, thro' the *Wantonneſs* of Diſcourſe, namely, 'That the preſent Government, on certain Occaſions, have exceeded the Sum of three Millions in the yearly Charge in maintaining the Peace and Trade of this Kingdom; whereas, even K. *William*'s Wars did not coſt the Nation more than 3 Millions *per Ann.*'

The Injuſtice, ſays he, of this, may appear from the *Groſs Sum of the Grants in 12 Years of K. Wm's Reign* (excluſive of the *Charge of the Revolution*) compar'd with the Charge of a 12 *Years Adminiſtration* during the preſent Time, even *with the Charge exhibited* in that late memorable Libel, *The Enquiry into the Conduct of our Domeſtick Affairs.*

Granted

	l.	s.
Granted by Parliament, for Fleets, Armies, Deficiencies, &c. from the Beginning of the Year 1685, to the End of the Year 1700.	63,737,189	8
Granted by Parliament, in the Time of twelve Years, ending with the Year 1733, (*as per p. 24. of the aforesaid Enquiry*)	26,735,953	10
Difference in favour of the present Administration.	37,001,225	13

Yet, proceeds *Walsingham*, the present Government is reproached with having consumed more Money in *Times of Peace* than was expended in K. *William*'s Wars. Such Charges in the midst of our happy and envied Situation, proceed from the unjustifiable Passion of *Ministry Haters*. 'In an H. of Commons, says Bp *Burnet*, (V. 2. p. 68.) every Motion against a Minister is apt to be well entertain'd: Some *envy* him; others are *angry* at him; many hope to *share in the Spoils* of him, or of his Friends that fall with him; and a *Love of Change*, and a *Wantonness of Mind*, makes the attacking of a Minister a *Diversion* to the rest.' Thus (concludes *W*) the Clamours on the *Subject before us*, and almost every other Clamour, are to be imputed to the like Causes; since every one of them, when they are fairly considered, appear, by as *strong* and as *clear an Evidence*, to have no better Foundation.

Fog's Journal. Feb 22. N°275.

Mr FOG,

WHEN I was at the University, my Tutor advis'd me, never to read a controversial Book, without endeavouring to resolve the Matter into some regular Propositions. I have ever since pursued this useful Lesson,——and have often reduc'd large Volumes, by it, into the Compass of a Nut-shel.——I fancy myself not unlike a Person, who is at the Pains of carving up a large Joint of Meat to come at last to a small Marrow-Bone. ——Sometimes, 'tis true, he meets with a choice Bit, which he presents to his Friends round him, but generally he has no other Regard, than just the bare Approbation of those near him, for having with, perhaps, some Skill, and no small Industry, discover'd a Bone, without any Thing in it. How far this may be my Case, judge from what follows.

A Pamphlet, under a very specious Title Page, *viz. The grand Accuser, the greatest of all Criminals*, —— being recommended to me, as a compleat Answer A to all the Libels publish'd in the *Craftsman*, I could not help pursuing it with more than ordinary Attention. See p. 29.

The main Design of our Author, must be as follows:——That the Person he calls the Grand Accuser, being himself the greatest of all Criminals, no Credit ought therefore to be given to his Testimony or B Writings,——and as a Proof that this same Accuser is the greatest of all Criminals, he lays down the subsequent Proposition.——That the Person who accuses a certain great Man in the *Craftsman*,—is the identical Person who abus'd my Lord *Godolphin*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, in the *Examiner*,——and there- C fore, that the Writings of the *Craftsman*, being equally vindictive and calumnious with those of the *Examiner*, the great Man now clamour'd against must of Consequence stand acquitted of all the Male-Administration laid to his Charge.—— Now, supposing we should allow every Word of this Proposition, to be literally D true, (tho' the Falshood of it be evident) the Conclusion is certainly ill drawn;—— for surely, it does not follow, because a wicked Person accuses a Man of a Crime, that therefore the accus'd is really Innocent,—for so, there is scarce a Felon convicted at the *Old Bailey*, that may not justly be rank'd in the most innocent Class E of People in the World.

But methinks, there ought to be some better Proof than a bare Assertion, that the Person who writes the *Craftsman*, is the identical Person who wrote the *Examiners*. This, tho' the very Foundation of our Author's fine Superstructure, seems to be a *Petitio Principii*,——a *Postulatum*, F which if not conceded to, must immediately determine the Fate of the whole.

The Conduct of my L—d *God*—— or the D— of *M*—— come just as properly under Consideration in the present Case, as it would be to talk of the Dimensions of the great *Chinese* Wall, or the Shape of his Holiness's Slipper. G

The rest of the Argument runs thus.

The Paper call'd the *Examiner* was intended to serve the Cause of the Pretender,—— therefore the Paper call'd the *Craftsman* is intended for that Purpose.

The Author of the *Craftsman*, is an H ungrateful Wretch, to the present Minister, — therefore 'tis impossible he should argue justly upon Facts that are notorious

to every Body, and that do not depend upon any other Evidence but that of Reason and common Sense.

The Author of the *Examiner* falsly charg'd my Ld *God*———*n* with embezzling the Publick Money, —— therefore the Author of the *Craftsman* has done the same by a great Man now in Power.

The Treaty of *Utrecht* was a very bad one,—— therefore all the Treaties made since are very good ones.

The late Queen recommended to her Parliament, to make a Law against the Liberty of the Press, which the said Parliament did not comply with, — therefore such a Law is very necessary at present.

The late Rebellion was suppress'd by Standing Forces, ——— therefore no one ought to clamour against a Standing Army for the Time to come.

Such is the Reasoning of this flatuous Declaimer,———this inimitable Deducer of Consequences,——— this Defender of Innocence,—and Champion for Power,—whose Book, like a swell'd-out Bladder, may serve a little while to entertain Boys and Children.——But no sooner has some more sturdy Person stampt the Wind out of it, but the Game is immediately determin'd, and we see it shrink in an Instant, into the most contemptible Nothingness, when compar'd to its former exufflicate Bulk and Appearance.

Master Fog,

HAVING Occasion, t'other Day, to consult that Part of *Littleton's* Dictionary, which explains the proper Names of Persons and Things, I happened to cast my Eye on the following Passage, under the Article of *Crete*; *the People of this Island were excellent* Archers, *and mightily given to* Lying.

Now I should be glad to know, Master *Fog*, whether that great Genius, who shoots with a *long Bow*, in the *Courant*, and lately forg'd a Plot out of *Ward's* Pill, is not of *Cretan* Extraction, and descended from those ancient *Archers*. Give me Leave to put another Question to you, now my Hand is in.——We read in History, that K. *Henry* VII. instituted a Band of *fifty Archers*, for a Guard to his Person, which is generally looked upon as the Origin of our *Standing Armies*; but pray, Master *Fog*, why might not they be a Band of mercenary Writers, who were listed to *Lye* for him, and *Bite* People out of their Senses, as well as their Liberties?

yours, G. T.

Craftsman, Feb. 22. N° 451.

Misce Stultitiam Consiliis brevem.
Dulce est desipere *in Loco.* Hor.

THE learned *Erasmus* wrote a Book *in praise of Folly*; and I have somewhere met with an Observation, *that it requires a good Deal of Art to* play the Fool *well*; which comes up pretty near to *Horace's* Remark, at the Head of my Paper. But the Misfortune is, that few People are Masters of this Art, in any Perfection. They generally prove in Reality what They affect to personate.

The *same polite Writer* tells us that *great Men* have a Privilege to *play the Fool*,

Stultitiam patiuntur Opes——

and, indeed, it appears by History They have made ample Use of *this Privilege*.

I shall not take any notice of *Augustus* and *other great Men*, who have indulged Themselves, out of *paternal Affection*, in little low Games with their *Children*; but confine myself intirely to Points, properly called *playing the Fool*.

Caligula, the *Roman* Emperor, hath made Himself as famous in History for *playing the Fool*, as for *playing the Tyrant*, and it is hard to say in which He excell'd most. He took so great an Affection for a *Race-Horse*, nam'd *Incitatus*, that "besides a Stable of Marble, a Manger of Ivory, Housing-Cloaths of Purple, and a Poictrell of precious Stones, He furnished Him an House very nobly, and appointed Him a Family to entertain those who rendered Visits to his *Equinity* and *Himnibility*, and to treat such Guests as were invited, with the more Magnificence. Nay, so far did He carry on this Humour, that it is said, had He not been prevented, He design'd to have made his Race-Horse *Consul*; as fit however for *that Office*, as his Master to be *Emperor*."

As an *Emperor* once did his *Horse* all these Honours, so an *Horse* hath had the Credit of making an *Emperor*. Great Contentions arising about the Choice of a *King* of *Persia*, it was agreed that the *Candidates* should come mounted into the Field of Election, and that He, whose Horse *neigh'd* first, should be deem'd lawfully chosen. It is true, *Darius* play'd his *Competitors*, an arrant Jockey-Trick, for he there gave his Horse a *Mare* the Night before, which set Him a *neighing*, as soon as He came into the Field, and so got the *Crown*—Happy would it have been for the poor People of *Ireland*, if the Candidates for *that Crown* had come to the same Agreement! Nay, I would

would ſtill propoſe it, and I may ſay, it is, at leaſt, as good an Expedient as any of Thoſe, yet offered to the Publick for ſtopping the Effuſion of blood.

Nero was likewiſe an *excellent Buffoon*, as well as a *Tyrant*, and when He had drown'd half the City in Tears by his *Butcheries*, could ſet Them a laughing again by his *Monkey Tricks*. He was a great Proficient, in *Fidling*, *Dancing*, *Singing*, and the like princely Diverſions; particularly in *Stage-playing*; and however He happen'd to blunder upon the Government of an Empire, Nature ſeems to have deſign'd Him for a *Tumbler*, a *Rope-dancer*, or an *Harlequin*; even beyond Meſſieurs *Lun* and *Franciſque*.

Domitian, another of *theſe Emperors*, ſpent great Part of his Time in catching of *Flies*, and ſticking them thro' the Body; whether meerly for Amuſement, or to gratify a cruel Temper, as moſt Writers agree, or for both, is of little Importance to the Publick, But the moſt remarkable Inſtance of his *playing the Fool*, in a very ſolemn Manner, was the ſummoning his *Privy Council*, to conſult about making a *Platter* for a *large Fiſh*, that had been preſented to Him. This Tranſaction is related by *Juvenal* with a great deal of Humour, and a ſeaſonable Wish, *that his whole tyrannical Reign had been employed upon* ſuch Trifles!

Utinam his potius Nugis tota illa dediſſet
Tempora ſævitiæ.———

The *Roman Senate* was proſtituted, in the ſame Manner, by ſeveral of *theſe Emperors*, who ſtudied to make it *ridiculous*, as well as *ſervile* and *corrupt*. There cannot be a ſtronger Inſtance of This, than their conferring the *Prætorſhip* upon *Pallas*, one of *Claudius*'s *Freedmen*, with the Offer of a *vaſt Sum of Money*; and becauſe the *Scoundrel* thought fit to declare, through his *Maſter*'s Mouth, that He was contented with the *Prætorſhip*, and declin'd the *Preſent*, They paſs'd a Decree in full Senate, extolling his great Modeſty, and returning Him Thanks for the Honour done Them; that He, *who was ſprung from the* old Kings of Arcadia, *ſhould condeſcend to accept the* Prætorſhip, *one of the greateſt Offices in the Commonwealth*. *This Decree* was afterwards engraved upon Braſs, by their Order, and hung up in one of the moſt publick Roads as a perpetual Monument to his Glory. A pretty Buſineſs truely for a *Roman Senate* to dignify and almoſt deify a *Fellow*, in this Manner, who lately came *barefooted* to *Rome*, as *Pliny* obſerves, and with the *common Mark of Slavery* upon Him!— Does not this furniſh us with a lively Inſtance to what ſordid Purpoſes the moſt *auguſt Aſſemblies* may be debas'd, under and *arbitrary Prince*, an *inſolent Favourite*, and a *corrupted People*?

I confine myſelf intirely, in this Diſcourſe, to *antient Hiſtory*; for it might not be altogether ſafe to produce any Inſtances of *Pimps*, *Pathicks*, *Blockheads*, and *Buffoons*, who have been rais'd to the higheſt Degree of *Favour* and *Power* in the preſent Age, or our own Country.

But my Friend *Horace* ſeems to ſuggeſt that nobody hath a Right to this Privilege of *playing the Fool* but *Kings*, *Miniſters of State*, *Ambaſſadors*, and other Perſonage of high Rank; whereas I apprehend all People ought to be indulg'd in it eſpecially in a *free Country*; and as the *Court-Scribblers* frequently aſſume the Exerciſe of it, I ſhall take the ſame Liberty, whenever I find myſelf in the Humour.

I have hitherto conſider'd only that Kind of *Deſipiency*, or *playing the Fool*, which ariſes from the Choice of the *Deſipient*; but there is another Species of it, wholly involuntary, and flows as naturally from thoſe, who are affected with it, as any other of their good, or bad Qualities. This is what the *Romans* call'd *Hebetude*, and We *Dullneſs*; which differs from the *other Kind of Deſipiency* as it is of a gloomy, ſaturnine, and phlegmatick Nature, whereas That is ſprightly and mercurial. *Dullneſs* is always grave, ſolemn, and Majeſtick; ſo that, having all the outward Marks of *Wiſdom*, it is often miſtaken for it. Nay, it is the Opinion of ſome Philoſophers that they are near akin, and as a *Wit* is ally'd to *Madneſs*, according to the Poet, ſo is *Dullneſs* to *Wiſdom*.

There are ſeveral Profeſſions, in which *Dullneſs* is a neceſſary Qualification; and I think that of *Politicks* is allowed to be one. *Government* is an huge, unweildy Machine that is not to be whirl'd about with every Blaſt of Wind, but requires ſlow and regular Motions. *Quick volatile Parts* are apt to evaporate, and therefore unfit for *grave Buſineſs of State*. Accordingly, if we would conſult Hiſtory, or look round the World at preſent, we ſhall find that thoſe, who have governed it, have generally been Men of *ſolid Parts*; or if a Man of *Wit* happens to creep in amongſt them, he commonly diſconcerts all their Meaſures, and ſoon takes

makes it neceſſary to get rid of him, as *Dryden* ſays of my Lord *Shaftsbury*,

Their Pace was formal, grave and ſtark;
His nimble Wit outran the heavy Pack.

I have now a fair Opportunity of paying my Compliments to a *Couple of eminent Statesmen*, who ſeem deſigned by Nature for the very *Poſts* they enjoy, and have taken Care to caſt every Dog out of their *Pack*, who had either a better Noſe, or more Speed than themſelves; but ſuch an Attempt might be thought invading the Province of *others*, who are retained to celebrate the Atchievements of *theſe illuſtrious Brothers*, and are exactly qualified for it, according to an old Obſervation, that the *Hero* and the *Panegyriſt* ought to be made for each other.

This naturally leads me to ſay ſomething of the *Dulneſs of Authors*, for there are ſeveral Species of Writing, in which a proper Degree of *Hebetude* is abſolutely neceſſary, as well as in other Profeſſions, ſuch as *Lexicography*, *Index making*, and the like; in which a *learned Dunce* will always ſucceed much better than the *terſeſt Wit* in the Univerſe. Nay, even in other Writings, a *little Dullneſs* is not only excuſable, but even agreeable enough, at proper Seaſons; for there is certainly a Time to be *dull*, as well as a Time to be *witty*, but the Misfortune is, that many *Writers* can never hit upon the *latter*. Here, the Reader will immediately turn his Eyes to Mother *Osborne* and that *great Calf's Head*, who flounces about in the *Courant*, and beats Himſelf to Pieces with his own Weight. — I ſhall never be able to ſee the Character of *Clodio de Thick-Scull*, *de Half-Wits* repreſented again, nor to read *Dryden's* Deſcription of *Shadwell*, without thinking of *Him*.

His brows thick Fogs, inſtead of glories grace,
And lambent Dullneſs plays around his Face.

To anticipate thoſe *Retortions*, in which *theſe Writers* deal ſo much, I ſhall acknowledge I am too often ſeiz'd with a Fit of *Dullneſs* myſelf, and ſometimes pity my Readers, when *They* are moſt alarm'd. But, it ought to be conſider'd that a *little Dullneſs* is ſometimes politick, and even neceſſary in *Us*, who write againſt *Men in Power*, particularly during *Term time*, or the *ſitting of Parliament*. Our *Adverſaries* ſeem to be ſenſible of This, by throwing out their Hints and Menaces of *Proſecutions* about thoſe Times of the Year. But this Bite will not take any longer; for whenever they begin to *threaten* again, I am reſolved to be more *witty* than ordinary, and to ſhew Them that I am not to be bully'd.

There is a third Species of *Deſipiency*, call'd *Blundering*, and is a Compound of the *other Two*; for in order to make a *compleat Blunderer*, He ought to have ſome of the Vivacity of a *Fool*, and the Gravity of a *dull Fellow*. A Character thus mixed compoſes a little Syſtem of *Abſurdities*, and often proves an agreeable Entertainment in *private Life*; but when *ſuch a Creature* thruſts Himſelf into the Management of *publick Affairs*, the State muſt be in a fine Condition, indeed, for as the Ingredient of *Folly*, which is of an active Nature, will always keep Him aſpiring, ſo the *dull Particles of his Compoſition* will gravitate as much; and thus, for Want of a due *Medium*, He will be eternally fluctuating from *one Extreme* to *another*. If He ſhould ſometimes deviate, by Accident, into the right Road, it is great odds, but He will ſtraggle out of it again, and an Attempt to correct *one Blunder* will often draw Him into a *worſe*, according to That of *Horace*,

In vitium culpæ, ducit Fuga. ———

But I am afraid the *miniſterial Writers*, will charge me with *Pedantry*, if not with *Popery*, for quoting ſo much *Latin*, and talking to Them in an *unknown Tongue*. I ſhall therefore conclude with congratulating my Country on that happy Temperament, which is ſo conſpicuous in the Conſtitution of *thoſe excellent Perſons*, who form the *preſent Adminiſtration*, and make ſo ſhining a Figure at the *Head of Affairs*.

London Journal, Feb. 15, 22. No. 915, 6.

Factions of Anti-Courtiers *as pernicious to Liberty, as the arbitrary Meaſures of* Courtiers.

SIR *William Temple* obſerves, ſays a Writer in this Journal, that it ſeems more reaſonable to *pity*, than to *envy*, the Fortunes and Dignities of Princes, or great Miniſters of State, and to *leſſen* or *excuſe* their *cenſal Faults*, or at leaſt their *Misfortunes*, rather than to *increaſe* or make them *worſe* by ill Colours and *Miſrepreſentations*: For as every *Prince* ſhould govern, as he would be *governed*, ſo every *Subject* ſhould obey, as he would be *obey'd*. But no Traces of this *Moral Principle* are to be found in the Compoſitions of the *Courtiers*. Their laboured Plans of *Government* are calculated to ſet up that very Balance of *Liberty* they pretend

pretend to ſupport: And if there are any *Defects* in the *Frame* of our Conſtitution, it is not by ſuch *unskilful* and *violent* Hands thoſe *Defects* are to be mended. Whatever Pains they take to diſguiſe their *Paſſions* and *Intereſts* with the Maſk of *Patriotiſm* and *publick Spirit*, all moderate thinking *Engliſhmen* ſee thro' the *Cheat*; nor are they ſo ill informed of the Foundations of our Government as to be made believe it can be undermin'd *only one Way*. *Publick* Spirit *reduced* a *Tyrant* in the Perſon of *Charles* I. below the loweſt *Subject*; *Liberty* roſe as the *kingly Power* declin'd; was Liberty for that the more ſecure? The ſame *Publick Spirit* growing *intemperate* and *furious*, raiſed a *Subject* in the Perſon of *Oliver Cromwel*, to the Condition of a moſt *abſolute Tyrant*.

Of what Uſe then are thoſe *partial Parallels*, or *half Diſſertations on Parties*, which ſhew at beſt but one Side of the *Monſter*? Let theſe *deſperate* Diſturbers of the publick Peace talk what they will of the Love of Country, their *Inclinations* as well as *Capacities* have been already try'd; of whom it may be juſtly ſaid, that while *Seconds*, or *Coadjutors* in the *Miniſterial Power*, they heartily concurred in the *very Points* they now point as *odious* and *criminal*; and while *Primiers* were *infamouſly* and *knowingly* guilty of ſuch Practices, as nothing but the *Liberty* and *Lenity* of that Government cou'd *Pardon*, of whoſe *Tyranny* and *Severity* they are not *aſham*'d to complain.

There are more Ways than *one* of *ſapping* the Foundations of *Liberty*. The *Incroachments* of a *Court* may do it, ſo may the *Diſtractions* of the *People*. Sir *William Temple* ſays, even when *retired* and *unplaced*,

" Beſides, the *natural Propenſion* and the *inevitable Occaſions* of *Complaint* from the Diſpoſitions of *Men*, or Accidents of *Fortune*, there are others that proceed from the very Narure of *Government*. None was ever *perfect*, or free from very great, very juſt *Exceptions*. An *abſolute* Monarchy ruins the *People*; one *limitted* endangers the *Prince*; an *Ariſtocracy* is ſubject to *Emulations* of the *Great*, and *Oppreſſions* of the *meaner* Sort: A *Democracy* to *Popular* Tumults and Convulſions; and as *Tyranny* commonly ends in *Popular* Tumults and Convulſions, ſo *Popular* Tumults and Convulſions often end in *Tyranny*, while *Factions* are ſo violent that they will truſt *any thing* rather than *one another*. So that a *perfect* Scheme of Government ſeems as endleſs and as uſeleſs a Search, as that of the *Univerſal Medicine*, or the *Philoſopher's Stone*, never any of them out of our *Fancy*, never any of them like to be in our *Poſſeſſion!*"

What Form of Government beſt pleaſes our *Ideal Drawers* of *Parallels* is hard to ſay. When one of the *Nobility*, of more *Paſſion* than *Conduct*, falls into *Diſgrace*, an *Ariſtocracy* is commended; when any of the *Commons* meet with the ſame ill Succeſs, a *Democracy* is preferr'd.

It is not now a Queſtion in *England* which of the two Forms of Monarchy is to be deſired; the *limited* or *abſolute*! But then it don't follow, that becauſe we wou'd preſerve an *Engliſh Parliament*, we ſhould wiſh a *Poliſh Dyet*. *Weak* and *wicked Princes* have been ruin'd by *weak* and *wicked* Miniſters; and yet the *wiſeſt* and *beſt* of *Miniſters*, have not been always able to ſecure the Thrones, or even the Lives of the *wiſeſt* and *beſt Princes*. The *People*, from a *noble* Spirit of Liberty, have been known to ſhake off the *Yoke* of Tyranny; and yet have thrown themſelves into the Arms of Tyranny, from a *miſtaken* and *outragious Paſſion* for Liberty. Both Kings and Favourites have frequently drawn upon them the *juſt* and *irreconcileable* Reſentment, as well of the *Nobles* as *Commons*: But has it never happen'd that the *Nobles* and *Commons* have been irritated and deluded into a Reſentment as *irreconcileable* as *unjuſt*, againſt *Favourites* and *Kings*, even in thoſe *Caſes* from whence theſe Retailers of Hiſtory have *forced* their *Parallels*? To reſt the Ruin of *every Nation*, and the Misfortune of *every King* on the *Miſconduct* of the *Adminiſtration*, is to lay a falſe *Principle*, on which to build a falſe *Concluſion*. *Liberty* runs as great a Hazard from *falſe Patriots* and *diſappointed Factions*, as it could from the moſt *abandoned Miniſters*, or *ambitious Kings*.

An *ingennous Writer* would then fairly own, that no Theme is ſo *large* and *eaſy* as the *Faults* and *Corruptions* of *Governments*, the *Miſcarriages* or *Complaints* of *Magiſtrates*; none turned to *worſe* and more *diſguiſed* Ends: That no Governments, no Times were ever free from them, nor ever will be, till all men are *wiſe*, *good*, and *eaſily* contented: That no civil or politick Conſtitution can be *perfect* or *ſecure*, whilſt compoſed of Men *paſſionate*, *intereſted*, *unjuſt*, or *unthinking*, but naturally *reſtleſs* and *unquiet*.

A Man *retiring*, from a ſincere *Diſlike* of

of the *Administration*, or from a virtuous *Self-Denial*, might yet confeſs, that few can be called to *publick Charges* and *Employment* of Dignity and Power; that every Man ſpeaks of the *Fair*, as his own Market goes in it; that all are eaſily *ſatisfied* with *themſelves*, tho' not with their *Fortune*, that the common People and always find fault with the *Times*, and with *Reaſon*; for the *Merchant* gains by *Peace*, and the *Soldier* by *War*; the *Shepherd* by wet Seaſons, and the *Ploughman* by dry; when the *City* fills, the *Country* grows *empty*; and while Trade *increaſes* in *one* Place, it *decays* in *another*: That in ſuch Variety of Conditions, Men's Deſigns and Intereſts muſt be *oppoſite*, and *both* cannot *ſucceed* alike; and that whether the *Winner laughs* or not, the *Loſer* will *complain*, and rather than *quarrel* with his own *Skill* or *Fortune*, will do it with the *Dice*, or *thoſe* he *plays* with, or the *Maſter* of the *Houſe*; ſo Accidents that can't be *prevented* or foreſeen, are often laid upon the *Government*.

A Man of *ſtrict* Morality, or even *common* Humanity, would mention *Aſſaſſinations* and *Extrajudicial* Puniſhments, as *unjuſtifiable* by the Laws of *Society*; he would admit, that ſome have been brought to *Scaffolds*, who deſerv'd *Statues*; or not offer them as *Patterns* for *Imitation*; that *Solon* and *Pythagoras* have been allowed as the beſt Men, yet were ſacrificed to *popular Rage*, the one *baniſh'd*, the other *murder'd* by *Factions*, rais'd by *two ambitious Men* in Commonwealths which thoſe *wiſe* and *excellent* Men had founded. That the two *Gracchi*, the *trueſt* Lovers of their Country, were *miſerably* ſlain; that *Scipio* and *Hannibal*, the *beſt Servants* of thoſe two great Commonwealths, were baniſhed or diſgrac'd, by the Factions of their Countries: And that *Barnevelt* and *De Witt*, and in *Holland*, Sir *Tho. Moore* and Sir *Walter Raleigh* in *England*, eſteemed the moſt *extraordinary* Perſons of their Times, fell *bloody Sacrifices* to the *Factions* of their Courts or their Countries.

Univerſal Spectator, Feb. 22. No. 333.

Mr *Stonecaſtle*,

WHEN that *inimitable Genius*, the *Spectator*, entertain'd and improv'd the World, he took the *Theatre* under his Care, and both *Actors* and *Audience* had an eſpecial Regard to their Behaviour; then the tender Scenes of *Otway* and *Southern* had Power to raiſe the Handkerchief to every Female Eye in the Boxes; and it was thought impolite by the Toaſts, not to be wrought into a Grief which Nature and Humanity proclaim'd reaſonable. But our modern fine Ladies will not redden their Eyes for any Poet that ever wrote: No; *Tragedy* has a quite contrary Effect; in thoſe Parts where the moſt moving Woes ſeem *real*, where *Pity* ſhould poſſeſs all the Faculties of the Soul, inſtead of the anxious Look, the heaving Breaſt, and the ſilent Tear, we ſee the affected Whiſper and ridiculous Smile at ſome ill-bred Lady, who may diſcover the *Meanneſs* of her Taſte, by the *Tenderneſs* of her *Heart*. According to *Milton*, Softneſs or Compaſſion is the Property of Woman.

For Softneſs *be, and ſweet attractive grace.*

Nor is this *Tenderneſs* in the *Fair* a Weakneſs, but a kind of additional Charm, for the *Tear* makes a lovely Face appear ſtill lovelier; a weeping Beauty is irreſiſtible. But when their Concern ariſes from a noble Sentiment and generous Motive it more ſtrongly touches our Heart; and though unmoved with the Beauties of her Perſon, we cannot reſiſt thoſe of the Mind. The Ladies are not willing to loſe any Charms; and if you would ſhew that their reſuming thoſe Charms, and letting fall a Tear in the Theatre, was a Thing they need not be *aſhamed* of, you would do them a Service.

J. Drama.

Mr *Stonecaſtle* anſwers—*Tragedy* is indiſputably the moſt rational and noble Entertainment of the Theatre, and the preſent general Neglect of it is a Proof of the vitiated Taſte of the Age. Our *Beau Monde* want not *Improvement*, but *Diverſion*; hence the firſt Night of a *new Tragedy* will ſcarce bring the Charge of a Houſe, while to a *new Farce* or *Entertainment* you will ſcarce gain Admittance at 5 o'Clock. However, hopes, *Tragedy* has not loſt all its Admirers; and to ſuch he addreſſes himſelf.

The Reaſon why Perſons are aſham'd to weep at Tragedy, is, becauſe they think it makes them look *ridiculous*, in betraying the Weakneſs of their *Nature*. But why may not *Nature* ſhew itſelf in *Tragedy* as well as in *Comedy* or *Farce*? In *thoſe* they *laugh* freely and uncenſur'd; yet what *moves* to *Pity* muſt not ſoften it. Some may think it a Weakneſs to ſhew ſo great an Emotion at a *Fiction* only; yet *Comedy* and *Farce* are equally *Fiction*, in the latter of which neither *Truth*, *Nature*,

Nature, nor *Probability* are required, and Perſons are not *aſham'd* to laugh aloud at the Tricks of *Harlequin*, or Blunders of *Pierrot*, while *Comedy* may but juſt keep up a *Smile*. The Deſign of *Comedy* and *Farce* is to put you in a good Humour; that of *Tragedy* to engage your Soul to Pity: Where the pleaſantry of the *Author* and *Actor* is affecting, who reſtrains your Laugh? Surely then where the *tender Sentiment* of the *Poet*, and the *juſt Diſtreſs* of the *Player*, touch the Heart, we, by ſuppreſſing our Concern, ſhew our Error in reſiſting the *Deſign* of *Tragedy*, and not giving way to our Paſſions.

As to the Ladies, they need not be *aſham'd* to drop a Tear before a whole Theatre, when that Tear gains the Heart of every Man of Senſe in it. The *Gentlemen* may think it *unmanly* to be equally affected; to them may be repeated a Saying of Mr *Wilks*, as related by Sir *Richard Steele*: That agreeable *Actor* being told in the Green Room, that there was a *General* in the Boxes then weeping for *Indiana*, with a Smile replied, *And I warrant you, Sir, he'd* fight *ne'er the* worſe *for that.*

From the Prompter, No. 25.

Socrates *of Kiſſes and Love.*

THIS Paper conſiſts of two Dialogues, tranſlated from *Xenophon*. The firſt is between *Xenophon* and *Socrates*, who learnt to dance after he was 60, cenſuring *Critobulus*, for kiſſing a beautiful Face. *Socrates*, after asking *Xenophon*'s Opinion of the Matter, proceeds thus, Do you thoroughly conſider what happens after *kiſſing a beautiful Face?* Do we not loſe our Liberty? Engage in Expences, to enjoy Pleaſures that are hurtful? Are we not *impotent* to any Good? Do we not give ourſelves wholly to the Purſuit of Things, which if, our Reaſon was not *corrupted*, we ſhould *deſpiſe*? Do you think *amorous Kiſſes* are not *venemous*, becauſe we don't *ſee* the *Poiſon*? Learn then, that a *beautiful* Perſon is an Animal more *dangerous* than *Scorpions*. Theſe can't *wound* unleſs they *touch* you: But Beauty *ſtrikes* without *approaching*. From what Diſtance ſoever we *perceive* Beauty, ſhe *darts* her Poiſon at us, and overthrows our Judgments. It is perhaps for this Reaſon the *Loves* are repreſented with *Bows* and *Arrows*, becauſe a *beautiful Face wounds from afar*. *Fly* therefore, *Xenophon*, when you ſee *Beauty*, not look behind you.

The ſecond Dialogue is between *Socrates* and *Theodotis*, a rich beautiful *Curtezan*, who lived magnificently without Eſtate, and to whom the moſt celebrated Painters went to draw her Picture. *Socrates* therefore viſited her out of Curioſity. The Diſcourſe turning on the Manner of catching Lovers in her Nets; ſhe enquires what Nets he means? You have a great many, replies *Socrates*. The firſt is the *Beauty of your Perſon*, and the other, your *Wit*, that inſtructs you how to *dart amorous Glances*; to uſe *obliging Words*; to *favour* thoſe that *favour* you; to viſit your *Lover* when he is *ſick*, and wants your *Aſſiſtance*; to ſhare in his *Proſperity*; and to oblige *with all your ſoul*, him who has made you Miſtreſs of his *own*. I don't doubt, but beſides theſe artful Snares you have others, and that you ſhew your Lovers as much *Paſſion*, as *Delicacy* and *Taſte*. A Lover is a *Game* which is not to be *taken*, or *tamed*, but by the ſoft Baits of *Flattery* and *Pleaſure*. You muſt then behave with your Lovers, ſo as *never to ask any Thing of them but what they can eaſily grant*; by which Means you will entirely gain their Hearts; you will preſerve their Friendſhip for a long Time, and receive many good Offices from them. But to oblige them *completely*, never grant them any thing till they have *ardently* ſighed for it; for, when the *Appetite* is cloyed, the *beſt Meats* are *loathſome*; whereas, when the *Appetite* is once raiſed, every Thing ſeems *excellent*. Your Art muſt be to *draw* them on by *Affability*, to entertain them with *Hopes*, and give them to underſtand, you have no *Deſire* beyond *pleaſing them*, but ſtill refrain to grant what they ask; till their *Deſire* is become violent. A Favour granted then, has double Reliſh.

From the Prompter, No. 29.

The Caſe between Dramatick Writers *and the Town ſtated, in reſpect to the* Taſte *of the one* and *the* Merits *of the* other.

THE firſt Piece brought on this Seaſon was the Tragedy of *Brutus*, wrote by Mr *Duncomb*; which was no more than a Tranſlation from M. *de Voltaire*, who not only took the *Hint* from, but *coldly* imitated the fineſt Scenes of our *Lee*'s *Brutus*. The ill Succeſs then this Play met with, gave me as much *Satisfaction*, as I had conceived *Indignation* againſt the Poet for tranſlating a *Frenchman*'s *Plagiariſm*, and to bring it on a Stage which our own *Brutus* might have trod once more, with true *Roman* Dignity,

Dignity. Where the *ſtern Father* might have *condemned* his favourite Son, *conſcious*, that while Liberty was ſo unſecure, *ſevere*, and *ſtriking* Sacrifices, were the only Means to preſerve that *Country*, which every true *Roman* ſhould prefer to the deareſt *Ties* of Blood. I never dip into *Lee's* Tragedy, but I think myſelf walking in old *Rome*, ſuch true *Roman Majeſty* appears thro' the whole Play.

The next Piece that appeared on the Stage was the *Chriſtian Hero*. Tho' ſuch Subjects are received with Applauſe on the *French* and *Spaniſh* Theatres, yet they do not ſuit the *general Taſte* of the *Engliſh*. And, indeed, the *Pulpit* ſeems the propereſt *Theatre* for ſuch *Repreſentations*, and the *Clergy* the propereſt *Actors* in the *religious Drama*. This then of itſelf, ſufficiently juſtified the Town in the Reception of this Piece.

The *Virgin unmask'd*, and *Plot*, deſerve no Notice. The *Toyſhop* (ſince properly named a *Dramatick Satire*) without any *Theatrical Merit*, received the loudeſt Applauſes only on account of its *general* and *well-adapted Satire*, on the *Follies* of *Mankind*; yet is this Piece defective in ſeveral Particulars. The Maſter of the Toyſhop ſelling a Shell for two *Guineas* which he bought for a *Half-penny*; and a Gold Watch for 36 *Guineas*, pledged with him for 18. are pretty Strokes of Satire againſt the *fooliſh* and *extravagant* Delinquents, but ſhew a Man acting very inconſiſtently, who is repreſented to be a ſtrict Moraliſt. Nor is it an Original; for this Method of *general Satire* was executed with much greater *Latitude*, by *Thomas Randolph*, an old *Engliſh* Poet, in a Piece, intitled, *The Muſes Looking-Glaſs*, where, under the Characters of *Roſcius*, and of *Colax*, a Flatterer, and likewiſe bringing on the Stage the Characters themſelves, he expoſes every *Vice* and *Folly* and commends, by a *beautifully introduced Contraſte*, the *oppoſite Virtues*. —— The Author of the *Toyſhop* has adapted both his Satire, and Manner of beſtowing it, with ſo much Judgment to the Taſte of the preſent Times, that his Piece has all the Grace of Novelty, tho' *that*, from which he poſſibly took his Hint, is near 100 Years old.

The laſt Piece was the *univerſal Gallant*; or, *different Husbands*, wrote by the prolifick Mr *Fielding*: now, had the Town really the bad Taſte they are repreſented to have, this Play would have run the remaining Part of this Seaſon with *uninterrupted Applauſe*; but [illegible] obſerv'd that the *Audience* till almoſt the third Act was over, ſat quiet, in hopes it would mend, till finding it grew *worſe* and *worſe*, they loſt all Patience, and not an *Expreſſion* or *Sentiment* afterwards paſs'd without its *deſerved Cenſure*.

Concludes with declaring his Opinion, that however *ill diſpos'd*, or bad the Taſte of the Town has been, it ſeems at preſent in a *proper Temper* to encourage *good* Poets and *good* Plays, but determined not to approve the bad.

To the Author of the Gentleman's Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the Eſſays for *January* 1735, I diſcovered one on *Flogging*; which Word being an ambiguous Term, I made haſte to ſatisfy myſelf with the Deſign of it. The Author honeſtly fixes the Idea to the uſual Method Maſters make uſe of to correct the Faults of their Scholars. He has wonder'd (it ſeems) often, that neither in this nor the laſt Age, no learned Diſſertator has treated profeſſedly of this Art. He might as well have wonder'd that no learned Diſſertation has been made on *Candle* and *Panada*: Is not this Sort of Correction common in almoſt every Family, as well as every School in *Great Britain*? What great Wonder then that no learned Diſſertator has for the Space of two Ages told us what every one knows? By the Definition the Author ſeems to be a Quack Doctor, and apprehenſive that the Continuance of this Art, may in time joſtle out Cupping-Glaſſes and Scarifications, to his no ſmall Damage and Loſs. The Politeneſs of his Expreſſions, a *Rump* and a *Pair of Buttocks*, confirms me in this Opinion. The Author ſeems to make very unhandſome Returns for the Care of his Youth; inſtead of thanking his Superiors for ſeaſonable Correction, he can't bear the Remembrance of the Grim Pedant, the big and dull Look, and eſpecially the tremendous *Faſcis*. He tells us the Angle of Incidence is 45 Degrees. This is making out with a Witneſs the Character he has given of his Quondam Maſter, that he was a dull Fellow indeed, who imagined that an oblique Direction made more Impreſſion on the *Podex* than a perpendicular one. Certainly either the Author's Obſervation is not juſt, or he has been brought up under an old Woman, or a Country Paidagogue. Were he to begin his Days afreſh, and have his Education in a populous town, he would have told us that his Maſter, from Princi-

ples

ples of Mathematicks and Aſtronomy, had puniſhed him in an Angle of twice 45 Degrees, and altering in this Manner the Form, had made a conſiderable Revulſion of flegmatick Stupor from his craſy and diſordered Cranium. If the Author conteſts the Probability of it, and is willing to try the Experiment, I'll venture to aſſure him from the Acquaintance I have with ſeveral Profeſſors of this Art in *Great Britain*, that the true formal Cauſe ſhall be nicely and effectually adminiſtred upon him Gratis. The Author goes on to give us ſeveral unſhaken Arguments to juſtify this Form of Correction; the ſick Brain is cur'd of ſtupifying Humours, the Fancy quicken'd, the Body reduc'd to a juſter Symmetry and Proportion. Nor does the Adminiſtrator loſe his Labour. By this Exerciſe he procures a gentle Diaphoreſis, rids himſelf of Hypocondriacal Affections, gratifies the Ambition of abſolute Monarchy, and acting without Controul. Arguments irrefragable! and for which the Author deſerves infinite Acknowledgments, from all the Maſters of Art in his Majeſty's Dominions. The worſt of it is, the Author is afflicted with an intermitting Stupor, owing to the Neglect of proper Revulſion in his Childhood and Youth. He's wondering again, that a certain great Writer does not hint the Improvement of this Art. But the Author (I hope) will excuſe him this Overſight, from the Account I have given above, of an Advance of full 45 Degrees ſince he made his Obſervation. Now as we are got to a right Angle, it is expected the Author will lay aſide his Aſtoniſhment, and ſit down pleaſed with the Perfection and Improvement of the Moderns. The Author is reſolved not to lay aſide his Reſentment; he ſeems ſtill to feel the Stimulus of the birchy Faſcis, and therefore he is reſolved to beſpatter not only his careful Quondam Guardian, but all the Tribe. Theſe reverend Overſeers of the Vanity of Childhood, are fit Patrons for his Stupidity and Dullneſs, and he has taken a great deal of Pains to lower his Performance on their Account. But this will hardly find Credit. His Lucubration, as he calls it, ſeems to be the genuine Fluxions of a ſaturnine Complexion, the Performance of a mean exaſperated Mind. In the ſecond Edition, it is believed, the Author will ſhew his Indignation againſt the Whipping-Poſt the Pillory, and the Gallows.

Yours,

BRITANNUS.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Commiſſaries of the Archbiſhop, Preſident of the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, *and of the other Biſhops, and Clergy of that Province, aſſembled in Convocation.*

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Biſhops and Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury* aſſembled in Convocation, beg leave to expreſs the juſt Senſe we have of your Majeſty's conſtant Favour and Goodneſs; we acknowledge, in the moſt thankful Manner, the many gracious and publick Aſſurances which we have receiv'd ſince your Acceſſion to the Throne, of your firm Reſolution to maintain the Church of *England* as by Law eſtabliſh'd, and to protect the Biſhops and Clergy in a full Enjoyment of their Religious and Civil Rights. Gratitude therefore, as well as Duty, lays the ſtricteſt Obligation upon us, and upon the whole Body of the Clergy, to employ our utmoſt Endeavours, in our ſeveral Stations, to render your Majeſty's Government eaſy and proſperous, and chearfully to concur in all Meaſures which tend to the Support of your Royal Authority, and to the perpetual Eſtabliſhment of your Family on the Throne of theſe Kingdoms; the only ſure Foundation of Safety and Happineſs to us and our Poſterity.

The juſt Concern we have, not only for your Majeſty and your Government oblige us to take this Opportunity of expreſſing our earneſt Wiſhes and Deſires, that all legal Methods may be uſed for diſcountenancing and ſuppreſſing that Licentiouſneſs in Principle and Practice, which ſo much prevails; not only to the Diſhonour of the Chriſtian Name, and the Ruin of Men's Souls, but to the removing out of their Minds thoſe Impreſſions of Religion, which conduce above all things to ſecure Reſpect and Reverence to Authority, and Peace and Welfare to Civil Government. In this pious and neceſſary Work the Biſhops and Clergy, as the Miniſters of Jeſus Chriſt, and as Subjects to your Sacred Majeſty, are obliged by all the Ties of Religion and Loyalty to labour and aſſiſt; which we faithfully promiſe to do, in a diligent Uſe of all ſuch Means and Endeavours, as properly belong to our holy Profeſſion. And a like hearty Concern for the Proteſtant Religion and your Majeſty's Government, will alſo

also oblige us to have a very watchful Eye upon Popery, and do our Part towards the putting a Stop to the Progress of it as the certain Ruin and Destruction of both.

And while we are engaging to promote such Measures and Designs as are necessary to secure the Tranquillity and Happiness of our own Nation; we should be unmindful of our Character as Ministers of the Gospel of Peace, if we did not add our earnest Prayers to God, that your Majesty's Pious and Christian Endeavours to prevent War and Bloodshed, and to establish the general Peace of Europe, may be speedily crowned with Success.

His MAJESTY's ANSWER:

I Thank you for this dutiful and loyal Address, and am glad of any Occasion to repeat the Assurances I have given, of my firm Resolution to maintain the Church of England, *as by Law establish'd, and to protect the Bishops and Clergy in the Enjoyment of their religious and civil Rights. Your Zeal to suppress Licentiousness, and stop the Growth of Popery, is highly commendable: And nothing shall be wanting on my Part to give your Endeavours the desired Effects.*

To SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

I Cannot imagine Mr URBAN will refuse the following Speech a Place in his *Magazine* (if not for its own Merit) in Justice to our Fellow-Subjects of the Colonies, falsely accused of Cruelty and Oppression by the *Prompter*; who, under Pretence of favouring Liberty, justifies the Rebellion of fugitive Negroes now actually on foot, even tho' his Majesty has sent a Regiment to assist the Inhabitants in suppressing it. What a Compliment that is to the Crown, and how consistent with his pretended Loyalty let that Writer determine. It is my Endeavour only, to convince the World of a common *Mistake, that those Negroes are under the most miserable Slavery*, by shewing from the very *Nature* of that Government, and the *Reason* of Things, that their Masters are restrained from *Cruelty*, both by the *Laws*, and by their *own Interest*; and that the Negroes are much happier than in their native Country; much happier than the Bulk of Mankind; nay, than the poor Labourers of *England*.

But as a farther Confutation of the *Prompter*'s Charge against our Fellow-Subjects of *America* as being *cruel Oppressors*, I appeal to all Gentlemen that ever resided there, but a short Time: Let them say, whether the Generality of those Inhabitants, are not the most generous, humane, hospitable People in the World; and whether the following Speech of *Caribæus*, Chief of the *Whites*, or that of *Moses Ben Saam*, Chief of the *Blacks*, be founded in Truth, and Fact.

The Speech of CARIBÆUS *in Answer to* MOSES BEN SAAM, *in the* Prompter, No. 18. p. 21

ARch Rebel! Dost thou boast the sacred Name of *Moses*, armed by the Authority of God, delivering *Israel*'s Sons from lawless Tyranny, and *Egyptian* Bondage? How unlike art Thou Seducer; endeavouring by subtil Arts, and feigned Grievances, to withdraw *that* unthinking Multitude from honest Industry, to a Life of Indolence and Rapine? Is this the Effect of your boasted Knowledge thus to become *inhuman?* Is this the Fruit of Liberty obtained from a generous Master, whose Life it was your Duty to defend, even tho' Humanity had not injoined? Is it a just Reward for his kind Manumission to make intestine War with him, his Friends, and Fellow-Subjects, under the specious Shew of Liberty, whereof you have a larger Share than half Mankind?--To whom are you indebted for this Blessing?--To the honest Merchant, that first redeemed you from *native Slavery* to *savage Tyrants* of your own Complexion, and planted you here in easy Servitude. Is there in *such a Change* the Want of Liberty?--You confess indeed the Purchasers intitled to your Labour, but avow that your Posterity should be exempt: Are not your Children nurled, and fed, and reared to Man's Estate, at *as great Expence*, and is not *that as just a Purchase* of their Labour too?---Where is the equitable Difference between the Purchase of Labour for a Day, for Years, or for a Life? I see not any.---Behold (deluded People) *Britain*'s favourite Sons, and tell me how their Condition differs from your own, except in empty Name. Are you in Servitude for Life?---so are they, to a severer Master, *grim Necessity*. Are you for smaller Faults subject to a Master's Correction, and is not every Son in like Subjection to his Father? The Law has set no Limits to a Father's Chastisements, because paternal Fondness is Restraint enough. Are not your Masters under the like tender Influence of Humanity, strengthened too by that of Self-interest? Are your Lives (*as in your native Country*) at the Disposal of a furious arbitrary Will? No:--the civil Magistrate is alike the Judge of you and of your Masters. Why then are those called *Slaves*, that are but *Subjects* of the Law? --It is not because you live a Life laborious; for then your Masters are not free.---Behold the Bulk of Mankind who live by labour, and support the Luxury and Grandeur of *a Few:* Alas! your Labours *cannot* feed such pampered Luxury!---View your Fellow-Subjects, the *European* Vulgar, struggling with Hunger, cold Poverty, and a colder Climate; how hard their Labour? Twofold worse than yours; Yet they bequeath no other Fortune to their Children, besides Penury and Rags; leaving them to the wide

wide World, unregarded. Guardianleſs, to ſtarve, or beg, (if begging can obtain) their Bread. But theſe are called the Sons of Liberty: Free indeed they are to work, or ſtarve!---Far better is your low Condition under ſerener Skies; cloathed by a kind Maſter's Care, fed by his bounteous Hand: Your Labours gentle: Your Repaſt at Morn, at Noon, at Night, grateful, wholeſome, plentiful: Your Repoſe ſweet, uninterrupted with To-morrow's Cares. Thoſe are your Maſter's Portion!--On the Bed of Sickneſs who holds your aching Head, and fortifies with coſtlieſt Medicine the ſinking Heart; is it not your Maſter's Care?--Even Death itſelf is not imbittered to you, as to the *European* Hind, leaving his helpleſs Offspring to an uncharitable World, poor, miſerable and forlorn: For your Children are their Maſter's Wards, made faithful by his own Intereſt; the *ſtrongeſt Tie* on the degenerate Sons of Men! How much *ſafer* is their Lot than even the rich Miſer's Heir, left a Prey to Fraud, Injuſtice, and perfidious Guardians! Happy your humble State! Free from the corroding Cares of Life, and ſharpeſt Pangs of Death: Happy enough to attract the Wiſhes of glittering Courtiers, moving in Orbs ſuperior; but abſolutely depending on the Frowns, and Smiles of an imperial Minion; as the high-ſtationed Planets, on the dazzling Sun, whether it ſhines or not: Baſe Sycophants! proſtituting Conſcience to the mean Arts of Flattery, and crouching ſervile in ſupport of an unrighteous Cauſe.- Such Submiſſion is never aſked of you, never expected: For when you ſeek a Favour, 'tis with manly Modeſty, ſuch as ancient *Britons* uſed to righteous Rulers; like whom your kind Maſters are generous, and humane. Yet ye complain ungrateful! But ill-ſuiting ſuch Complaints, your proud Leader boaſts your Strength, Activity, velvet Skins, and gloſſy Countenance: Are theſe the natural Effects of bloody Whips and Hardſhip; or of Eaſe, Exerciſe, and Plenty? — So reaſons your deluding Chief, and vaunts as preferable to Ours, his ſooty Viſage. Thus may the gloom of Night compare to chearful Day, or Guilt atrocious vie with ſnow white Innocence!--But I forbear my Friends.-Merit conſiſteth not in the Complexion's dye: It takes its riſe much deeper, from the low Receſſes of the Heart. When that is ſcorched by ſtrict *Integrity*, and warmed with the *Love of Virtue and Benevolence*, it dignifies the Man with *real Merit*, whether in humble, or exalted Life, whether in private, or obeying Laws.-- But what Pretence to our Virtue has the ſpoiler's Maſter? Not, becauſe he is ungrateful to his Benefactors. Not becauſe he prompts you to Rapine, Murder, and Rebellion, to gain his Point of Rule, and make you tenfold more his Slaves. The Vice is obvious; for he ſeduces you from your own. Nay inſtructs you at early Service, and ſubjects you to the ſtrict Laws (which he calls his Slaves only) [illegible] alt himſelf a Mountain Tyrant; and rule his Fellows with the iron Rod of his deſpotic Will.--I ſee your Fears of this new Tyrant are juſtly alarmed; and read in each ſoftened Brow the Tokens of an happy Return to Reaſon and Humanity. Permit me to improve this good Diſpoſition by an inſtructive Tale, after the Example of a *Roman* Senator, who thus addreſſed that brave People when miſled by a ſeditious Tribune, and happily reconciled them to the Wiſdom of the *Roman* Government.

"A Wolf, cloathed in the fleecy Spoils he had newly raviſhed from the murthered Father of a peaceful Flock, inſinuated himſelf into the unſuſpecting Fold. The blearing Community, who had been anxious for his Safety, gathered about him with pious Tranſport, and congratulated his Return from the treacherous Wood. This falſe Father of the Flock ſmiled at their Simplicity, and ridiculed the idle fears of imaginary Dangers concealed in thoſe harmleſs Shades. He inveighed againſt the Malice and Treachery of the Shepherds, by whom they had been kept in Ignorance, and lamented the pretended Cruelties they had ſuffered under them. He repreſented in the ſtrongeſt Terms how barbarouſly they had been fleeced, and how frequently expoſed to the Injuries of the faſt Shears, from which their mute unreſiſting Innocence pleaded in vain for Protection. Nor did it ſuffice that their native Robes were thus cruelly torn off, to cloath their rapacious Maſters; but they often were injuriouſly driven from the flowery Meads, provided by Nature for their Suſtenance, and forced to manure the flinty Fields, that they might feed, as well as warm their avaritious Spoilers, by contributing to the fruitful Harveſt. He was proceeding in the guileful Harangue, when the faithful Shepherd, ever watchful for their Preſervation, ſeaſonably came to the Relief of his deluded People. He looked on them with Tenderneſs and Compaſſion, tho' tainted with Sedition by the crafty Seducer, and preparing to ſeek for Refuge from theſe imaginary Grievances in his unhoſpitable Territories, the Scene of their intended Deſtruction; and in Pity he admoniſhed them of their Danger. He remonſtrated to them, that their Uſefulneſs to Man, which he had ever gratefully acknowledged, was the Source of all the Advantages they enjoyed. It was this Excellence alone which rendered them worthy of the Care and Protection of the Human Race, who were folliciteous to provide them tender Herbage, and to lead them to refreſhing Streams, to defend their helpleſs Innocence from the prowling Wolf, and to ſcreen them from every Danger in the peaceful Mead, or nightly Fold. Moved by his friendly Voice, familiar to their Ears, they liſtened with Attention, nor refuſed to yield to the Authority of thoſe mild perſuaſive Arms to which they were accuſtomed. A moving Inſtance of the well known

well known Love and gentle Care of their Shepherd came a-freſh into their Memory. They recollected with a new Senſe of Gratitude, how often they had been fed from his Hand; relieved with Medicine, or with kindly Nurture by his Aſſiſtance; and when led aſtray, as now, brought home in his folded Arms with fond Indulgence. The Impoſtor, ſtripped of his Diſguiſe, was given up to Puniſhment, and the Horror of the Danger they had eſcaped, reconciled them to the Tranquillity of their ſafe, but humble Condition."

Are you at laſt convinced? I ſee you are:—Shame and Repentance hang on every Face dejected, and Indignation murmurs thro' your Ranks againſt the Traytor.—But withhold your juſt Vengeance!—Stay your uplifted Hands, and ſtain them not with his contaminated Blood!—Seize him only, and deliver him to the Civil Magiſtrate, who will pronounce his Doom, by the juſt Meaſures of the Law, too mild for ſuch flagitious Crimes.

Now my deluded Friends, grown Wiſe by ſad Experience, return to your much injured Maſters, whom you know are always ready to forgive as you to aſk Forgiveneſs: Return to honeſt Labour, and the peaceful Bleſſings of domeſtick Life. Learn from this baſe Revolt to ſhun the fatal Snares of wild Ambition, and contentedly poſſeſs the happy, humble Lot aſſigned to you by Heaven; heaping the Fruits of honeſt Induſtry into your kind Maſter's Lap, to be reſerved for him, and you, and yours, as need requires. M.

Grubſtreet Journal, Feb 27. N° 276.

Of Ballad-ſinging.

THE ſcandalous Practice of *Ballad-ſinging*, is the Bane of all good Manners and Morals, a Nurſery for Idlers, Whores and Pickpockets, a School for Scandal, Smut and Debauchery, and ought to be entirely ſuppreſſed, or reduced under proper Reſtriction. If Ballads do not, yet they ought to come under the Stamp Act, and the Law looks on Ballad ſingers as Vagrants.

This brings to my Mind the ill Conduct of many of our middling Gentry, who ſuffer their Children, particularly their Daughters, to frequent the Kitchen, be familiar with the Servants, and ſo learn their Manners. One Part of their Converſation turns upon frightful Stories of Witches, Apparitions, &c. which ſerve to keep Miſs in Awe, and in their Intereſt.

Her Delight in the Kitchen-Converſation increaſes with her Years; now ſhe is flattered, taught to ſhew Tricks upon Cards, and play at Romps; which ſoon makes her forget her Birth, and think herſelf on a Level with them. Well! Miſs is now out of her Hanging Sleeves, and every one, eſpecially the Footman, tells her how pretty ſhe is. Now Ballads and Love Songs are daily preſented her, and vouched for Truth: One tells, "How a Footman died for Love of a young Lady, and how ſhe was haunted by his Ghoſt, and died for Grief. *Another*, How the Coachman run away with his young Miſtreſs, took to Hedging and Ditching, and ſhe to Knitting and Spinning, and lived vaſt Happy, and in great Plenty. *And a third*, How the young Squire, Maſter's eldeſt Son, fell in Love with the Chambermaid, married her at the *Fleet*, was turn'd out of Doors, kept an Inn, got Money as faſt as Hops, till the old Gentleman died ſuddenly without a Will, and then his Son got all, kept a Coach, and made his Wife a great Lady, who bore him Twins for 12 Years together, who all lived to be Juſtices of the Peace, &c." By ſuch fooliſh Stories Miſs is deluded; ſighs, pities, and at laſt loves; and ſo too often undone without Remedy. *Democritus.*

§ A Female Correſpondent, who ſigns *Virtuous*, complains of the many ruinous Marriages that are every Year practiſed in the *Fleet*, by a Sett of drunken ſwearing Parſons, with their Mymidons that wear black Coats, and pretend to be Clerks and Regiſters to the *Fleet*, plying about *Ludgate-hill*, pulling and forcing People to ſome pedling Alehouſe or Brandy-ſhop to be married, even on Sunday, ſtopping them as they go to the Church.

Not long ſince, a young Lady was deluded and forced from her Friends, and by the Aſſiſtance of a very wicked ſwearing Parſon, married to an atheiſtical Wretch, whoſe Life is a continual Practice of all Manner of Vice and Debauchery.—Another young Lady was decoy'd to a Houſe in the Confines of the *Fleet*, by a pretended Gentleman. Dr *Wryneck*, immediately appear'd, and ſwore ſhe ſhould be married; or if ſhe would not, he would have his Fee, and regiſter the Marriage from that Night. The Lady, to recover her Liberty, left her Ring as a Pledge that ſhe would meet him the morrow Night.

Free Britain, Feb. 27. N° 277.

On the Deciſions of controverted Elections.

MR *Walſingham* expatiates on the Privileges of examining the Merits of controverted Elections; and ſays that on the impartial Exerciſe of it, de-

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pends all that makes it valued and reſpected. For, when *Factions againſt the Liberties of the People* endeavour to poſſeſs themſelves of all publick Authority, and employ their Influence in Elections of Members to procure Returns in Subſervience to their Deſigns: If ſuch a Practice hath not Redreſs, the Seat of Parliament muſt be filled with the Creatures of Faction, inſtead of the Repreſentatives of the People, and no Member will be ſafe in his Seat, however juſtly entitled thereto.

He therefore adviſes every Member to attend the Deciſions of controverted Elections with ſteady and impartial Juſtice. For if ever Gentlemen ſhould ſupport Men in their Claims, becauſe they are *related* to them, or *owe them Civilities*, or *live near them in the Country*, more than for the Juſtice of the Cauſe, or their Duty to the Publick, it will be the worſt *Kind of Corruption*.

In every new Parliament, we uſually ſee 50 or 60 Returns objected to upon the firſt Meeting. Were theſe given up to the Spirit of Party, or could Gentlemen reſign the Conſideration of them, merely to thoſe who think themſelves intereſted in them, the Nation itſelf would be given up to Party; for their Leaders always meet determin'd to advance their own Power, and enlarge their Numbers; they don't conſider the Merits of the *Returns*, but the Merits of the *Candidates*.

I have been told, ſays *W.* of Inſtances in former Times, where the Ambition, Injuſtice, nay the *Corruption of Patriot Parties*, were ſeen moſt flagrant; where *a ſolemn Figure*, whoſe *Band* and *Face* were of the ſame *Complexion* and *Gravity*, hath ſtood up to recommend *Favourite Petitions*, even in that Place where he had, Year after Year, declaimed at *all Kinds of Favour*, as the moſt *criminal and dangerous Corruption*. Such Petitions are not here mentioned as *Favourites* merely by Implication; for the moſt *primitive* of the Patriots of thoſe Days recommended the Petition, by expreſly calling it a *Favourite Petition*; a Behaviour that can't be accounted for but by ſuppoſing *his Virtue* ſo peculiarly nice, that, whatever Words he might uſe, none would imagine *he was making* Bargains *with an H—ſe of C—ns*, or bribing or *blinding their Juſtice* by the Charms of a *Favourite Petition*.

If ever the like ſhall happen again, and publick Juſtice be conſidered as a *Stalking-Horſe* to Party Power, what can more loudly demand the Preſence of every Perſon whoſe Voice can controul ſuch unfair and unrighteous Proceedings?

Weekly Miſcellany, Feb. 22. No. 115.

A *OXONIENSIS*, a Correſpondent, declares his Approbation of the general Plan of this Paper; particularly, that the Author has obſerved a ſtrict *Neutrality in Politicks*.

He next conſiders what muſt have been the Conſequence, if, on the Subject of Religion, the Author had not confined his B Paper to general Principles, but deſcended to particular Points of Doctrine, and Matters of Controverſy between the Church of *England* and other Communions, or the ſeveral Diſputes among ourſelves. This would have been too dry and tedious; nor have come within the C Compaſs of a Journal, and if he had undertaken to confute all the *Syſtems* and *Opinions* now on Foot, he might have read his Works himſelf; for Men are more generally concerned for the Support of their *own Syſtem* of Religion, than for *Religion itſelf*. Is afraid, that Mr *Hooker*'s Defence of the *Eſtabliſhment* D will do him more Hurt, with ſome, than his Defence of Chriſtianity will do him good. *Religious Truths* and *Spiritual Advantages*, are worth contending for; but *Natural Rights* and *Privileges* are *precious* and *valuable* Things. Therefore commends his Plan, which takes E into his Alliance, all the common *Friends* of *Religion*, againſt the united Enemies of our *God*, our *Country*, and *King*. Almoſt every one has his darling Subject, and will ſcarce allow any thing elſe to deſerve Attention. One wonders the *Miſcellany* has not touched upon ſuch a Sub- F ject; another that ſuch a one has been omitted; but believes the Gratification of their Deſires would too much *contract* his *Plan*, and fruſtrate his Deſign. 122.

The Author of the MISCELLANY probably intending this as a Vindication of his G Plan, we have no Occaſion to inſert a Defence of that Paper, ſent us from *Lincoln*.

SIR, *Edinburg*, Feb. 9.

NOtwithſtanding the *Iriſh* Account, it appears that the *Perſian* General is of *Scotch* Extract; his Grandfather *Alexander Culikan* of *Culidroinach* went with H *Alexander Mc Aliſter* late Laird of *Loup*, from *Argyleſhire*, and ſerved with him in *Fairfax*'s Regiment under K. *James* VII. in *Ireland*; from thence to *France*, where he turn'd Monk, and afterwards to *Perſia*.

Records of the Family of *Loup*.

From the ESSAY *on* MAN. Epiſt. II.

VIRTUE *joined with* VICE *in our mixt Natures; and byaſs'd by* REASON *and* PASSION.

AS fruits ungrateful to the planter's care
On ſavage ſtocks inſerted, learn to bear;
The ſureſt virtues thus from paſſions ſhoot,
Wild nature's vigour working at the root.
What crops of wit and honeſty appear,
From ſpleen, from obſtinacy, hate or fear!
See anger, zeal and fortitude ſupply;
Ev'n av'rice prudence; ſloth philoſophy;
Envy, to which th' ignoble mind's a ſlave,
Is emulation in the learn'd and brave:
Luſt, thro' ſome certain ſtrainers well refin'd,
Is gentle love, and charms all womankind.
Nor virtue, male or female, can we name,
But what will grow on pride, or grow on ſhame.
Thus nature gives us (let it check our pride)
The virtue neareſt to our vice ally'd;
Reaſon the byaſs turns to good from ill,
And *Nero* reigns a *Titus*, if he will.
The fiery ſoul abhor'd in *Catiline*,
In *Decius* charms, in *Curtius* is divine.
The ſame ambition can deſtroy or ſave,
And makes a patriot, as it makes a knave.
This light and darkneſs, in our chaos join'd,
What ſhall divide? The God within the mind.
Extremes in nature equal ends produce,
In man, they join to ſome myſterious uſe;
Tho' oft ſo mix'd, the diff'rence is too nice
Where ends the virtue, or begins the vice.
Now this, now that the other's bound invades,
As in ſome well-wrought picture, lights and ſhades.
Fools; who from hence into the notion fall,
That vice or virtue there is none at all.
If white and black, blend, ſoften and unite
A thouſand ways, is there no black or white?
Ask your own heart, and nothing is ſo plain?
'Tis to *miſtake* them, coſts the time and pain.
Vice is a monſter of ſo frightful mien,
As to be hated, needs but to be ſeen;
Yet ſeen too oft, familiar with her face,
We firſt endure, then pity, then embrace.
But where th' extreme of Vice, was ne'er agreed;
Ask where's the *North*? At *York*, 'tis on the *Tweed*,
In *Scotland* at the *Orcades*, and there
At *Greenland*, *Zembla*, or the lord knows where.
No creature owns it, in the firſt degree,
But thinks his neighbour farther gone than he.
Ev'n thoſe who dwell beneath her very zone,
Or never feel the rage, or never own;
What happier natures ſhrink at with affright,
The hard Inhabitant contends is right.

To Mr URBAN, *on* Philanthropus's *Epigram.*

I Find my Epigram, tho' dull
Had point enough to ſting a fool,
No malice, faith, was in my thought,
'Twas a fictitious tale I wrote:
But yet I'm pleas'd this bigot's paſſion
Has fram'd ſo ſhrewd an application,
Which makes Himſelf and *Dupe* appear
A ſecond *Girard* and *Cadiere*. D.

On the Diſſenting Teachers Zeal againſt Popery.

WHat thanks are due to *Neal*, and the rough handler
Of all *divines*, and of all *churches*, *Chandler*!
Ye *Demagogues*, 'tis commendably done
T' unmask, and ſhame the *Whore of Babylon*:
In *Salters*-hall to ſacrifice *the Beaſt*,
And with a *roaſted Pope* the rabble feaſt.
Your fathers ſervile courtſhip, fond careſſes,
The adoration of their *high addreſſes*
(Idolatry for toleration paid)
To *bigot James*, no longer we upbraid,
But charitably hope you'll all be bleſt
With *Baxter* in *Saints everlaſting reſt*,
With *Calamy*, *Caſe*, *Peters*, *Adoniram*,
Heath, *Cummins*, *Corah*, *Dathan* and *Abiram*.
Proceed, ye chiefs, and to diſperſe this ſtorm,
Purge out your popiſh leaven, and *conform*.
Whilſt you *divide*, with no good grace you *preach*,
For popery will enter at the *Breach*.
Divine authority of biſhops own,
That *bleſſings* may your *learned leſſures* crown.
Injurious of *proud prelates* you complain:
When did *their pride your inſolence* reſtrain?
Such *godlineſs* will one day prove *no gain*.
The church by you diſarm'd, in low condition,
Call not her pow'r deſpis'd *the Inquiſition*,
When each *aſſembly* in the *Scottiſh* nation
Has pow'r unknown to *Engliſh convocation*.
We mourn *Rome's ſuperſtition* daily growing
But is not to *your ſchiſm* that evil owing?
Is not the *worſhip* of *the man of ſin*
Promoted by contempt of *diſcipline*?
Too true alas! but our licentious times
Schiſm and *rebellion* own not to be crimes.
Could mild indulgence once reclaim *the kirk*,
The *clergy* ſoon would do the *papiſts* work.
On your own *errors* let your *zeal* be ſpent:
Let *thoſe* defend the church *whom God hath ſent*,
No more would *Prieſts* in *England* ſhew their faces,
Were you true converts to the *London Caſes*.

RUSTICUS.

N. B. Some Verſes have been promiſed us on a Miniſter of a rich Pariſh, near London, refuſing to preach againſt Popery, becauſe not preferred, and for fear of making himſelf Enemies.--Leſt we ſhould be diſappointed, the Author of the above is deſired to conſider that Subject, eſpecially as it will ſhew his Impartiality.

EVE ASSEMBLY.

Jam Cytherea choros ducit Venus imminente Luna. HOR.

THE palace that once was adorn'd with the ſun
Is now fitted up for the train of the moon;
The moon that now reigns in great ſtate 'till the morn
With a lovely full face and without e'er a horn.
Then huſbands you need not to trouble your heads
If your wives one a month forget their firſt beds.
No tender young virgins need fear any harm,
Their mothers at home can't keep 'em more warm.

By

By the virtue of dancing green-ſickneſs is loſt,
And the pale icy girl is warm'd up to a toaſt,
Tho' lately ſo vapour'd and damp't with the hyp,
She pin'd like a pullet eat up with the pip.
This ſpight of dull weather makes mercury riſe,
And ſnuffs like a candle the langu'ſhing eyes.
The frame of weak bodies preſerves from the duſt,
If you will not believe me, conſult doctor Ruſt.

Young gallants be ready with ſnuff and clean gloves,
Who knows but you here may be fi'ted with loves.
Young ladies be preſent with all your beſt airs,
For now is the time to be happy in pairs:
If you would contrive to be ſure of your men,
We've prophets hard-by, in the white-lion's den.*
Conſult a ſpell on them without the black art,
A ſervice ſo pleaſing they have it by heart.

Nor muſt our regard to the young and the fair
Engage all our manners, engroſs all our care,
Their aunts and old couſins are welcome to Eye,
To muſick and ombre, freſh ſcandal and tea.
The hare hunting ſquires tho' without their dear
pack
May be wiſe over coffee, or merry with ſack.
Themſelves, tho' they care not to friſk,
With cat-gut, of knaves may be drawn into whiſk.

When once we as their company ſhall have our thanks,
Who ever come at us may hear of our pranks.
Tho' you have nothing to do here, pray come,
Then will have ſomething to ſay when at home.
How happily all things concur in the main,
Nor wine, nor ill nature are ſuffer'd in vain,
The follies that youth for their bloods can't with-
The old and cenſorious enjoy ſecond-hand. (ſtand

* *A* Parſons Club *at the* Lion *Tavern.*

Ad SYLVANUM URBAN, Gen.

Per *Varios* Caſus.

SYLVANE, miſſis hoc age ludicris,
Viceſque rerum ſernus arduas
Expende; Quid ſis, quid futurus,
In cinerem reſolutus olim.
Heu! quam caduco ſydere naſcimur,
Vitæque mortem protinus additam
Lugemus, emiſſique cunis
Ad tacitam properamus urnam!
Per mille ſortes curriculo brevi
Jactamur: orbem ventilat æmulo
Fortuna flatu, nobileſque
Aſſiduis agitamur undis.
Hic cymba nostra tendit amabili,
Illic procellis contremit aſperis,
Incerta, dum portus ſupremus
Ancipiti ſubeundus æſtu.
Tu ſola, Virtus, inſtabiles vices
Ludis; ſuperbo torrior impetu
Surgiſque, feſtinaſque curſu
Incolumi per acuta vitæ.
At, Diva, tandem functa laboribus
Quo cedis? Auræ cælerius inditæ
Quæ grata ſedes? unde ſpectet
Mox reducem tumulatus ignem?
An mens relicto carcere languida,
Barnarde, ceſſat? Nonne agilem fugax
Expandit alam, Naminiſque
Intuta propiore gaudet?
Nonne alta rerum perſpicit ordinem,
Orbeſque miſtos certius orbibus
Luſtrata, *Newtonis* ſagacem
Jam calamum valuiſſe cernit?
Ridet minantes vincula Gentibus
Bourbonis enſes. Incola ſyderum
Nec curat armatum propellum,
Nec *Britones* male diſſidentes.
Mox tuta cœlum fulmine concitum
Igneſque rupto fœdere turbidos
Perrumpit, & tandem ſopirum
Sat comitem viduata quærit.
Ille en! novatis viribus emicat,
Idemque & alter ſe ſibi redditum
Lætatur, & ſurgens ab ipſo
Ducat opes animumque Letho.
Quæ pompa rerum flebilis aſpici!
Ut flamma vaſto gurgite tortilis
Graſſatur, & laxis in unum
Viſceribus fluit orbis Ætnam?
Invitus adſis, quo fugis Arbitram,
Wolſtone, præceps? Num piget invidi
Tandem laboris? Num ſtupeſcit
Ingenii maleſuadus error?
Heu, *Roma*, vanis unde coloribus
Nudata ploras? Pollicitus diu
Venale cœlum deficitne
Pontificum ſpecioſus ordo?
Jam læta certo vindice ſimplicem
Induta vultum priſca Fides ovat;
Neglecta conclamatque Virtus,
Et Pietas doluiſſe gaudet.
Dehinc haud laceſſes, invide clanculum
Mordax: Bilinguis quid quid & Aulice
Mentiris, aut irarus audes,
Jam Probitas ſuper aſtra ridet.
Secura divis ætheris incolis
Miſcetur Holpes. Corripitur nova
Pectus favilla, nec peractæ
Sollicitant tot inepta vitæ.
Admiſſa lætis Aligerûm choris
Audit ſonantes plenius aureo
(Longe abſit æternum ſimultas!)
Addiſonum, *Popiumque* plectra.
Videbis illic; Angligenûm decus,
Quos alta fixo pectore veritas
Ornavit olim, Quos remoto
Nunc recolis, *Carolina*, Luco.
At fœdus atri criminis Artifex
Depulſus oram lugeat inhoſpitam,
Quâ fervidi luctantur ignes
Et nebulæ niveique rores.
Hic clauſus æqui numinis Atheos,
Agnoſcit iras: Algeat & æſtuat
Rubeatque palleſcens viciſſim
Ambiguo lachrymoſus ore.
Jam ſacra fleurem quam piget improbo
Carpſiſſe riſu? Jam modo pertinax
Rixator æternis minorem
Conſilii animum fatetur.

Feb. 16. CAMBRO-CHRISTICOLA.

We have deliver'd the Account relating to Dr Compton, Biſhop of London, to the Authors of the General Dictionary Hiſtorical and Critical; and all other Memoirs, which ſhall be ſent to us for that Work, will be immediately forwarded to the ſaid Authors.

PRIZE EPIGRAMS. N° IV.

EPIGRAM 1.

SAYS *Vello* to *Stella*, Away with that cat,
And hug a tame puppy worth forty o'that;
Says *Stella* to *Vello*, Away with your ſpeeches!
What quit my grimalkin, for meer ſons o'bitches?
Let things who admire their own images chooſe 'em,
While theſe artleſs beauties I preſs to my boſom,
Worth all the vile puppies that ever ran o'er
France, *England* or *Ireland*, on two legs or four.

EP. 2. *Tongue and Teeth.*

SAD *Linco* this heavy misfortune bemoans,
That teeth will not laſt like the reſt of his bones,
Inſtead of true iv'ry adorning his mouth,
(The brighteſt advantage and badge of his youth)
Now only ſome few ſcatter'd fragments are found
And thoſe neither uſeful, delightful, nor ſound;
Nay, while twenty winters this loſs he ſuſtains;
One hundred a miſchievous member remains.
By time undemoliſh'd, grown antient in evil,
And conquer'd by nothing but death and the devil

EP. 3. *To* QUERNO.

NO thing on two legs ſhall have cauſe to lament,
That *Stella* adores him without his conſent.
She never cou'd love for a year and a day,
If once, ſhe muſt like thee for ever and aye:
Then take me, or give a denial that's flat,
What trifle with me? I'm your ſervant for that;
God ſeize me, if I'll be your jack at a pinch,
So keep the whole ell, or abandon the inch.

See Vol. 6. p. 107. TIMONIA.

PRIZE EPIGRAMS. N° V.

EPIGRAM 1.

SYLVANUS all the wits invites
To try epigrammatick flights;
And I know why, I'll hold a teſter,
They're all to come ſo long 'fore eaſter;
We loftier themes muſt then be trying,
And leave our teeing and our toying.
So carnivals yield mirth and gladneſs,
Then lent ſucceeds and ſober ſadneſs.

EP. 2. *Teague's* EPIGRAM.

ARRA *Shylvanſh*, by ſhaint *Patrick*,
To get no prizſh will be a hard trick,
When teague taakſh ſo muſh painſh, d'ye ſhee,
To ſtudy verſh extempore,
So, joy, to favour hiſh pretenſh,
Let teague have *Iriſh* evidenſh.

EPIGRAM 3.

MY ſickly ſpouſe, with many a ſigh,
Oft tells me——*Billy*, I ſhall dye.
I griev'd, but recollected ſtrait,
'Tis bootleſs—to contend with fate.
So reſignation to heav'ns will
Prepar'd me for ſucceeding ill;
'Twas well it did, for on my life
'Twas heav'ns will——to ſpare my wife.

Vol. 6. 52. CELIA.

PRIZE EPIGRAMS. N° VI.

EPIGRAM 1.

CRIES one-ey'd *Ned* to jeering *Sue*,
One good is worth your ſquinting two.

EPIGRAM 2.

NELL try'd for ſtealing linnen anſwers ſwift,
Compell'd thro' want, ſhe did it—for a ſhift.

EPIGRAM 3.

SOME gallipots falling (a well tim'd diſaſter)
Broke his head while poor *Syringe* was ſpreading a plaiſter. DRY JOHN.

PRIZE EPIGRAMS. N° VII.

EP. 1. *On the* Britiſh *Fleet.*

WHEN *Alps* and *Apennines* the *Gaul* obey,
And *Jove's* own eagle doubts his future ſway,
Fair *Thetis* ſends her *Briareus* once more,
And ſaves the earth, who ſav'd the heav'ns before.

EP. 2. *On the Rape of the Lock.*

AT length, *Belinda*, ceaſe to mourn
Thy raviſh'd hairs in triumph born;
Dan Pope in his embalming page,
Preſerv'd from time's deſtructive rage,
Thoſe flaming treſſes ſhall diſplay,
When theſe remaining locks are grey.
So *Midas*, when he choſe to rove,
Amid the blooming, leafy grove,
Might on ſome happy branch lay hold,
And turn to everlaſting gold.

EP. 3. *On Sir* ISAAC NEWTON's *Buſto.*

WHILE CAROLINE to learning juſt,
Raiſes, to grace great NEWTON's duſt,
A monument of *Parian* ſtone,
Of *Adamant* ſhe builds her own.

Durham, Jan. 27, 1734-5. VARIO.

See Vol. 6. p. 107.

PRIZE EPIGRAMS. N° VIII.

EPIGRAM 1.

SAun'tring with merry *Jack* of late,
We ſpy'd an odd *triumvirate*;
Two, almoſt as the *Saxon* tall,
The third, like *Æſop*, crook'd and ſmall;
The tall their parting congee's made,
The *Pigmy* ne'er declin'd his head.
Says I, that *Dwarf* no manners ſhews;
You err, crys *Jack*, he always *bows*.

EPIGRAM 2.

WHILE bunters attending the archbiſhop's door
Accoſted each other with cheat, bitch and whore;
I noted the drabs, and conſidering the place,
Concluded 'twas plain they wanted *his grace*.

EPIGRAM 3.

A Late regulation requires that no ſtain
Taint the blood of the gentlemen penſioners train.
This honour I doubt then will fall to the ground,
For who ſprung from *Adam* untainted is found?

O FABIUS.

PRIZE EPIGRAMS. N° IX.

EPIGRAM 1.

AN epigram by a ſchool-boy writ
The pedant old ſurveys,
And as his wiſdom thought moſt fit
His *ſtick* acroſs him lays.
The ſtudent felt his noddle bleed,
And mumbling anſwer'd thus,
My *epigram*—is bad indeed,
But your acroſs ſtick's worſe. See Vol. 6. 52.

EPIGRAM 2.

GREAT wits do not live many days,
So the old *Engliſh* proverb ſays:
How vain is each ambitious bard's endeavour?
If this be true — *O Laureat live for ever!*

EPIGRAM 3.

THE pſalmiſt to a *Cave* for refuge fled,
And vagrants follow'd him for want of bread:
Ye hungry bards, wou'd you with plenty dwell,
Fly to that belt of *Caves* in *Clerkenwell*.

QUINTUS.

PRIZE EPIGRAMS. N° X.

EP. 1. *To* CELIA, *On her Lover's threatening her he would hang himſelf, if ſhe refus'd to marry him.*

T'Extort (unwilling *Celia*!) from thy fear
The nuptial vow, does Lord *Corinthian* ſwear
He'll hang himſelf, if you his ſuit deny?
CELIA! be eaſy; for my lord can lie.
Yet to requite a courtſhip ſo abſurd, [word.
Tell him, you'll mind him, when he'as kept his

EP. 2. *To* PHEBE *frowning.* *Extemporary.*

ALCIDE's darts on wings of ſlaughter flew,
Yet, not appeas'd, he'd have them poiſon too.
So *Thaïs* adds the poiſon of a frown
To charms that of themſelves but kill too ſoon.

EP. 3. *To* CLOE *a diſagreeable Prude, Impertinently boaſting her Virginity.* *Extemporary.*

SAY, prudiſh *Coe*, why this mighty rout
To prove what no one, who has eyes, can doubt?
What need you tell us; you're a virgin ſtill?
'Tis plain you're ſuch, howe'er againſt your will.
What luſtful wretch that e'er has ſeen you, wou'd
Accept a maiden-head by you beſtow'd;
Coe! ne'er labour then to prove a caſe
That ſtands ſo well aſſerted in your face.

PHILAUTER.

To our truſty and much beloved SYLVANUS URBAN, *Proveditor general of our four Magazines in our Dominions of* Parnaſſus, *we ſend Greeting.*

HARK ye (Friend *Urban!*) theſe three epigrams [names,
Are all my own:— but huſh! — we'll name no
Leſt ſome malicious loggerhead of note
Should knock me down with a deciding vote:
Or, (what's worſe, but may as well be done)
Againſt me ſend ten votes inſtead of one;
And to conceal his counterfeit the better,
Vary his hand and name in ev'ry letter.
And yet, you know, this ſtill may be the caſe;
For all my name, and titles, I ſuppreſs.
Then to prevent ſo groſs an impoſition,
I offer you this modeſt propoſition: --
Appoint a judge -- and let me be the man;
I'll be as honeſt as my worſhip can.
And who ſhou'd be a better judge than I?
For poets in their own cauſe never lie.
How gravely I ſhall ſit upon the bench!
Unbrib'd with money, tokay, or a wench.
For look ye: I'm no mercenary devil:
I hate a bribe as Lucifer hates evil;
As much as counſellors abhor contention;
Doctors the plague; or courtiers hate a penſion;
Proctors adultery and impotence;
The clergy tithes; or *Henley* impudence;
Old maidens b—dy; *C———d* his drab;
M———l the dice, or *Man—l* lady *Bab.*
I'll not accept then one inſtructive fee;
Unleſs ſome very toy it chance to be:
A gold repeater, ſnuff-box, diamond ring,
Service of plate, or ſome ſuch trifling thing.
The day you fix, I'll iſſue out my writ,
To ſummon all th' aſpiring ſons of wit,
Before my honour to ſet forth their claims:
From poets down to jingling peers and dames.
Againſt the day, pray, get an eaſy chair;
For I ſhall want it while the cauſe I hear;
That with a reverend *abſence d'eſprit*,
I may (to credit your wiſe choice of me)
Nod o'er each poet's plea-- from *Pope* to *Colly*;
Then praiſe one's wit, and laſh another's folly.
Awful, as any juſtice of the *Quorum*, [em.
I'll yawn, and make 'em know, who ſits before
I'll be moſt dev'liſh ſmart on doggrell fellows,
Who with rude truths inſult the harmleſs *Bellas.*
But by the by, let pretty fellows know,
I'm not averſe to a poetic beau,
That ſpins his miſtreſs out a rhime or two.
Tho' ſhou'd I judge to none of them the prize;
'Twill be thro' fear, a book might ſpoil their eyes.
If any poeteſs ſhould grace the bar; [air.
I'll hear her with a moſt reſpectful
And if her poetry I muſt condemn;
I'll ſwear, the fault is - that *ſhe's not the theme.*
And then the lady's graces to regain,
I'll praiſe her face, ſhape, necklace, watch, or chain:
She'll ſoon forget I diſapprov'd her ſtrain.
So much to coronets attach'd I am,
Should'ſt thou (lord *Thimble!*) knot an epigram;
If I can't praiſe; at leaſt, my lord, I'll bear ye
With the ſame patience I wou'd lady *Mary.*
In ſhort, I'll be both juſt and complaiſant:
And more than that a lord chief juſtice can't.
All parties heard, the ſentence I'll pronounce;
And give the preference to the foremoſt dunce.
The prizes then (d'ye mind) I'll thus decree:
(The firſt, you know, belongs o' courſe to me)
You'll keep the ſecond for the ſecond beſt;
And let his rhimes the next to mine be plac'd:
To whom you pleaſe, deliver out the reſt.
So far, ſo right. — Now what concerns me moſt
Is, that my ſet of books ſhou'd not be loſt.
Then prithee friend! before-hand ſend 'em hither!
But ſee they're firſt well bound in *Turkey* leather.

Tho'

Tho' *Spaniſh* or *Morocco* 'll do as well:
But ſo a ſcholar that I need not tell.
Next to prevent miſtakes, take care, I charge,
The print be good; the paper fine and large.
I'd have the backs and leaves be gilded too:
For what are books? unleſs they make a ſhow.
I chuſe two claſps, to each, of ſolid plate:
For claſps, d'ye ſee, will keep 'em vaſtly neat.
To ſend 'em (done) the firſt occaſion ſeize:
You ſee; I am not difficult to pleaſe.
If you comply with our commands; we pro-miſe;
You ſhall no more be plagu'd with hearing from us.
But if our orders you neglect; by gad!
I'll write on, *Urban*, till I write you mad.
The devil take—gaddemmi—let me die—
But! I'll not ſwear; for I deſign to lie.
Howe'er you'd better ſend the books outright;
If I was you I'd ſend 'em out of ſpight.
" But whither muſt I ſend 'em? Sir! you'll ſay,
'Fore george! that's true.—Why---now I think on't; ſtay.
You'd better keep 'em till I come to town;
" When will that be?---I fancy, very ſoon.
Tho' if I ſtay here till you're pleas'd to call;
Troth! I'm afraid, I ne'er ſhall come at all.
For you've no douht, ſo many friends t' engage,
I muſt not hope a prize, at leaſt this age.
However, if your friends firſt ſerv'd muſt be;
The firſt and chief of 'em, pray, reckon me.
Your diſintereſted Friend, and Couſin Wit,
PHILAUTER.

PHILAUTER is miſtaken in ſuppoſing the Prizes are to be Determin'd by Public Votes; we ſhall indeed take the Opinion of certain Gentlemen, and ſhould be glad of that of every Contributer, omitting his own Epigrams.

A PRESCRIPTION *for the Cure of Pride in very young* M——rs. (*An Impromptu.*)

Philip of *Macedon*, for fear,
That grandeur ſhou'd his mind trepan,
Each morn was larum'd in the ear,
" Remember, Sir, you're but a man "

Wou'd SAM of L——N thus cure his pride;
His bellman he might well employ,
Daily to ring at his bed ſide,
" Remember, Sir, you're but a boy."

Imitated in Latin *by a Grammar Scholar.*

Præſcriptum contra Faſtum in minoribus *Maj--bus.*
Carmen Extemporaneum.

HOC MACEDO *monitum expectabat mane*
PHILIPPUS,
' *Te reminiſcaris, ſervule mortis, homo.*'
L—NENSIS *famula* Samuel *ſit voce monendus,*
' *Te reminiſcaris, matris alumne, Puer.*

ENTELLUS *to* DARES. (See p. 42.)

Hic cæſtus artemq; repono.

I Own, gay DARES, recantation
In honour's court is reparation.
But were thy new tranſlation *ſadder*,
ENTELLUS wou'd, perhaps, be gladder.
The paper duel ceaſe——ENTELLUS
Was ne'er a foe to merry Fellows.
But if you'd fully do his *work*;
O! ſend not *death*, but him to *York*,

The Furniture of a Woman's *Mind.* By *D-n* Swift; *

A Set of phraſes learn't by rote;
A paſſion for a ſcarlet coat;
When at a play to laugh, or cry,
Yet cannot tell the reaſon why:
Never to hold her tongue a minute;
While all ſhe prates has nothing in it.
Whole hours can with a coxcomb ſit,
And take his nonſenſe all for wit:
Her learning mounts to read a ſong,
But, half the words pronouncing wrong;
Has ev'ry repartee in ſtore,
She ſpoke ten thouſand times before.
Can ready compliments ſupply
On all occaſions, cut and dry.
Such hatred to a parſon's gown,
The ſight will put her in a ſwown.
For converſation well endu'd;
She calls it witty to be rude;
And, placing raillery in railing;
Will tell aloud your greateſt failing;
Not make a ſcruple to expoſe
Your bandy leg, or crooked noſe;
Can, at her morning tea, run o'er
The ſcandal of the day before.
Improving hourly in her ſkill,
To cheat and wrangle at quadrille.
In chuſing lace a critick nice.
Knows to a groat the loweſt price;
Can in her female clubs diſpute
What lining beſt the ſilk will ſuit,
What colours each complexion match;
And where with art to place a patch.
If chance a mouſe creeps in her ſight,
Can finely counterfeit a fright;
So ſweetly ſcreams if it comes near her,
She raviſhes all hearts to hear her.
Can dext'rouſly her husband teize,
By taking fits whene'er ſhe pleaſe:
By frequent practice learns the trick,
At proper ſeaſons to be ſick;
Thinks nothing gives one airs ſo pretty;
At once creating love and pity.
If *Molly* happens to be careleſs,
And but neglects to warm her hair lace,
She gets a cold as ſure as death;
And vows ſhe ſcarce can fetch her breath.
Admires how modeſt women can
Be ſo *robuſtious* like a Man.
In party, furious to her power;
A bitter whig, or tory ſow'r;
Her arguments directly tend
Againſt the ſide ſhe would defend:
Will prove herſelf a tory plain,
From principles the whigs maintain,
And, to defend the whiggiſh cauſe,
Her topicks from the tories draws.
O yes! if any man can find
More virtues in a woman's mind,
Let them be ſent to Mrs * *Harding*;
She'll pay the charges to a farthing:
Take notice, ſhe has my commiſſion
To add them in the next edition;
They may out ſell a better thing;
So, holla boys, God ſave the king.

* *A Printer at* Dublin.

*See 1732. p. 922. 1733. p. 602.

The FORSAKEN MAID.

Written by a young Lady in Northumberland.

YOUNG CLOE, once the gayeſt maid
That tript upon the plain,
Upon a ſhady bank was laid,
There to lament her pain.
The laughing cupids left her eyes,
Her hand ſupports her head;
Her tuneful voice was drown'd in ſighs,
Her ev'ry charm was fled.
The little birds ſung from on high,
And ſtrain'd their warbling throats;
Yet ſhe regardleſs ſeem'd to lye,
Nor harken'd to their notes.
A purling ſtream ran murm'ring by
In p'ty to her pain,
Sad echo, who ſtood liſt'ning nigh,
Return'd each ſigh again.
Heart-rending ſighs flown from her breaſt
Make way for ſome ſad words;
Her fluttring heart, now more at reſt,
Some little eaſe affords.
Ye warbling choirs! your muſick ceaſe,
The loveſick CLOE ſaid,
Thou bubbling brook! a moment's peace,
And hear a wretched maid!
Ah! cruel *Strephon*, faithleſs youth!
Thou dear ungrateful ſwain!
Thus to reward my love and truth
And leave me to complain.
I range the groves through ev'ry part,
In hopes to eaſe my care;
But ah! 'tis grounded in my heart,
Your dear idea's there.
Each tender whiſper that I hear,
Each ſoft deceiving noiſe,
I tremble betwixt hope and fear,
And think 'tis *Strephon*'s voice.
But *Strephon* thinks no more of me,
His heart's too full of joys;
He's found a more deſerving ſhe,
Who all his thoughts employs.

We hope the continuance of this lady's correſpondence.

An ODE on the 30th of *January*.

BLEST martyr, for whoſe fate,
And our fore fathers crimes we weep,
And ſtill the ſad memorial keep;
From bleſt abodes con'dſt thou look down,
Thou mou'dſt with pity own
Thy Britain's *ſuff'rings, as her guilt, are great.*
Twice eight hundred years before,
Like thee, by his own ſubjects try'd,
A crown of thorns thy maſter bore:
The world's great ſovereign, as a traitor, dy'd.
How was thy Britannia *toſt!*
Forc'd for twelve diſmal years t'engage
With adverſe ſtorms of civil rage.
A tempeſt by fell furies ſent,
So long! ſo violent!
Her faithful pilot, and her rudder loſt.
Some to prevent the wreck,
Fir'd with diſdain and pity, try'd,
Triumphant rebels man'd the deck;
And, cruſh'd by numbers, loyal heroes dy'd.
How glorious did ariſe
Th' auſpicious day, that brought us peace!
The winds are huſh'd, mad tempeſts ceaſe,
Glad Britons *hail their rightful lord,*
The church with him reſtor'd.
The baſe uſurper's heir to covert flies:
Safety to guilty ſtate
Wiſely preferring, drops the crown,
His Head unequal to the weight,
And royal Charles *aſcends his father's throne.*
Ah! too indulgent king,
Forgiveneſs might to thee belong:
They ne'er forgive, who do the wrong:
Faction and ſchiſm, like dull clay,
Harden by the ſun's warm ray.
The cheriſh'd vipers hiſs; again wou'd ſting.
Thy darling Abſolom
Rebellion's dire infection caught,
And madly to ſupplant thee ſought.
Yet fell not,——but by his ſtern uncle's doom.
Will impious men ne'er ceaſe
To envy, and diſturb our peace?
Inſulting monarchs in their urns,
Young, mimick regicides repeat
The deed of forty-eight;
And triumph in the ſin their country mourns.
Great guardian of our laws,
Aſſert thy dignity and ſtate,
Avenge on thoſe the royal cauſe,
Who heaven defy, and its vicegerents hate.

In 30 Diem Jan.

Carole, *ſi ſentis fletus lachrymaſq; tuorum,*
Noſtra magis jam te, quam tua damna movent;
Peccavere patres: ſeros vindicta nepotes
Urget, & innocuis te cecidiſſe nocet.

The above two from the Weekly Miſcellany.

On his Grace the Duke of GRAFTON'S *being at a Concert performed in the Aſſembly Room, in* Bury, *Nov.* 29, 1734. *By the Author of the Epiſtle to Mr* Bromley *on the Univerſity of* Cambridge. See Vol. IV. p. 383.

SInce ſounds melodious ſtrike the raptur'd ear,
Which noble *Grafton* condeſcends to hear;
And ſince this ſpacious room, moſt happy place!
He with his preſence has vouchſaf'd to grace,
The ſons of ſcience ſhou'd, with grateful hearts,
Extol him, patron of the lib'ral arts;
Tho' he has long in great *Auguſta* been
Protector of the juſt dramatic ſcene,
And like the Ædiles of *Rome*'s pureſt age,
With niceſt judgment ſurintends the ſtage;
Tho' operas, and oratorios, there,
Where crowds reſort, flouriſh beneath his care;
Yet *Bury* muſt enjoy nó little fame,
While his regard, and favour, ſhe may claim.
When jars and diſcord here ſo much increas'd,
That full three years, at leaſt, our concerts ceas'd,
He ſooneſt cou'd that harmony reſtore,
Which it was dreaded wou'd return no more,
Under his auſpices, this is the night,
That has to us renew'd the wiſh'd delight,
The ſprightly violin, and vocal ſtrain,
Our ſpirits raiſing, make freſh pleaſure reign;

And

And whenſoe'er we take a view around,
Objects affording diff'rent bliſs are found:
A conſtellation of bright beauties riſe,
Charm every eye, and every heart ſurprize.
Whom, *Cytherea* fixing here her throne,
As her attendants wou'd be proud to own,
In nuptial ſtate, ſuch always muſt appear
1 *Cornwallis*, 2 *Smith*, with *Davers*, and *Fauquier*.
Such too is *Wollaſton*, of temper ſweet,
And *Corrance*, both with various charms replete.
Monk, foremoſt in the ſhining virgin train,
All muſt admire, nor can to praiſe refrain.
That 3 *Dalſton* 's preſent, well may *Bury* boaſt,
Here, as in northern climes, a fav'rite roaſt.
In *Bowes*, and in *Leſtrange*, behaviour free,
Decent, and wholly void of pride we ſee.
The like in *Conſtance*, moſt delightful maid!
Whoſe aſpect more than rhet'rick can perſuade.
Who can the worth of beauteous *Packer* ſhew?
Or of ingenious *Buxton* write what's due?
Here *Manock* finely ſhap'd, in muſick ſkill'd,
To whom our hearts we unreluctant yield;
Here graceful *Canham*,---*Stiles*, with tuneful voice,
To celebrate ſhou'd be the muſe's choice;
But who can ſet their luſtre in full light?
Or ſhew how *Coleman* looks for ever bright?
Who can that ſymmetry of features trace,
Embelliſhing both *Fiſk*'s and *Aſpin*'s face?
Who *Foxwell*'s, or young *Clopton*'s dawn, can ſing,
Mild as *Aurora*'s bluſh in early ſpring?
Attempts ſo arduous, I muſt now decline,
And to another's province theſe reſign,
Expecting ſome more fertile genius may
Amply perform what I in vain eſſay;
When ſuch a one ſhall in his lines declare
How theſe the ornaments of *Bury* are,
'Twill ſo exalt the glory of our town,
That few ſhall vie with it in fair renown;
At the ſame time the world will clearly know,
Illuſtrious *Grafton!* what to you, we owe. W.B.

1 Lady Cornwallis. 2 Lady Louiſa Smith. 3 Miſs Betty.

To Mr BAYS.

WELL did the world's great conqueror command,
No artiſts, but the fam'd *Apelles* hand,
Shou'd e'er attempt the portrait of his face;
Leſt want of skill ſhould the deſign diſgrace.
Yet what *Apelles* did, or *Zeuxes* draw,
Tho' ſtill recorded, but few ages ſaw.
Nor curious *Italy*, nor boaſting *Greece*
Could ſave from time one celebrated piece.
Immortal verſe, he knew, could fame impart,
Beyond the painter's, or the carver's art.
Homer his fav'rite's glory does prolong,
And makes his hero laſting as his ſong.
And muſt I be forgot (he ſighing ſaid)
For want of ſome great genius' friendly aid?
Or muſt ſome ſcribler riſe in future times,
To blaſt my laurels with his doggrel rhimes?
Silence were better far, avert it, *Jove*,
And all ye powers, who verſe and heroes love.
O! let not *George*, ſtupendous lyric bard!
Twice yearly feel, what *Alexander* fear'd.
Thy pay unenvy'd, and thy ſack retain:
Do not thy royal patron's name profane.
Thy tortur'd muſe no more ſuch ballads bring,
For *Eccles* to compoſe, and *Hughes* to ſing,

An ELEGY *ſacred to the Memory of* WILLIAM JESSOP, *Eſq; late Juſtice of the grand Seſſions for* Cheſter *and for* Montgomery, Flint, *and* Denbighſhires *in* Wales; *Commiſſioner and Receiver general of the Alienation Office, and Member of Parliament for* Aldborough, *in the County of* York, *who died*, Nov. 17, 1734.

TO patriots unprov'd, with artful lays,
Our modern poets ſhort-liv'd trophies raiſe;
Extol the merit future deeds muſt prove;
Tho' all the merit is the poet's love.
While theſe the ſummit of *Parnaſſus* mount,
Foreſee heroic acts, and theſe recount,
Artleſs and rude, let me attempt the lyre;
Broom hall 1 and gratitude my muſe inſpire.
Hail, happy dome! ſequeſter'd, calm retreat
From jars and hurries that attend the great.
Here did thy lord, in ſweet retirement bleſt,
From publick toils ſucceed to grateful reſt.
Long happy in his king, and country's love,
And all the bleſſings which mankind approve:
Revolving years ſtill added to his fame;
And neighb'ring towns around his worth proclaim.
Still more diffuſive, as indulgent heav'n
Had larger pow'rs, with greater affluence, giv'n;
So bleſs'd, we thought our happineſs ſecure;
And ſtill indulg'd our hopes it might endure.
But while ſuch pleaſing thoughts we entertain,
He yields to death's inexorable reign.
How vain are all the hopes we center here!
Like bubbles on the ſtream they diſappear:
They fly away, and ſoon reſign their place
To grief and tears; the lot of human race!
In vain we pleaſe ourſelves with dreams of joy,
The pleaſing proſpect does our minds decoy;
The promis'd bleſſings quickly diſappear,
We catch at ſhadows and the fleeting air.
Yet, to his memory, our tears are due;
Who was to friendſhip, to his country true:
Our faithful guardian is for ever gone,
But our poſterity his worth ſhall own.
For tho' the great, the virtuous, and the brave
Alike are doom'd promiſcuous to the grave;
Their better parts ſhall heav'nly raptures know,
And their memorial ever live below.

1 The Seat of the Family of the JESSOPS.

To the author of the eſſays on MAN.

RESIGN, vain bard, your laurell'd throne,
And fame, not yours, reſolve to ſlight,
You print——but little is your own,
For *Pallas* dictates half you write.
Tho' with your borrow'd ſenſe and wit,
Each learned ſhelf in *Britain* ſhine,
Give up but what the goddeſs writ,
Your works would then be few as mine.
Oh! learn from bards more bold and wiſe,
On your own genius to rely,
Who merit fame, and mount the ſkies
On their own wing, no *Pallas* nigh.
Write but one thought without the aid
And guidance of celeſtial pow'rs,
Not prompted by that heav'nly maid,
Your verſe wou'd then be mean like ours.
But with the faireſt light to ſhine,
And with the ſtrongeſt force to move,
In ev'ry period, thought and line,
You feel your want, the great, you prove. T.N.

On viewing the Statue of K. WILLIAM, *newly erected in the* Great hall *of the* BANK. See p. 49.

Inscribed to the Governors and Directors.

SO look'd the hero, leaping to the ſtrand
To ſave from ruin this devoted land.
The ſlaves of *Rome*, in wretched bondage bred,
Like guilty traytors, at his preſence fled;
Confounded, as with envious eyes they view'd
Unravell'd all their impious ſchemes of blood;
While joys too big, too ſtrong to be compreſs'd,
In raptures burſt from ev'ry *Briton's* breaſt.
ORANGE, repeated, fills the nation's voice,
While either ſhore reverberates our joys.
From ſouthern cliffs to *Thule's* utmoſt bound,
ORANGE innumerable tongues reſound.
The fair *Aſtræa* quits her ſad retreat,
And *Juſtice* now regains her awful ſeat.
The *Laws*, diſtorted by tyrannick force,
Again reſume their antient ſacred courſe.
Again *Religion*, dreſs'd in native charms,
Supremely bright, invites us to her arms.
Our *Rights* confirm'd, our *Property* ſecur'd,
And dying *Liberty* to life reſtor'd:
Theſe, all deriv'd from WILLIAM's grand deſign;
Theſe, all entail'd in GEORGE's glorious line.
Look down, great prince! from thy celeſtial throne;
See! heav'n and earth thy gen'rous labours own;
Commerce, thy fav'rite, ſpreading thro' the world,
And *Britiſh* ſails at either pole unfurl'd; [claim,
The grateful BANK thee their lov'd founder
And raiſe this marble tribute to thy name.
Britannia's gen'ius, hov'ring o'er the pyle,
Beholds ſerenely the commercial toil;
Surrounding nations eagerly unload
Their heaps of wealth in this ſecure abode;
Subſtantial gold for paper notes exchange,
Which ſums immenſe in ſcanty lines arrange;
The ſterling, by its native weight forſook,
Crouded by thouſands in a ſlender book.
The bills that here their ſignature receive,
Paſs the wide world, and *Jews* and *Turks* believe,
Truſt *Britiſh* faith, and the extended fame
Of *England's* BANK; ſuch ſanction has its name!
To thee, great WILLIAM, all the glory's due;
Favour'd by thee, the rip'ning project grew;
By men, like thee, wiſe, ſteady, juſt, and good,
Matur'd, at length on ſtrong foundations ſtood;
The merchant's fund, the nation's ready aid,
The ſoul of credit, and the life of trade.
Still ſhall it flouriſh, ſtill attract the tide
Of *Britain's* wealth and the whole world beſide
While GEORGE protects--ſuch worthy rulers guide.

J. M.

CUPID *Deceived.*

MOTHER, quoth *Cupid*, t'other day,
Lend me that golden *ball* to play,
That *apple*, which was *beauty's prize*,
From whence the *Trojan* ills did riſe.
Take it, fond trifler, *Venus* ſaid;
But look, it in its place be laid:
That *apple*, child, I wou'd not give,
To ſee my laſt *Adonis* live;
Or to reſtore old *Priam's* line,
Or call another *Paphos* mine.
Fear not, *Mamma*, 'tis in good hands;
I warr'nt, I follow your commands,
He cried, and toſt it twice in air,
And caught it twice with equal care.
Once more he throws the fatal *ball*,
But tript, and let the *apple* fall;
Falling, it roll'd to *heaven's* door,
And dropt upon the *Britiſh* ſhore.
As *Damon* led his flock to feed,
He found it in a flow'ry mead,
And, reading, what was writ thereon,
This to the faireſt does belong,
To *P--ce* he brought it ſtrait, and ſaid
This too be yours, O charming maid!
Venus, inrag'd to loſe the *Toy*,
Severely chid her wanton boy,
And ſent him down to ſcour the plain,
And ſeek the golden *prize* again.
The *God* deſcends, and hunts about
To find the ſhining trophy out.
In vain, alas! are all his pains;
In vain he asks the *Nymphs* and *Swains*;
They nought had found, they nought had ſeen,
Nor knew they what the boy could mean.
Gueſſing, at laſt, the ſhorteſt way,
Where dwells the *Faireſt Nymph*, I pray,
The *Archer* cry'd: They all agree,
At once; that lovely *P--ce* was ſhe.
To her in haſte the *Urchin* flies:
Reſtore, quoth he, my mother's *prize*.
P--ce wond'ring ſmil'd: *Cupid*, amaz'd,
In ſilence ſtood awhile, and gaz'd;
Till thus——Nay, good *Mamma*, no more,
To me this *Artifice* is poor;
Wou'd you deceive the *God* of *Love*?
I *Venus* only know above?
Diſguiſe yourſelf which way you will,
I knew the *Queen* of *Beauty* ſtill.
P--ce laught——Nay, quoth the peeviſh *elf*,
On your next errand fly yourſelf.

VERSES occaſioned by the *Calves-head Club*, Jan. 30, 1734 5.

STrange times! when noble peers, ſecure from riot,
Can't keep NOLL'S *annual feſtival in quiet:*
Attack'd by mob their generous wine ſet on fire,
With which th' ungrateful rogues piſs'd out their bonfire. [at 'em;
Through ſaſhes broke, dirt, ſtones, and brands thrown
Which, if not Scand--*was* Brand-alum magnatum.
Forc'd to run down to vaults for ſafer quarters,
And in coal-holes their ribbons hide, and garters.
Their circt ſmell quite chang'd (whilſt fear thus urg'd 'em)
As if for pox WARD'S *pill or drop had purg'd 'em.*
They thought (their feaſt in diſmal fray thus ending)
Themſelves to ſhades of death and hell deſcending.
This might have been, had ſtout Clare-market *mobſters,*
With clevers arm'd, out-march'd St James's *lobſters:*
Num ſculls they'd ſplit, to furniſh other revels;
And make a calves head feaſt *for worms and devils.*

DACTYL, in the *Grub.* Jour.

On the Death of ROTHERAM LLOYD, M. D. *Wrexham, Sept. the 2d.*

WHILST pious friends thy silent ashes mourn,
And with their tears embalm thy sacred urn;
Recount the virtues that endear thy name,
And make each breast a temple of thy fame;
Pardon the *Muse*, whom no fond hopes inspire,
No vain ambition prompts to touch the lyre:
Conscious and trembling she attempts the strings,
And in the artless notes of sorrow sings!
Sepulchral honours celebrate the great,
Who live in luxury, and die in state,
While pomp and show their common ashes wait:
Far be such follies from thy hallow'd tomb,
Which boasts intrinsick value in its womb;
As earth's bare surface mocks unwary eyes,
Where the rich ore within its bosom lies.
No more let fools the *foes of art* deride,
As stoln with sceptick unbelieving pride;
In thee RELIGION shew'd her native face,
Not clad in flowers, nor tortur'd with grimace:
From fiery zeal, and cold indifference free,
Such was *Religio Medici* -- in thee.
She taught thy sublimated mind to soar,
And, strong in faith, a better world explore;
Yet, while detain'd a *sojourner on earth*,
Thy heav'n-born soul avow'd her noblest birth,
Not natur'liz'd-- expecting not to stay,
But easy, pleas'd, and chearful on her way.
And when the friendly summons call'd thee hence,
No fond attachments held thee in suspence:
Wanes thy lively hope, thy pious trust
In Heav'n all wise all gracious and all just:
To *him* - the *future life* thy love consign'd,
To *him*---thy *mournful widow*, left behind,
To *him*---thy own departing soul resign'd.
This arm'd thy breast with courage to sustain
The sharpest conflicts of dissolving pain:
Firm and collected, to thy latest breath,
And more than conqu'ror in the pangs of death!
VIRTUE *and* LEARNING both their pow'rs combin'd
To form thy genius and exalt thy mind:
Guiltless of mean ambition, envy, strife,
And ev'ry passion that imbitters life.
Unpractis'd in the modes of specious guile,
Or the cheap friendship of a flatt'ring smile:
Too oft we lov benevolence an art;
In thee 'twas nature, and an honest heart.
Say, which shall most th' impartial muse commend,
The *Husband*, *Father*, *Master*, or the *Friend*?
Or, in what strains thy gen'ral loss bemoan?
Since ev'ry social virtue was thy own.
Thy WIT *and* HUMOUR never gave offence,
For both were only seconds to thy Sense:
This - still advis'd with just discerning skill,
Those - only serv'd like *gilding to the pill*.
O born to bless, and to relieve mankind!
But to the Lame, and eye sight to the blind!
Urg'd by no sordid views, or love of wealth,
And less a friend to physick, than to health:
This--all the weeping poor, thy patients, know;
And mourn thy loss with the sincerest woe.
Accept, DEAR SHADE, our grateful tribute paid,
For years prolong'd thro' thy propitious aid,
Oft' did thy art declining life restore,
Arrest pale death, and check the tyrant's pow'r,
So great the virtues of thy learned quill,
It sav'd almost as fast as he cou'd kill!
'Till arm'd with rage, and greedy of his prize,
We saw thee fall! and-- saw his empire rise!
So some experienc'd General in the field,
Whose fainting squadrons to the victor yield,
Relentless rage, and slaughter to defeat,
Relieve his troops, and cover their retreat,
Boldly exposes his unguarded life,
And falls a victim in the glorious strife!

On the death of Miss LL---D, *of* GW---dd.

WHEN *Saints* *, or *Heroes*, of illustrious name,
Grown old in piety, and ripe in fame,
Ascend to heav'n, and join their native skies,
The happy mansion, where their treasure lies;
Tho' love compels, yet tears mistaken flow,
For thofe who're blest above immortal'd shine.
But when *fair youth*, and *op'ning virtue* fall,
A general blessing, and the hopes of all,
Unbidden tears in streams of sorrow swell,
And ev'ry bosom echo's to the knell:
So the tall elm, or venerable oak
Yields to the storm, - or falls beneath the stroke,
Nor falls unpity'd --- tho' the destin'd boughs
Assum'd new honours, as their master's house;
But the young CROW nurs'd with art and care,
Nipt by inclement skies, or wintry air,
We doubly mourn, our pleasing labour lost,
And our fond hopes of future blessings crost!
Who shall assuage a *tender mother's grief*,
What thoughts inspire, what words convey relief?
Who can describe her dear FLORELIA's charms:
Or who restore her to her longing arms!
All seems alike impossible, and vain,
And even remedies increase her pain,
As the weak stomach wholesome meats displease,
Not nourish life,——but nourish the disease.
If LOVE, OBEDIENCE, every BLOOMING GRACE,
A PREGNANT WIT, a SWEET ENGAGING FACE,
A MIND, where EACH ENDEARING VIRTUE REIGN'D,
A FRANK GOOD HUMOUR, which all hearts obtain'd
Can justify her tears; her tears are just,
For such FLORELIA was, whom she has lost!
Yet, oft' our fond affections want control,
And heav'n grows jealous of the wand'ring soul,
Then, wife and good, the object he removes,
Which seems o'ervalu'd, and an idol proves.

* *Her Sir reluctantly dy'd much about the same time.*

To nature much,--but more to *heav'n* we owe,
This asks the tears, which *that* allows to flow;
But yet allows, in such degree, and kind,
As speaks the soul submissive and resign'd.
In mercy--not in wrath--*his* rod descends,
To warn his foes, or to refine his friends,
Happy! if all his kind paternal arts
Reclaim our wand'rings, and confirm our hearts.
'Tis true, affliction wears an angry face,
Staggers our faith, and tries our utmost grace.
Like froward children, impotent, and sour,
We tax *heav'n*'s goodness, and upbraid his pow'r:
Summon eternal wisdom to our bar,
And dare dispute his providential care!
"*O blind to truth, and God's* all righteous sway!
Presumptuous dust! expostulating clay!
Wait but with patience 'till the clouds remove,
And the dark scene shall brighten into love.
What works--what wonders shal we then behold,
When the great schemes of providence unfold!
What heights, and depths, shal open to the view,
For ever pleasing, and for ever new!
Then shall FLORELIA's pitying mourners know,
(Perhaps FLORELIA's self shall tell 'em too,)
How kind the messenger, that call'd her hence,
From ills to them unknown--to joys too great for sense!

EPIGRAM *on the* Hollanders *fearing lest the Princess of* Orange *should lie in here.*

NIL refert, ubi nascatur Nassovius *infans;*
Si Batavus, vel si forte Britannus erit:
Gallica Romano genuit nam nascitur heros;
Et patriam totus mundus habere potest.

In English.

Where, most illustrious ANNA *fears,*
If Belgia or Britannia first,
Shall claim this glorious day;
Be not, dear mistress, so concern'd,
Nor thus fainthearted fear:
For whether NASSAU's *to be born,*
In this imperial sphere.
Heroes, like orbs of light, are giv'n,
To bless the human race;
And in no matter clime they rise,
The world's their native place.

The above from the Grub. Jour. *and sign'd* U. C.

A SHORTER TRANSLATION *offers to us.*

Whether a Hollander or in Britain's *court*
A Nassovian *born, it is of no import;*
Heroes are given to bless all human race,
Whate'er's the clime, the world's their native place.

A REPLY to the Author of the *Answer to the* HULL Sheet. See p. 47.

WHether, cr'en, Sir, Owls *can see*
In Day-time as Bats, or the
Whether your Whig or TORY *lays*
Above his prayers, or his praise;
Whether the towns of Hull
Give dailier dues, or honey'd
Whether a Jesuit
Is counted
Impertinence —— —— *and*
More }
More —— *and*

We assure the Publick, that the Panegyric *on Miss* J—n R—rs, *and that on Miss* T——ng, *came from different Hands; we hope this will satisfy Mr* Downright *instead of inserting his Satire on the Author of the latter, which if published might provably cause a Lampoon we should have little Inclination to insert. Our other Correspondents shall be oblig'd the first Opportunity.*

* *An* EPISTLE *from the* Fenns *in* Lincolnshire.

HAppy are you who breathe the hilly air,
And drink of rapid streams, as christal clear:
While wretched we the baneful influence mourn
Of cold Aquarius, and his weeping urn.
Eternal mists their dropping course distil,
And drizzling vapours all the ditches fill;
The swampy land's a bog, the fens are seas,
And too much moisture is the grand disease.
Here ev'ry eye, with brackish rheum o'erflows;
And a fresh drop still hangs at ev'ry nose.
Here the wind rules with uncontested right,
The wanton gods at pleasure take their flight:
No blooming hedge, no tree, or spreading bough,
Obstructs their course, but unconfin'd they blow.
With dewy wings, they sweep the wat'ry meads,
And proudly trample on the bending reeds.
Both north and southern blasts the region feels,
One sinks us deep in floods, and one congeals,
Mòted around, the water is our fence,
None comes from us, and none can go from hence;
Sure this is nature's jail, for —— design'd,
Whoever lives with us, must live confin'd.
Nay, 'tis in vain to wish for sunning days,
Altho' the god of light condense his rays,
And try his pow'r: We must in water lie,
All still is sea, the fens will ne'er be dry:
But should a milder day invite abroad,
To go through mire, and wallow in the mud,
Some envious ditch, will quickly thwart the road,
And then a small round twig is all our hopes,
We pass not bridges, but we dance on ropes.
No joyous birds here stretch their tuneful throats,
And pierce the yielding air, with thrilling notes,
But the hoarse Sea-pies, with their odious cry,
Fly o'er the fens, to tell what storms are nigh:
The curs'd night raven, and the whooping owl,
Disturb our rest, and scare the guilty soul.
Agues and coughs, with us as constant reign,
As itch in *Scotland*, or the flux in *Spain*.
Our choicest drink (and that's the greatest curse)
Is but bad water, made by brewing worse.
Snakes here innumerous, o'er our mud banks roam,
Man's greatest foe, tho' this his fittest home.
And yet, if dust be doom'd the serpent's meat,
'Tis wond'rous strange if here they ever eat.
Water and earth is all that we can boast,
The air in mists, and dewy streams is lost:
We live in fogs, and in this moorish stink,
When we are thought to breathe, we'er fore'd to drink.
'Tis said, at last, the world in flames must die,
And thus inter'd in its own ruin lie:
This wat'ry part, shall then remain entire,
And be exempted from the common fire.

* taken fm Draper's Poem on Brent

The Monthly Intelligencer.

FEBRUARY, 1735.

Friday. Jan. 30.

SOME young Noblemen and Gentlemen met at a Houſe in *Suffolk-ſtreet*, called themſelves the *Calves Head Club*, dreſs'd up a Calf's Head in a Napkin, A ne Huzzas threw it into a Bonfire, and dipt Napkins in their red Wine, and wav'd them out at Window. The Mob had ſtrong Beer given them, and for a Time hallood as well as the beſt; but taking Diſguſt at ſome Healths propos'd, grew ſo outragious, that they B broke all the Windows, and forc'd themſelves into the Houſe, but the Guards being ſent for, prevented further Miſchief.

[See Epigram taken from *Gradſtreet Journal*, p. 102. which mentions Ribbons and Garters, but none to diſtinguiſh any Order were there.]

Friday. 7.

A Court Martial was held on Board Ship *Princeſs Caroline* at *Portſmouth*, on two Perſons, viz. one the Maſter at Arms of the *Lancaſter*, for Treaſonable Expreſſions, who was acquitted. The other a Sailor for robbing his Friend who had treated him very handſomely, and being D convicted, was ſentenced to receive 3 ſeveral Days, 5 Laſhes with a Cat-of-nine-tails at the Side of each Ship in Commiſſion at *Spithead* and in the Harbour, which were upwards of 30 Sail, and then to be brought aſhore, with a Halter about his Neck, and diſmiſs'd the Service. E

Wednesday 12.

A Court of Common Council was held at *Guildhall*, when the ſeveral Committees for the *Iriſh* Society, City Lands, and Sewers were choſen for the Year enſuing.

Thurſday 13.

A Petition was preſented to the Houſe F of Lords, complaining of an undue Election of the 16 Peers for *Scotland*. But it being objected that the Petition was too general, the Houſe order'd the Petitioners to declare in Writing whether they meant to controvert the Election or Return, or any, or which of them, or to proceed by way of Complaint of the undue Methods. Accordingly the Lord Chancellor wrote Letters to the Lords Petitioners, to which the D. of *Hamilton*, and Earl of *Stair*, brought an Anſwer, ſigned by all the Petitioners, to this Effect. "That they did not, nor do intend to controvert the Election or Return of the 16 Peers, or any of them, but that they intended to lay before the Houſe the Evidence of ſuch Facts and undue Methods mentioned in general in the Petition, as appeared to them to be dangerous to the Conſtitution, &c.

Friday 14.

Was the Feaſt of the Corporation for the Relief of poor Widows, &c. of Clergymen, on which occaſion 967 *l.* was collected, to place out Children Apprentices.—K. *Charles* II. eſtabliſh'd this Corporation in 1678. it has ſince been endow'd (moſtly by Clergymen or their Sons) with a yearly Revenue of 3000 *l.* This enables them to allow 10 *l. per Annum* to 300 Widows and their Families; but there are upwards of 900 Widows who yearly apply for this Charity, which is about one in 13, the Clergymen in *England* being computed at 12,000, and 2000 Livings at 10 *l* a Year.

The Convocation preſented an Addreſs to his Majeſty. See p. 90.

Friday 21.

A Seſſions of Admiralty was held at the *Old Bailey*, when *Thomas Williams* was arraign'd on 2 Indictments, viz. For being concern'd in running away with the Ship *Buxton Snow*, late Captain *Beard*, bound from *Briſtol* to the Iſland of *Malemba Angola* in *Africa*, and ſelling the Ship; and alſo for Murder of the ſaid Captain *Beard*, by cutting his Throat with an Axe; and was found guilty of Pyracy, therefore was not tried for the Murder.

Captain *John Penketheman* appeared to take his Trial for the Murther of one of his Sailors; but the Grand Jury found the Bill *Ignoramus*, and declar'd it a malicious Proſecution.

Was held a ſpecial Board of Admiralty, when their Lordſhips order'd into Commiſſion the *Royal Sovereign*, and *London*, firſt Rates, and the *Northumberland*, a third Rate. Likewiſe a conſiderable Number of Impreſs Tickets alſo, an Addition of 50 extraordinary Workmen to be employ'd in *Portſmouth* Yard, above the uſual Complement.

Sunday, 23.

About 11 o'Clock, the Peace Officers going their Rounds to the Publick Houſes, to prevent diſorderly Smoaking and Tippling in time of Divine Service, diſcover'd a private Maſs-Houſe, at a little Alehouſe the back of *Shoreditch*, where near an hundred People were got together in a Garret, moſt of them miſerably poor and ragged, and upon Examination appear'd to be *Iriſh*; ſome few were well dreſs'd: Several Maſs-Books were found with them. The Prieſt made his Eſcape out of a back Door, leaving the reſt to ſhift for themſelves; for themſelves; whereupon ſome got out of a Trap-Door, and others, after giving an Account of their Names and Places of Abode, were let quietly depart. Notwithſtanding a great many met in the Evening, at the ſame Place, declaring that Maſs ſhould be ſaid there,

Friday, 28.

A great Number of Robberies have been committed this Month in the new Way, by Gangs of Rogues ruſhing into Houſes, binding and abuſing the People, and robbing them; particularly, the Houſe of Mr *Berry* a Farmer near *Graveſend*, by 5 Men, of 16*l.* &c. Mr *Savage* of *Brockley* in *Kent*, was robbed in the like Manner by 5 Perſons mask'd; and ſome others in *Kent*. The Houſes of Mrs *St John*, at *Chinkford*, the Widow *Skelley*, at *Loughton*, Mr *Split*, at *Woodford*, Mr *Eldridge*, at *Walthamſtow*, and the Rev. Mr *Dyde*, at *Parndon*, all in *Eſſex*, have been forced and robbed; 14 Perſons armed entered the Houſe of Farmer *Francis*, near *St Mary le bone*, and carried off Goods to the Value of 200*l.* Farmer *Lawrence*'s at *Edgware*, in *Middleſex*, was robb'd in this Manner, and his Maid raviſh'd; but ſeveral of the Villains being taken, the Country is in leſs fear.

His Majeſty's Ship the *Britannia*, with 20 Sail of Men of War at *Portſmouth* and *Chatham*, under the Command of Sir *John Norris*, are ordered to be ſheathed with the utmoſt Expedition, in order to ſail for the *Mediterranean* in the Spring.

An Augmentation of 7000 Men will be made to the Land-Forces, and 10,000 for the Sea Service.

No new Regiments are to be raiſed, but the additional Forces are to be Foot, and to conſiſt of the eight Regiments lately brought over from *Ireland*, and 10 Men to be added to every Company in the 3 Regiments of Foot-Guards, and 11 Regiments of Foot already ſubſiſting.

A moſt curious Statue of his preſent Majeſty, by the famous Mr *Rysbrack*, carved out of a Block of white Marble that weighed eleven Tons, and was formerly taken from the *French* by Sir *George Rooke*, was ſet up in the great Parade of the Royal Hoſpital at *Greenwich*, at the Expence of Sir *John Jennings* the Governor; on the Pedeſtal of which are the following Inſcriptions:

On the Eaſt Side.

——Hic Requies Senectæ, Hic Modus Laſſo Maris & Viarum Militiæq;

On the Weſt Side.

Hic ames dici Pater atq; Princeps.

On the North Side.

——Imperium Pelagi Feſſos tuto placidiſſima Portu Accipit.

On the South Side.

Principi Potentiſſimo
GEORGIO II.
Britanniarum Regi; Cujus Auſpiciis & Patrocinio Auguſtiſſimum hoc Hoſpicium Ad ſublevandos Militantium in Claſſe e meritorum Labores, a Regiis ipſius Anticeſtoribus Fundatum Auctius Indies & Splendidius Exurgit, JOHANNES JENNINGS, Eques, Ejuſdem Hoſpitij Præfectus Iconem hanc pro Debita ſua Erga Principem Reverentia Et Patriam Charitate Poſuit, Anno Domini MDCCXXXV.

A Gentleman at *Dalkeith* in *Scotland* has invented a Machine for threſhing Grain, which in a Minute gives 1320 Strokes, as many as 33 Men threſhing briskly. But as Men reſt ſometimes, and this Machine never ſtops, it will give more Strokes in a Day than 40 Men, by common Supples, and with as much Strength. It does not take more Room than two Men threſhing, but gets 6 *per Cent.* or one Peck more in a Bolt out of the Straw than the common Way. It goes while a Water Mill is grinding, but may be turned by Wind or Horſe. The Inventor has a Patent, and can make them of ſmaller Sizes to do the Work of 8 or 10 Men.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 1. THE Lady of the E. of *Albemarle*—of a Daughter.

7. The Wife of *Edward Warren*, Eſq; Siſter of the E. of *Cholmondely*——of a Son.

22. The Dutcheſs of *Richmond*,—of a Son, ſtiled E. of *March*.

27. Counteſs of *Aberavon*, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 3. MR *John Leſſingham*, of *Clapham*, to Miſs *Nanny Collet*, of *Kenſington*, with 5000 l. Fortune.

4 Mr *Thomas Jefferies*, Hair-Merchant, married to Miſs *Godfrey*, a Fortune of 6000 l.

John Barker, Eſq; ---to Miſs *Towers*, a Fortune of 9000 l.

5. *George Weſtby*, Eſq;---to Mrs *How*, a Fortune of 20,000 l.

6. *James Lee*, Eſq; of *Hanham*, *Glouceſterſhire*---to Miſs *Leak*, with a Fortune of 16,000 l.

14. *Rogers Holland*, Eſq; Member for *Chippenham*----to Mrs *Martin*, Widow, with 20,000 l. Fortune.

John Ilbert, of *Bowringleigh*, Eſq;---to Miſs *Bridget*, 3d Daughter of Sir *Wm Courtenay*.

17. The Rev. *Nathaniel Lancaſter*, L. L. D. of *Cheſter*--- to the Relict of Capt. *Broome*, with a Fortune of 20,000 l.

23. *Jacob Hodſon*, of *Chiſwick*, Eſq; to Miſs *Sutton*, a Relation of Sir *Robert*, a Fortune of 14,000 l.

24. Dr *Iſham*---to the eldeſt Daughter of *Edward Wood*, Eſq; worth 3000 l. Fortune.

25. *Philip Lloyd*, Eſq; --- to Miſs *Jane Fitzgerald*, an Heireſs of 20,000 l.

27. *Wm Mathiſo*, Eſq;---to Mrs *Villa Real*, Widow, Daughter to Mr *Da Coſta*, a rich Jew Merchant of this City, with a Fortune of 35,000 l.

DEATHS.

Feb. 1. DR *Weſtead*, in *Taviſtock-ſtreet*,
John Dove, Eſq; a *Hamburgh* Merchant.

John Jelliffe, Eſq; at *Northampton*.

Peter Day, Eſq; an Alderman at *Briſtol*.

3. Capt. *Spriggs*, of the Board of Ordnance, at *Woolwich*.

Thomas Winter, Eſq; formerly an *Eaſt-India* Director.

George Peyl, Eſq; at *Acton*.

Lieut. Col. *Scot*, at *Bath*.

Tho. Elles, Eſq; aged 92, Groom of the Bed-Chamber, and Oculiſt to K. *James* II.

4. The Rev. Mr *Hugh Shorthoſe*, Chaplain to the D. of *Chandos*, and Lecturer of *Chelſea*.

Mary Dennis, Penſioner in St *George's* Workhouſe, aged 106.

5. The Rev. Mr *Cannon*, Fellow of *Jeſus College*, *Cambridge*.

John Towers, Eſq; one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice in *Scotland*.

6. *Thornton Ware*, Eſq; in St *James's Square*.

The Rev. Mr *Elliotſon*, Fellow of *Bennet-College*, *Cambridge*.

Mr *Benjamin Wyatt*, Apothecary, remarkable for his Charities to the Poor, to whom he not only gave his Medicines and Advice, but Money according to the Caſe.

7. *Charlotte*, Wife of the Ld *Delawar*, Daughter of the E. of *Clancarty* of *Ireland*; leaving Iſſue one Son and two Daughters.

The Relict of Dr *Tongue*, at *Newcaſtle*, Siſter to *Dixie Windſor*, Eſq;

William Jordan, Eſq; at *Bath*.

---- *Campbell*, Eſq; Receiver General of the Cuſtoms in *Scotland*.

9. Capt. *Ferguſon*, Eſq; at *Whiteball*.

Mr *Robert Clements*, one of the chief Clerks of the Prerogative Office, *Doctor's-Commons*.

Samuel Burridge, Eſq; at *Tiverton*.

The Rev. Mr *Rutter*, of *Slateburn*, *Yorkſh.*

10. The Lady *Mary Finch*, Daughter of *Heneage Finch*, E. of *Nottingham*, Ld Chancellor in the Reign of K. *Charles* II. and Aunt to the E. of *Winchelſea* and *Nottingham*; ſhe was unmarried.

Mrs *Sarah Ellys*, a Maiden, Daughter of Sir *William Ellys*, Bar.

Mr *Adam Maſon*, worth 30,000 l. formerly a Warder in the Tower, but diſcharged with two others in 1716, on the Eſcape of the E. of *Nithſdale* the Night before he was to have been beheaded.

William Jackſon, Eſq; in the Commiſſion of the Peace for *Middleſex*.

11. Mr *Thomas Thornhill*, Meſſenger of the Chamber to the Lords of the Treaſury.

12. Mr *Cobham*, a Nonjuring Clergyman, in *Southwark*.

Dr *Lee*, a noted Phyſician at *Coventry*.

13. The Lady *Anne*, Relict of Sir *Francis Jernegan*, Bar. with whom ſhe liv'd married near 60 Years. She was a *Roman Catholick*, and 2d Daughter of Sir *George Blount*, of *Sedington*, *Worceſterſhire*, Bar. Mother of Sir *John Jernegan*, Bart. *George Jernegan*, Eſq; Dr *Jernegan*, Mr *Henry Jernegan*, Banker in *Covent-Garden*, two other Sons and two Daughters, and Aunt to the Junior Dutcheſs of *Norfolk*, Lady *Clifford* of *Chudleigh*, and to the preſent Sir *Edw. Blount*, Bart.

Kinard de la Bere, Eſq; of an ancient Family at *Southam* in *Glouceſterſhire*, which he repreſented in the 6th Parliament of *Gr. Br.*

14. Capt. *Joſeph Stanley*, 45 Years in the *Weſt-India* Service, aged 102.

John Bloodworth, Eſq; in *Bloomsbury*.

John Morice, Eſq; of *Newman-hall*, *Eſſex*.

17. The Lady Dowager *Torrington*, Relict and third Wife of *Thomas Newport* of *Brigſtock-Park* in *Northamptonſhire*, created E. of *Torrington*, *June* 25, 1716, and Daughter of *Francis Pierpont*, of *Nottingham*, Eſq;

William Bagnall, of *Roehampton*, Eſq; worth 150,000 l. which is to be divided between his three Nieces.

Jacob Tomlinſon, Eſq; at *Staines*, worth 30,000 l.

22. The Lady of Sir *John Guiſe*, of *Glouceſterſhire*, Bart. Daughter and Coheir to Sir *Francis Ruſſel*, of *Worceſterſhire*, Bart.

28. Col.

28. Col. *John Grey*, at *Basingstoke*.

Omitted in *January*.

Jan. 29. *George Granville*, Ld *Lansdowne*, and leaving no Issue, the Title is extinct. His Lady died a few Days before.

Pension Lamb, Esq; in *Lincoln's-Inn*, an eminent Conveyancer.

Sir *Charles Kemeys*, in *Glamorganshire*, of which he was Representative in three Parliaments; dying a Batchelor the Title is extinct; and the Estate goes to his Nephew, Sir *Charles Tynte*, of *Somersetshire*, Bart.

PROMOTIONS.

THE E. of *Waldegrave*, made Vice-Admiral of the County of *Essex*.

Ralph Waller, Esq; : : Store-keeper at *Berwick*.

Ld *Weymouth* chosen Grand Master of the Society of Free-Masons.

Countess of *Tankerville* made Mistress of the Robes to the Queen.

D. of *Portland* : : Lord of the Bedchamber.

Mr *Phillip Quellin* : : Searcher and Waiter at *Carnarvon*.

—— *Butler*, Esq; appointed Groom Porter to his Majesty, a Place worth 400 l. *per Ann.*

Mr *Braxton* and Mr *Gregory* : : Clerks in the Cashier's Office in the Bank.

E. of *Essex*.

E. of *Waldegrave*, and

Stephen Poyntz, Esq; made Privy-Counsellors.

Cap. *Stapleton*, made Captain of the *Sheerness*.

Capt. *Robert Trevor* : : Capt. of the *Newark*.

E. of *Glencairn* : : Governor of *Dumbarton Castle, Scotland*.

Sir *Joseph Jekyl*, Master of the Rolls, chosen President of the Infirmary in *Westminster*, in the Room of the late Bp of *Winchester*.

Mr *Arthur Pollard*, made Secretary to the Speaker of the H. of Commons, a Place worth 300 l. *per Ann.*

Lieut. *Wightman*, appointed Capt. Lieut. and Cornet *Merriden* : : Lieut. in *Pembroke's* Horse.

Capt. Lieut. *Timpeson* : : Capt. in *Murray's* Regiment.

George Read, Esq; : : Cornet in *Evans's* Regiment.

Mr *Lemyng Richardson*, : : Lieut. in *Wade's* Troop.

Cornet *Jefferies* : : Lieut. in his Room.

Quarter-Master *Ashby* : : Cornet.

Thomas Butler, Esq; Son to the Ld *Lanesborough* : : Capt. Lieut. in *Wentworth's* Reg.

Ecclesiastical Preferments, *conferred on the following Reverend Gentlemen.*

MR *Tyms*, presented to the Living of *Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire*.

John Madden, D. D. made Dean of *Kilmore* in *Ireland*.

Mr *Waters*, Rector of *Limynge, Canterbury*.

Mr *John Waller*---of *Woleston. Bucks*.

Mr *Tate*—of *Slateburn, Yorkshire*.

Mr *John Bland*,---of *Withcall, Lincolnshire*.

Mr *Tho. Pigg* made Rector of *Bodney, Norf.*

Mr *Gamston*, : : Vicar of *Broadwell, Bucks*.

Dr *Newcome*, chosen Master of St *John's* College, *Cambridge*; and

Mr *Francis Aylmer*——Lady *Margaret's* Professor in his room.

Dr *Randle*, appointed Bp of *Derry* in *Ireland*, quits all his Preferments in *England*, except the Mastership of the Hospital at *Durham*.

Samuel Knight, D. D. : : Archdeacon of *Berks*, in the Diocese of *Salisbury*.

Mr *Henry Jodrell*, B L. to hold the Rectory of *Fekenham, Middlesex*, and that of *Hascomb, Surry*.

Dr *Lisle*, chosen Prolocutor of the Convocation in the Room of Dr *Waterland* who resigned.

Mr *Plumbe*, to hold the Rectory of *Mobberley, Cheshire*, with that of *Aughtons* in *Lancashire*.

Mr *Bennet*, appointed Chaplain of his Majesty's Ship *Litchfield*.

Alterations in the List of Parliament.

Places	Members elected	in room of dead
Agmondesham	*Tho. Gore*	*Tho. Lutwyche*
Alborough, York.	John Jewkes	Wm Jessop
Norwich	Tho. Vere	Waller Bacon
Kent	Sir *Chris. Powel*	Lord *Vane*
Queenboro.	Ld Arch. Hamilton	Sr G. Saunders
Stockbridge	*John Berkeley*	*John Montagu* in room of *sworn'd*
Old Sarum	Tho. Lyttelton	Tho. Pitt
Bewdly	*Col.* Bowles	Wm Bowles
Ashburton	Tho Bladen	Sr Wm Yonge
Bedfordshire	Sr Rog. Burgoyne	*J. Spencer*
Warwick	Tho. Archer, Hen. Archer	Sir *Wm Keyt*, *Wm Bromley* in the room of not duly elect.
East Low	Sam. Holden	Edw. Trelawney, a
West Low	Tho. Walker	*Commis. of Customs.*

BANKRUPTS.

John Arkoll, Jun. of Stone, Staff. Chapman.
John Comings, of London, Cole-merchant.
Wm Haynes, of Fleetst. Lond. Ironmonger.
Tho. Prentice, of Southwark, Tanner.
Cha. Rogers, of Well-close Square, Mid. Mer.
John Fowler, of St Saviour, South. Founder.
Jona. Bostock, of Chester, Grocer.
Jos. Oxnard, of Kingston upon Hull, Glover.
Jo. Birkett, of Wood, Lancash. Chapman.
Rich. Cartwright, of Wolverhampton Mercer.
John Wms, of Kidderminster, Worc. Butcher.
Jno Varley, of Barnoldsic York. Woolcomber.
Jerrard Halsell, of Liverpool, Linnen-draper.
Aaron Herne, of Botteſdale, Suffolk. Malster.
Jno Parker, of Ravenglass, Cumb. Ship-Carp.
Samuel James, of Manchester, Lan. Malster.
John Peele, of poor Jury Lane, Lond. Merc.
Benj. Towell, of Holbourn, Grocer.
Rob. Davis, of Bridgwater Square, Carp.
Jno Rowbotham, of Levelsholm Lanc. Chap.

FROM *Corſica*, that the *Malcontents* had beaten the *Genoeſe* Troops, and ſhut up all their Forces in *Baſtia*, which they were preparing to beſiege; and, intending to erect themſelves into an independant State, have agreed on a Plan of Government to the Effect following, viz. That the Kingdom chuſeth for her Protectreſs the *Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary*, whoſe Image ſhall be depicted on the Arms of the Kingdom; That the very Name of the *Genoeſe* be aboliſhed, and their Laws and Statutes burnt; the Eſtates and Fiefs of the *Genoeſe* confiſcated; that the Generals of the Kingdom, already elected, viz. *Andrea Ciecaldi*, *Jacinto Paoli*, and *Don Louis Giaferi*, be acknowledg'd Primates of the Kingdom, with the Title of *Royal Highneſs*; that a General Dyet be convok'd, to which every Town and Village ſend a Deputy, to the Number of 12, the Dyet to be ſtiled *moſt Serene*, and the Deputies have the Title of *Excellency*; that a Sovereign Junto be appointed, compoſed of ſix Members, with the Title of Excellency, and be changed every 3 Months by the General Dyet; that a Council of War be eſtabliſhed, to conſiſt of 4 Members, whoſe Reſolutions not to be in Force, except unanimous, and approved by the Junto; that 3 other Councils be eſtabliſhed for regulating the Price of Proviſions, to take Care of the Highways, and what concerns the Coin. Several other Offices are erected, and Orders made for eſtabliſhing their new Government.

From *Berlin*, That a Miſunderſtanding had happened between that Court and K. *Auguſtus* on the following Occaſion: a Party of *Saxon* Troops in *Poland* wanting Proviſions ſtept into a Bayliewick in *Lithuania*, belonging to *Pruſſia*, and help'd themſelves. Upon which his *Pruſſian* Majeſty ſent a Complaint to *Warſaw*, adding, that if K. *Auguſtus* did not give him immediate Satisfaction, he would take it. King *Auguſtus* return'd an Excuſe for the Accident, and promiſed Reparation; but would make no Reply to the Menaces, till he had conſulted his Allies. And accordingly diſpatch'd Expreſſes to *Petersburg*, *Vienna*, &c.

From *Warſaw*, That not many of the *Stanſlaſſis* are gone over to the *Saxon* Party, the Report that they were having been raiſed only to gain Time, ſince Count *Tarlo*, the Palatine *Lubelski*, and the *Caſtellan* of *Czerski*, who command each a Body of Troops of 8 or 12,000 Men, have taken a ſolemn and terrible Oath, never to abandon K. *Stanſlaus*, but rather to die with their Swords in their Hands in Defence of his Intereſt. They have ſince been joined by Major-General *Steinflecht*, as well as by ſeveral *Swediſh* and *French* Officers in the Service of that Prince. The Queen of K. *Auguſtus* is brought to Bed of a Princeſs.

From *Lisbon*, That the Princeſs of *Braſil* was brought to Bed of a Daughter, ſtiled Princeſs of *Aſturia*, and named *Maria*.

From *Vienna*, That the *Turks* were making Preparations in *Boſnia*, and had committed ſome Diſorders in the Territories of the Emperor: However, the States of *Hungary*, and the bordering Provinces, offer'd to raiſe 100,000 Militia for their Defence, beſides the Forces is full engaged in the War with the *Perſians*.——That his Imperial Majeſty had ſeen the King of *Great-Britain*'s Speech to his Parliament, but did not ſeem quite ſo well pleaſed with it, as if he had made a deciſive Declaration in his Favour. 'Tis certain, that the Imperial Generals have received Inſtructions to puſh the War with all poſſible Vigour, as ſoon as the Campaign opens, and to act offenſively againſt the Allies in *Italy*.

From the *Hague*, *Feb.* 17. The reſpective Ambaſſadors and Miniſters of the *Emperor*, *France*, *Great Britain*, *Pruſſia*, *Spain*, *and Sardinia* were in Conference with the Deputies of the States General, on the Project of Pacification, then ſolemnly communicated to them by the Mediators. The Plan is ſaid to be as follows; "That *Stanſlaus* ſhall be acknowledged lawfully and rightfully elected King of *Poland*, but ſhall reſign the Crown in Favour of King *Auguſtus*. 2. *Don Carlos* ſhall keep *Naples* and *Sicily*, the Emperor to have for an Equivalent, *Parma*, *Placentia*, *Tuſcany*, and one Moiety of the *Milaneſe*, the other Moiety to be yielded to the King of *Sardinia*. 3. *France* ſhall reſtore to the Empire all the conquer'd Places. 4. All the Powers in Europe ſhall guarantee to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, the Execution of the Pragmatick Sanction"—The States have renewed their Neutrality with *France* for another Year.

From *Rome*, That the Princeſs *Sobieski* died there lately, and was carried to her Interment with all the Solemnity formerly paid to *Chriſtina* Queen of *Sweden*; her Death was lamented by all, particularly the Pope, who requeſted he might have her Heart to keep in an Urn of Gold.

Towards the End of the Month.

Courſe of Exchange.

Amſterdam	35 11
Ditto at Sight	35 9
Hamburgh	35 3 a 4
Rotterdam	36
Antwerp	36 2a1
Madrid	40 ⅛
Bilboa	40 ⅛
Cadiz	40 ⅛
Venice	53 ½
Leghorn	52 ¼ a ½
Genoa	54 ¼ a 4
Paris	31 ¼
Oporto	5s. 4d ¼ a ⅜
Lisbon	5s. 6d
Dublin	12

STOCKS.

Bank	140 ½
India	147 ½
S. Sea	82 ¼
——Annu.	106 ½
——New	105 a ½
3 p. C. *red.*	92 ¼
Ditto	1731 92 ¼
Mil. Bank	109
Equivalent	105
African	19
York Build.	4
Royal Aſſ.	96
Lon. ditto	12 ½
Bank Cir.	6*l.* 5*s.*

Monthly BILL *of Mortality, from Jan* 29, *to Feb.* 25.

Chriſtned	Males 729	Females 691	1020
Buried	Males 1030	Females 1024	2054

Died under	2 Years old	——	793
Between	2 and 5	——	172
Between	5 and 10	——	75
Between	10 and 20	——	60
Between	20 and 30	——	139
Between	30 and 40	——	191
Between	40 and 50	——	196
Between	50 and 60	——	135
Between	60 and 70	——	124
Between	70 and 80	——	89
Between	80 and 90	——	69
Between	90 and 100	——	10
	106	——	1
			2054

Price of Grain at *Bear-Key*, *per* Qr.

Wheat	26*s.* to 30 *s.* 0*d.*	P. Malt	18*s.* to 23*s.*
Rye	18*s.* to 21 *s.* 0*d*	B. Malt	16*s.* to 22*s.*
Barley	15*s.* to 18*s.* 0*d*	Tares	18*s.* to 23*s.*0*d*
Oats	09*s.* to 14*s.* 6*d.*	H. Peaſe	16*s.* to 18*s.*
Beans	20*s.* to 22*s.*	H. Beans	16*s.* to 20*s.*

Buried.		Weekly Burials	
Within the walls,	196	*Feb.* 4 . .	485
Without the walls,	518	11 . .	513
In Mid and Surry,	827	18 . .	501
City and Sub of Weſt	513	25 . .	555
	2054		2054

Prices of Goods, *&c.* in *London.* Hay 3 *l.* 2 Load.

Coals in the Pool 25*s.* to 26*s.*
Old Hops per H. 3*l.* 10*s* a 0*l.*
New Hops 4*l.* 10*s* to 5*l.*
Rape Seed 10*l.* to 11*l.* 00*s.*
Lean the Fodder 19 *Hun.* 1 *half on board,* 14*l.* a 14*l.* 10*s.*
Tin in Blocks 3*l.* 14*s*
Ditto in Bars 3*l.* 16*s. exclusive of* 3*s. per Hun. Duty.*
Copper Eng. beſt 5*l.* 5*s. per C.*
Ditto red. 14*l.* 15*s. per C.*
Ditto Barbary 85*l.* to 95*l.*
Iron of Bilboa 15*l.* 05*s. per Ton*
Dit. of Sweden 16*l.* 10*s. per Ton*
Tallow 28*s. per C.* a 30*s.*
Country Tallow 1*l.* 07*s.* 6*d.*
Cochineal 18*s.* 0*d. per lb.*

Grocery Wares.

Raiſins of the Sun 30*s.* 0*d.* *per C.*
Ditto Malaga 18
Ditto Smirna new none
Ditto Alicant, 18*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto Lipra new none
Ditto Belvedera 21*s.*
Currants 45*s.*
Ditto new 48*s.*
Prunes French new 23*s.*
Sugar Pound. beſt 56*s. per C.*
Ditto ſecond ſort 45*s. per C.*
Loaf Sugar double refine 9*d. Farthing per. lb.*
Ditto ſingle refin. 60*s.* to 70*s. per C.*
Cinamon 7*s.* 9*d. per lb.*
Cloves 9*s.* 1*d.*
Mace 15*s.* 6*d. per lb.*
Nutmegs 8*s.* 6*d. per lb.*
Sugar Candy white 12*d.* to 17*d.*
Ditto brown 6*d. Half penny per lb.*
Pepper for Home conſ. 14*d.*
Ditto for exportation 10*d.*
Tea Bohea fine 10*s.* to 12*s. per lb.*
Ditto ordinary 10*s. per lb.*
Ditto Congo 10*s.* to 14*s. per lb.*
ditto Pekoe 14*s. per lb.*
ditto Green fine 10*s.* to 13*s. per lb.*
ditto Imperial 12*s. per lb.*
ditto Hyſon 35*s.*

Drugs *by the lb.*

Balſam Peru 16*s.*
Cardamums 3*s.* 4*d.*
Camphire refin'd 17*s.*
Crabs Eyes 22*d.*
Jallop 3*s.* 9*d.*
Manna 1*s.* 6*d* a 3*s.* 6*d.*
Maſtick white 4*s.* 6*d.*
Opium 11*s.* 0*d.*
Quickſilver 4*s.* 6*d.*
Rhubarb fine 20*s.* a 22*s.*
Sarſaparilla 3*s.* 6*d.*
Saffron Eng. 26*s.* 00*d.*
Wormſeeds 4*s.* 6*d.*
Balſam Capivi 2*s.* 10*d.*
Balſam of Gilliad 18*s.* 00*d.*
Hipocacuana 6*s.* 0*d.*
Ambergreaſe per oz. 14*s.*

Wine, Brandy, and Rum.

Oporto red, per Tun 25*l.* a 26*l.*
ditto white none
Lisbon red 35*l.* a 40*l.*
ditto white, 26*l.* a 28*l.*
Sherry 26*l.*
Canary new 25 a 28*l.*
ditto old 32 a 34*l.*
Florence 3*l.*
French red 30*l.* a 40*l.*
ditto white 20*l.*
Mountain malaga old 24*l.*
ditto new 20 a 21*l.*
Brandy Fr. per Gal 7*s.* 10*s.* 0*d.*
Rum of Jamaica 6*s.* 0*d.* a 7*s.* 0*d.*
ditto Leew. Iſlands 6*s.* 4*d.* to 6*s.* 10*d*

Gold in Bars, 3*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* to 2*d.*—Ditto in Coin 3*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*—Silver in Bars, Standard 5*s.* 2*d.* 3 Farthings—Pillar Pieces of Eight 5*s.* 2*d.* Farth. ditto Mexico 5*s.* 2*d.* Half Farth.

A REGISTER of BOOKS, for FEBRUARY, 1735.

THEOLOGY.

13. Comitia ad Synodum ab Archiepiscopi Commissariis, Episcopis & Clero Provinciæ Cantuariensis convocatam. Habita in Ecclesia Cathedrali D. Pauli Londini, Die 24 Januarii, A. D. 1734-5 a Sam. Lisle S. T. P. Archidiacono Cantuariensi. Edita Jussu Reverendissimi & Commissariorum. Impensis J. Pemberton, price 6d.

14. An Historical, Critical, Geographical, Chronological, and Etymological Dictionary of the Holy Bible; wherein are explain'd all the proper Names mentioned in the old and New Testament, whether of Men, Women Cities, Countries, Rivers, Mountains, &c. as also of all the most significant and remarkable Appellatives that any where occur therein: With Accounts of all the Natural Productions, &c. In 2 Vols Folio. Translated from the French by Sam. Boyley, M. A. Printed for Mess. Knapton.

15. A Letter from a Friend to Samuel Chandler, occasion'd by his Sermon against Popery. With some Remarks on Mr Baker's Sermon. Printed for J. Wilford.

POLITICAL.

16. Remarks on the Common Topicks of Conversation in a Town at the Meeting of the Parliament, Anno Dom. 1734-5. Printed for J. Roberts, price 1s.

17. The Remonstrance: Containing some Account of the Lives and Characters of our present Political Writers. Printed for T. Cooper, price 6d.

18. The Sense of an Englishman on the pretended Coalition of Parties, and on the Merit of the Whig Interest. Printed for T. Cooper, price 1s.

19. Suffolk and Norfolk: or, The two Prodigies in Nature. Printed for P. Monger, price 6d.

POETRY.

20. Greece: being the 2d Part of Liberty. A Poem. By Mr Thompson. Printed for A Miller, pr 2s.

21. Of the Characters of Women. An Epistle to a Lady. By Mr Pope. Price 1s.

22. The Works of Hildebrand Jacob, Esq; containing Poems on various Subjects and Occasions. Printed for W. Lewis, price 5s.

23. An Epistle to Alexander Pope, Esq; occasioned by some of his late writings. Printed for J. Wilford, price 6d.

24. Junius Brutus. A Tragedy. By Mr Wm Duncombe. (See p. 88.) Sold by J. Roberts, price 1s.

25. The Rival Widows; or, Fair Libertine. A Comedy. By Mrs Cooper. printed for T. Woodward.

MISCELLANEOUS.

26. The Parallel: Or, a Vindication of his G—ce the A—B—p of C—t—y, for his opposing the Promotion of Dr B—l C—k to a Bishoprick. By a Gentleman of Cambridge. Printed for J. Roberts, price 1s.

27. A proper Vindication of the Conduct of the L— C—, and also of the Right Rev. B—s, who oppos'd Dr Rundle's Promotion. Printed for J. Noon, price 6d.

28. A List of the Lent Preachers appointed by the Ld Bishop of London, 1734-5. pr. 3 half-pence. S. Buckley.

29. Columbarium; or the Pidgeon House. Being an Introduction to a Natural History of Tame Pigeons. By John Moore. Printed for J. Wilford, price 1s.

30. A Dissertation concerning the Original of Printing in England. Shewing that it was first introduc'd and Practis'd by our Countryman William Caxton, at Westminster: And not, as commonly believed, by a Foreign Printer at Oxford. By Conyers Middleton D. D. Sold by Mess. Knapton.

31. An old Almanack. Printed in 1710, with a Postscript.

LAW.

32. Fleta, seu Commentarius Juris Anglicani, partim e Codice MS. Cottoniano, partim ex antiquis Rotulis & veterum tam Historiæ quam Legum Angliæ, Scriptoribus emendatus, illustratus, & in integrum restitutus. Liber primus Antiqua Placita Coronæ continent. Prostat venalis apud P. Gyles, price 5s.

PHILOSOPHY and PHYSICK.

33. An Essay towards a Natural History of Florida, Carolina, and the Bahama Islands. 1st Part of the 2d Vol. By M. Catesby, F. R. S. Sold by W. Innys.

34. Medical Practice in curing Fevers correspondent to rational Methods, &c. By Theophilus Lobb, M. D. Sold by J. Oswald.

35. Philosophical Transactions for the Months of April, May, and June, 1734. By Cromwell Mortimer M. D. R. S. S. Printed for W. Innys.

36. Roberti Welfed tentamen alterum de propriis naturarum habitibus, remediisque ad singulos accommodandis ubi morbi earum seu simplicium seu mixtarum affines notantur; atque ex iis orti fontes Symptomatum indicantur quo accuratius cognosci artem, curaque ac tutius tolluntur. Impensis J. Knapton, pr. 2s

37. Animadversions on a late Pompous Book, entitled Osteographia; or, the Anatomy of the Bones. (By Wm Cheselden, Esq.) by John Douglas, Surgeon, F. R. S. Printed for the Author, price 1s.

ARTS and SCIENCES.

38. A new English Introduction to the Latin Tongue: or, a short, comprehensive, plain, and methodical Account of what relates to each Part of Speech. Sold by A. Betteworth, price 1s.

39. A French Spelling Book. By Claudius Arnoux. Sold by John Nourse, price 1s.

HISTORY.

40. A Voyage to Barbary, for the Redemption of Captives performed in 1720, by the Mathurin Trinitarian Fathers, Fran. Comelin, Philemon de la Motte, and Jos. Bernard. Englished from the French Original. Printed for C. Corbet.

41. Memoirs of the Murder of Squire J— W—.

in Gentlemen's Walk by 4 Perſons unknown. Sold by A. Dodd, price 2d.

42. The Toy-ſhop, a Dramatick Satire. By Mr Dodſley. (See p. 89.) Printed for L. Gilliver, price 1s.

43. A New and Complete Hiſtory of the Holy Bible connected with Profane Hiſtory, and illuſtrated with Notes, explaining the Antiquities, Rites, &c. of the Oriental Nations, &c. By J. Campbell, Eſq; Vol. I. Sold by Thomas Edlin.

44. The Naval Hiſtory of England in all its Branches both Publick and Mercantile, from the Norman Conqueſt in the Year 1066, to the concluſion of the Year 1734, collected from the moſt approved Hiſtorians Engliſh and Foreign, authentick Records and Manuſcripts, ſcarce Tracts, original Journals, &c. with many Facts and Obſervations never before made publick. By Tho. Lediard, Gent. In 2 Vols. Folio. Printed for J. Wilcox, price 1l. 10s.

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N. B. No. XXII. is to be publiſh'd the Firſt Thurſday in March, will contain, among other new Articles, the Lives of Dr Edward Bernard, Savilian Profeſſor of Aſtronomy at Oxford, containing ſome original Letters of him, Monſ. Bernard, Author of the Republique des Lettres; Francis Bernier, Bernoulli the Mathematician, Betterton, the Tragedian, Dr John Betts the Phyſician, Iſaakius Beverland, Biſhop Beveridge, John of Beverley Arch-Bp of York, John Baddiley, the Socinian, and Dr Thomas Bilſon Bp of Winchester.

The Authors return this Acknowledgment to the ingenious Gentlemen who have favour'd them with Memorials and Articles, and ſhall be extreamly obliged to them for their future Aſſiſtance, being determined to make this Work as compleat as poſſible.

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THE
Gentleman's Magazine:
MARCH, 1735.

To the Author of the Gentleman's Magazine.

Remarks on the Weekly Miſcellany *of Feb.* 1. *By a true Friend to Liberty. See p.* 65.

SIR,

HIS Author, after having laid down general Rules, comes to examine (what He perhaps not juſtly terms) eccleſiaſtical Toleration, which he endeavours to ſhew is inconſiſtent with Liberty, from the Claim of a Right, by an immoral or Heterodox Perſon, to Communion; tho' whether 'tis the Allowance of the Claim, or the Claim itſelf, the Gentleman calls Toleration, I do not well know—if the former, how does the Inconſiſtency therewith Liberty appear from the bare Claim? If the latter, then Claim to Communion, and Toleration, are ſynonimous—but however that be, 'tis plain, the Gentleman is diſpleas'd with the latter, *for He ſaith, This Claim is endeavouring to commit Violence on the Conſciences of the miſled Men, and reſtraining the Liberty of the Society, and is the ſureſt Mark of an impoſing Spirit and perſecuting Temper*—I muſt beg his Pardon, I can tell him a more ſure, and common Mark; making and impoſing other Terms of Communion than Chriſt has done, and refuſing thoſe as Members of Chriſt, who do not comply therewith: And then if a Puniſhment ſhould be added to the Non-compliance, a compleat Notion of Perſecution might juſtly be drawn therefrom—But how any Perſon can be ſaid to impoſe for perſecute, who only claims, I cannot conceive—The Gentleman goes on, *'Tis evident the Notion of Hereſy has been corrupted for that Purpoſe, ſo that 'tis render'd impracticable to diſtinguiſh between the Heretick and true Believer.* (Does the Gentleman intend this Expreſſion as a Compliment to the true Believer?) I am not concern'd to vindicate the Honour of any Society that admits Heretics, and therefore when the Gentleman has told who thoſe Hereticks are, who make this Claim, and ſhewn by the Scriptures, ſuch have no Right to Communion, I'll then own the Injuſtice of the Claim and the Fault of the Society that admits them. But Care ſhould be taken, leſt thoſe are deem'd Hereticks, who worſhip God in Sincerity and in Truth, and leſt their Claim to Chriſtian Fellowſhip ſhould be denied for their Adheſion to Scripture, and Refuſal of unſcriptural Additions. *That there hath been*, continues the Author, *ſuch a Claim with reſpect to the Admiſſion of Hereticks can't be denied*—It muſt be obſerv'd, the Caſe of an immoral Perſon was here only ſuppos'd, the heretical Claim is the Fact, from whence thoſe frightful Apprehenſions of the Author proceed. I remember Mr *Hoſy of Exeter*, calls Hereſy a Theological Scare-Crow, and Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory informs, ſuch were called Hereticks, who oppoſed the marchieſs Doctrine of Tranſubſtantiation; ſo that I think a Definition of Hereſy, ſeems very neceſſary before any one can judge of the Truth of this Fact, or its Conſequences. Indeed an immoral Chriſtian, in all Ages, carries a Contradiction in the very Name, but an heretical Chriſtian may in ſome Ages be a commendable Perſon, in others not, Immorality being always known, Hereſy frequently miſtaken. But ſuppoſe we were agreed in the Notion of Hereſy, Immorality, and the Truth of the Fact, ſtill there is a Difficulty according to this Gentleman's Sentiments: The civil Government *ſhould*, ſaith he, *&c.* but has not told us, whether the religious Society has a Right to refuſe an heretical or immoral Perſon, now if they have not, will there not be a Defect chargeable on ſuch a Conſtitution? or if it be ſaid they have, will there not be a greater Fault chargeable on *ſome* who admit known profligate Perſons?—For my own Part, I profeſs I have often thought the pious Clergy of this Kingdom, were under a Sort of Perſecution in being obliged to admit every one who claims, or to ſubject themſelves to Coſts and Charges on the Refuſal—which muſt be the Caſe ſo long as the Principles here laid down are purſued—unleſs the Clergy are made ſole Judges who ſhall enjoy temporal good Things, which is as foreign to their Office,

m Cal—'s Principles, or Ch—'s Practices, are to a worthy Qualifier for removing the Lord's Supper; and this brings me to consider what the Gentleman saith concern- A ing civil Powers. 'Tis, saith he, *the Right of every Society* (whether in France or Japan) *to maintain* (what that Society imagines to be) *the true Religion, and to wall it into an Establishment, &c. From the Law of Nature or of Christ? and to annex temporal Conveniences and Advantages* (and Penalties also on the Non-complyers) *for he that claims these Conveniences separate from the Conditions, sets himself against Rule and therefore against common Liberty,* (or sees himself against the Principle of doing to others what we would have others do to us.) (*See p. 65. below* H) *for he thereby denies that Liberty to the Community, which he assumes to himself, that of private Judgment.* Whether the Words I've inserted within Hooks, may be justly added, I must leave with any Candid persons that may be drawn from them. What seems to me evident is, that the Gentleman has mistook the Nature of Civil Power, and the End for which civil Government was instituted, which in my Opinion was for the Maintenance of publick Peace, the Administration of Justice, and Promotion of the common Good and natural Liberty of the Society. Whereas the Gentleman (p. 66. H) only considers it as a Right to maintain Religion, erect it into an Establishment, and to annex &c. and so jumbles together what is in the very Nature of Things separate, and thereby deprives good civil Subjects on account of their Difference in religious Matters (for claiming separate from the Conditions) what might otherwise justly belong to them as such; and in so doing, as I imagine, the Gentleman does neither follow the Golden Rule, nor therein deserve the Title of a Friend to Liberty — I would observe further, that as Unbelievers and wicked Persons generally take such Tests as are offer'd to them, the Tests themselves are very improperly styled by the Gentleman the *Tests of Merit* —— The Gentleman next describes the Enemy of Liberty with respect to the pastoral Office, thus he writes, *Every Society has a Right to use their own Judgments as to take such Measures as they judge proper) for their own Preservation, and therefore every one who claims a Right to the Pastoral Office and Benefits annex'd thereto and yet refuses to subscribe to the Articles, (the proper Measures of the Society) and that in the Sense of the Imposers is an Enemy to Liberty.* To this I answer, No christian Society has a Right of making any other Terms for Admittance into the pastoral Office than the Gospel allows and commands. What Charter (said Bp *Stillingfleet's* Ivon.) has Christ given to the Church to bind Men up to more than he has done? What Ground can there be why Christians should now stand on the same Terms now as they did in the Time of Christ and his Apostles? Was not Religion sufficiently guarded then? Ah! but, saith the Gentleman, every Society has a Right and should make Articles, and you are an Enemy to Liberty, if you do not subscribe them in the Sense of the Imposers. When the Gentleman has prov'd the Right of making and imposing Articles, I'll agree with him they should be taken in the Sense of the Imposers, tho' 'tis well known many learned Men subscribe them otherwise, and by their different Sentiments herein prove, nothing to much as the Number fifty of the Subscription —— He goes on, *Every one who matters contrary to these Articles shou'd be excluded, and 'tis the Duty of ecclesiastical Officers to censure such Perverse Teachers, who receive the Profits and do not comply with the Conditions* which this Gentleman has describ'd to be *Subscription in the Sense of the Imposers, and giving real not Satisfaction as to his Faith when suspected.* If Mr *Whiston's* Observations should be on the same a Clergyman, who has examin'd things with any Care, believes all the Articles in their proper meaning, and genius, only does not subscribe them in the Sense of the Imposers, then this Gentleman has laid a sure Work enough for an Act of Exclusion. I do not know what he means by *reasonable Satisfaction* as to Faith, perhaps he reduces it also to *Subscription* of Articles in the Sense of Imposers —— If any Imposers and Articles come down from Heaven, the Duty and Benefit of Subscription will be very evident, but as they did not, the Gentleman must excuse me, if I think the Word of God equally as agreeable as any Articles Men can invent. He concludes thus, that *such who be of the dissenting Rules of pretended Saints, dilate the Strength of such Societies, and make them become an easy Prey to the Power of the Papists.* I answer, whatever standing Rules of any Protestant Society are not conformable to the Laws of Christ, and either add to or take from them —— the Truth of Alteration of such Rules is far from weakening such Societies that Protestant contributes much to their Strength, because it makes them more consistent with their first Principle as Protestants, tends most to an Union with other Protestant Societies, and they themselves become thereby more strictly the Subjects of Christ, Who is the only King in his Church.

Tho. Agricola.

Mr Urban,

If the above Remarks are intelligibly stated, I am satisfy'd, as you are an impartial Collector you will not suppress them: I should not have wrote them but for the Cause of Liberty, which I think misrepresented. I send them to you, because I never saw the Paper they relate to but in your Magazine.

Craftsman.

Craftsman, March 1. N° 452.

Of playing the Fool at Sea.

WHEN *Navigation* was in its Infancy, and nothing but *little coaſting Veſſels* were yet invented, it was look'd upon as a Sort of Madneſs and Preſumption in Mankind to tempt an *Element*, not deſign'd for them by Nature, and which could ariſe only from an inſatiable Thirſt of Lucre. In this Manner was *Navigation* treated, not only by the moſt celebrated *Roman Poets*, particularly *Horace* and *Propertius*, but even by *Polydore Virgil*, who flouriſhed no longer ago than the Reign of our *Henry* VIIIth, and liv'd many Years in *England* till the Diſturbances broke out here, on Account of *Religion*. He compares the Raſhneſs of Mankind in expoſing Themſelves to the Mercy of the Waves, upon a few frail Planks of Wood, to the Attempt of *Dædalus* Himſelf, and ſays that We not only *plough the Sea*, but *inhabit* it; that, driven by the violent Luſt of Gain, We build *Ships* as large as *Houſes*, which almoſt cover the whole Ocean; that, by theſe Means, every Nation hath the Boldneſs to contend for the *Sovereignty of the Sea*, and to fight *Battles* upon it, like Thoſe upon *Dry Land*.

But a Man would be laugh'd at who ſhould talk of the Wickedneſs of *Navigation* and *Merchandize*, in this Age, or treat them as an unnatural and preſumptuous Inſult upon Providence. The *Sea*, no Doubt, was created for our Uſe, as well as the *Earth*, eſpecially for the Uſe and Defence of Thoſe who live in *Iſlands*, and are generally allow'd to have been the *firſt Maſters of the Sea*, if not the Inventors of *Navigation*; for *Strabo* demonſtrates, as the *ſame Author* obſerves, *that the* Cretans *were formerly ſo expert in this Art, that* Cretenſis neſcit Pelagus *paſs'd into a Proverb for one who pretends Ignorance of thoſe Things, which he perfectly underſtands*. He tells us, indeed, that ſome People attribute the firſt Invention of *Slipping* to the *antient Britons*, but, THIS might be a Compliment to *our Country* for the many Favours, He had received from it. However it's certain *our* Forefathers diſtinguiſh'd Themſelves very early in the Art of *Navigation*, and long ſince arriv'd at the higheſt Pitch of *maritime Power*.

But *this Art*, like moſt other great Inventions, hath been of en perverted, and inſtead of being a Terror to the World, hath been made the Object of its Scorn and Contempt. Having ſhewn, in my laſt Paper, to what paultry Uſes the moſt ſolemn Things have been frequently proſtituted, I deſign This as an Eſſay upon *playing the Fool at Sea*, and turning *Fleets* into Ridicule.

The firſt *naval Armament*, recorded in Hiſtory, was Admiral *Jaſon*'s, who was ſent to *Colchis*, with the Flower of all *Greece*, to ſteal a *Sheep's ſkin*; for That is all I can make of the Story, tho' I am not unacquainted with the *allegorical Wiſdom* ſeveral eminent Writers diſcover in it. It is true, *Jaſon*, being an handſome young Fellow, had the good Fortune to work Himſelf into the Affections of the *King's Daughter*, who not only inſtructed Him how to obtain the *Prize*, for which He was ſent thither, but run away with Him into *Greece*, where ſhe afterwards play'd the Devil and all, upon being kick'd off, for the Sake of a *new Miſtreſs*.

The next *Fleet of Antiquity*, and of much greater Conſequence than the *former*, was That employed in the famous Expedition to *Troy*. *Homer* hath given us a pompous Account of *this Fleet*, which was compoſ'd of the greateſt Men in all *Greece*, and fitted out for no other Purpoſe than to revenge the Cauſe of an *Harlot*, whom his Royal Highneſs Prince *Paris*, the King of *Troy*'s Son, had pick'd up in his Travels, and carried away by Stealth. *This Expedition* was ſo far attended with Succeſs, as to end in the total Deſtruction of that *ruin'd City*, after a bloody Siege of ten Years, in which great Numbers of Men were ſlain on both Sides, and moſt of the *Ships* deſtroy'd; but how did This repair the *Lady*'s Honour, or what were the *poor Greeks* the better for it?

I ſhall paſs over the Battle of *Actium*, between *Mark Anthony* and *Auguſtus*, without any Reflection, becauſe one of the greateſt Empires, that ever exiſted, in the World, was determined by the Event of it; though the Folly of this Battle, on *Antony*'s Side, might be eaſily ſhewn, but That is unneceſſary, ſince every Boarding School Miſs hath read *All for Love*, or *the World well loſt*.

When *Nero* had reſolved to make away with his Mother *Agrippina*, and was at a Loſs about the Means, *Anicetus*, a Freedman, and Commander in Chief of the Fleet at *Miſenum*, offered to undertake that honourable Service, and *that a Ship might be ſo contrived, that, one Part*

of it being artificially made to give Way, She might be drown'd before She ſuſpected any Thing of the Matter. In order to make *this Project* appear the more feaſible, He obſerved *that nothing is ſo liable to Accidents as the* Sea; *and if She periſhed by* Shipwreck, *nobody could be ſo invidious as to impute That to a premeditated Deſign, which was plainly owing to the Winds and the Waves.* To This He added, *that the* Emperor *might likewiſe diſguiſe the Fact, by erecting Temples and Altars to the Memory of his* Mother, *and ſhewing other publick Marks of filial Piety.*—The *Tyrant* was highly pleas'd with the Subtlety of *this Scheme*, and ordered it to be put in Execution, which was favoured by the Seaſon of the Year; for He was then ſolemnizing the *Feaſt of Minerva* at *Baiæ*, which lay near *Miſenum*. Having therefore ſeduced his *Mother* thither, under the ſpecious Appearances of *Reconciliation*, and prepared a Veſſel fit for the Purpoſe, magnificently adorned. He conducted Her to it Himſelf, and took his Leave of Her with all the outward Marks of Tenderneſs and Affection. But by the Clearneſs of the Night, and the Calmneſs of the Weather as well as the Confuſion and Bungling of Thoſe, who were intruſted to put the Deſign in Execution, the main Part of it miſcarried; for tho' the *Empreſs's Attendants* were diſpatch'd by Them, She eſcap'd Herſelf, by a Kind of Providence, and reduced her *unnatural Son* to the Neceſſity of getting Her murder'd. *Anicetus* with a Band of *Cut throats*, put Her to a cruel Death in her own Apartment.

Let us now deſcend to Times more like our own.

It is a Cuſtom of very long ſtanding, for the *Doge of Venice* to ſail forth every Year, with a large Squadron of *Gondolas*, in order to marry the *Adriatick Sea*, by throwing a *Ring* into it. This Ceremony is perform'd with great Pomp and Solemnity; but as ridiculous as it may ſeem to be, I ſhall forbear any Cenſures upon it, ſince it is done only by Way of Acknowledgment that the *Sea* is the Mother of *that State*, as the *Doge* repreſents the Father of it.—Perhaps, *ſuch a Cuſtom* might be of Uſe in *ſome other Nations*, to keep Them in Mind where their chief Strength lies, and how it ought to be employ'd.

If we come home to our own Country, what immenſe Treaſures, and what Millions of Lives have been formerly buried in the *Sea*, upon the moſt trifling and frivolous Occaſions; ſometimes in romantick Cruſado's againſt *Infidels*, for the Recovery of the *Holy Land*; and ſometimes in ridiculous Expeditions againſt our *Fellow-Chriſtians*, to gratify the Ambition of a *mad headed Prince*, the Revenge of a *favourite Miſtreſs*, or even of an *inſolent Miniſter*?

This was exactly the Caſe of *Villars* D. of *Buckingham*, who plung'd his Country into an unneceſſary War with *Spain* when it was little able to ſupport one, meerly out of a private Quarrel with *Olivarez*, the Prime-Miniſter of that Kingdom; as he ſoon afterwards engag'd us in another with *France*, for no better a Reaſon than to revenge his Diſappointment in an *Amour*.

There is a remarkable Inſtance to my Purpoſe, in the Reign of K. *Charles* II. When *that Prince* was eſpous'd to the *Infanta of Portugal*, it is well known that a *Fleet* was ſent over to *Lisbon*, with proper Attendants, to bring Her hither; but her Majeſty being inform'd there were ſome particular Cuſtoms in *Portugal*, with Relation to the *Ladies*, which the *King* would not eaſily diſpenſe with, the *Fleet* was detain'd 5 or 6 Weeks, at great Expence, till—*her Majeſty's* Hair *grew*.

I don't know whether *this Circumſtance* is recorded by Mr *Burchet*, or Mr *Ladiard*, in their *naval Hiſtories*; for I muſt own myſelf ſo incurious as not to have yet perus'd either of thoſe celebrated Performances, notwithſtanding the *great Patronage*, under which the *latter* hath been uſher'd into the World; but as *this Story* is delivered down to us by oral Tradition, and is partly confirm'd by our general Hiſtory, I thought it deſerved a Place in theſe ſhort Memoirs of our *maritime Affairs*.

If it ſhould be objected, that I dwell intirely on the dark Side of the Queſtion and mention only the bad Uſes, to which *Fleets* have been apply'd; I anſwer, that it was my Deſign; for I chuſe to leave all the great Atchievements of our *Drakes Raleighs* and *Blakes*, as well as Thoſe of ſome *later Commanders*, no leſs illuſtrious, to the *Hiſtorians* before mentioned. I am glad to find Mr *Lediard* hath brought his Account down ſo low as the Concluſion of the *laſt Year*, and promiſe my ſelf the Pleaſure of ſeeing an authentick Relation of all our Tranſactions at Sea from the Conqueſt to this Time. But the Honour, which *ſuch an Hiſtory* will do our Country, is of infinitely more Conſequence than the Satisfacti-

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on it will give any private Persons. What an Opinion must future Ages conceive of our Strength, our Riches, and our Conduct, when They shall read the Account of our naval Exploits, both abroad and at home, for 10 or 12 *Years* past? With what Admiration will They review all our late Expeditions to the *Baltick*, the *Mediterranean*, and the *West-Indies*? What a glorious Figure will our pacifick Armada's at *Spithead* make in their Eyes? How will They applaud our Generosity, as well as our Politicks, when They behold us introducing *Don Carlos*, with a numerous Army, into *Italy*, and paving the Way to that *Crown*, which He hath since acquir'd?—When I reflect on these Transactions, and many more of the same Nature, which have been lately performed by our *Fleets*, I am willing to forget all the silly mad Pranks, that have been formerly play'd by them, and even inclined to concur with a *late Writer* in extolling *that series of Wisdom and Policy*, which has been *manifested* to us, in so conspicuous a Manner.

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Dog's Journal, March 1. N° 330.

The Political Thief.

ÆSOP has given us a most excellent Example of Fidelity, in the following Story of a Dog.——"A Gang of Thieves happen'd to break into a certain House at Night, with a Design to rob it; a faithful Dog, whose Office it was to watch the House, happen'd to overhear them, and, as in Duty bound, endeavoured to rouse the Family, and put them upon their Guard; one of the Thieves, whom we will suppose to be the Head of the Gang, endeavoured to silence him by a great many wheedling Speeches, but the better to stop his Mouth, took a large Crust of Bread out of his Pocket, well greaz'd, which he offer'd him by way of Bribe, telling him at the same Time, that all they desir'd of him in Return was only to hold his Tongue while they went on with a little Business, and (adds the Thief) if you should alarm the House, you will hardly be thank'd for your Pains; for they will be apt to say you have done no more than your Duty, and your Fidelity must be your Reward; whereas if you are silent, and let us go on, you will lay an eternal Obligation upon us, and we will feed you with such fine Crusts as long as you live; but the faithful Dog with great Indignation refused the Bribe, with these Words:

'1st. I would have you to understand, I am not of so base a Nature to betray my Trust for a Bribe. 2d. I am not so mean spirited to sell the Fame of my Family, and my own Reputation for my whole Life to come, for a Crust in Hand. 3d. I am not such a Fool to trust to the Promises of a Thief; I'm not to be so taken in. If I should serve you, I know your Kindness will last no longer than while I can be useful to you in your scandalous Designs upon innocent and defenceless People, and should you draw me in to lose my Reputation, I shall be turn'd off, despised by all Persons of Honour, and starved into the Bargain; for nobody will employ me after: and I can tell you another Thing, which, tho' it ought to be the least Inducement to Fidelity, yet it is something in Point of common Prudence, which is, that it is my own private Interest to prevent your Designs; for if I let you rob the House, the whole Family will be impoverish'd and I shall live the worse hereafter.'

With that the Dog seiz'd him by the Throat, the Family came to his Assistance, and the Thief was taken and hang'd."

The Moral of this Fable tells us, that fair Words, Flatteries and Bribes, under the genteel Name of Presents, are the Methods of Treachery in all Affairs, both Publick and Private.

But to be more particular,——it is certain the Moral of this Fable extends to all Kinds of Trusts whatsoever, but in a more especial Manner to those where the Liberty and Property of a whole Nation are concern'd; for if that Saying be true, That the greater the Trust, the greater the Treachery, of Consequence, it must be a more flagitious Crime to betray a Nation, than a Family.

The Reasoning of the Dog is just, and we may observe Principle and good Sense together prevail'd over Corruption,—the Thief went to the wrong House, and we may say he was undone for want of knowing his Dog.

But your Political Thief has sometimes better Luck, because he has often to do with Animals who have not the generous Qualities of the Dog.

Men are distinguish'd under different Classes by *Shakespear*, as well as Dogs,—he tells us that Mastiffs, Hounds, Greyhounds, Mongrels, Spaniels, Showghes, Water Rugs, Demi-Wolves, and Curs, are all called Dogs, but they are to be distinguish'd according to the different Gifts which bounteous Nature has bestow'd upon them, as,—the Fierce,—

Swift

porch'd Battle, and not play at Hide and Seek with one another; and can hardly bear to hear of an Engagement where fcarce 10,000 Men are kill'd on the Spot.

There are two Characters who keep to *Domeſtick* Affairs, and are an exact Contraſte to each other. The firſt is Mr *Hothead*, who, two Reigns ago, had ſome little Place under the Government, but loſt it; he harangues vehemently againſt *Bribery* and *Corruption*, cries out, all's loſt, farewell *Liberty* and *Conſtitution*. What! —— Election determined that way! Where will not Gold have influence! Hah! What do I ſee! A Treaty going forward with that Prince, yet a Courier diſpatched to a contrary Court! What *Blundering* is here! There were ſuch Men as *Burleigh*, *Cecil*, and *Walſingham*: Theſe were Politicians; Miniſters indeed!—Having ended his Rhapſody, he diſperſes ſome falſe News or other; ſuch a Merchant man taken by a *Guarde de Coſta*: The *French* or *Spaniſh* Fleet is exactly, the Improvement of their Navies heightened, and concludes with a Hint, that *England* decreaſes in her Power as every other Nation improves in theirs.

Oppoſite to Mr *Hothead* is Mr *Briton*, who, being in ſome publick Employment, is bribed to the other Side of the Queſtion. With him every Thing in the Government goes right; what's not entirely conſiſtent with Reaſon, is a Fineſſe in Policy: He knows the Springs of Government, and can tell what is done, and what not, in every Court in *Europe*. If you mention the Words *Mediating Powers*, he'll whiſper what the Ground Work of the Peace is, avers it will take Place, and that nothing can prevent it. You ſee the Power of *Great Britain*, ſhe maintains the *Balance* of the World; with Mr *Briton* nothing can be wrong, with Mr *Hothead* nothing right.

As to my own Behaviour in the Coffee-Room, I come in at my ſtated Hour, look over the *Home* News and *Advertiſements*, but never mind the foreign Articles: Amuſed with ſome Domeſtick Occurrences, alarm'd at the new Method of Robberies in the Country, or diverted by ſome home Raillery, I return to my Shop, and paſs with the *Politicians*, for what I really am,

HUMDRUM.

Weekly Miſcellany, March 1. No. 116.

The true Man of Pleaſure.

A Late Writer in this Paper having proved from his own Experience, that the ſureſt Way to make Life happy is to act upon Principles of Virtue and Religion (See p. 30) a Correſpondent here purſues the ſame Argument, from a Narrative which Dr *Cheyne* gives of his own Caſe in his Book entitled the *Engliſh Malady*, in Subſtance as follows, — "That the Doctor having paſſed his Youth in a cloſe Study, in great Temperance, and a ſedentary Life, coming to *London*, as the uſual Introduction to Buſineſs, he kept gay Company, conſtantly dining and ſupping in Taverns, his Health was in a few Years greatly diſtreſſed by ſo ſudden and violent a Change; he grew exceſſive fat, ſhort-breath'd, lethargick, and liſtleſs, which was followed by a violent Fever. Then he left off Suppers, at Dinners taking but a ſmall Quantity of Animal Food, or fermented Liquors, well knowing that *Diſeaſes* muſt be cured by their contraries.

On this Occaſion all his *bouncing* Companions, many of whom who had been obliged to him, left him entirely to paſs his melancholy Moments with his own Apprehenſions and Remorſe; ſo that, ſays the Doctor, I was forc'd to retire into the Country alone, reduced to the State of Card. *Wolſey*, when he ſaid, *If he had ſerved his Maker, as faithfully and earneſtly as he had his* Prince, *he would not have forſaken him in that Extremity*; and ſo will every one find, when *Union* and *Friendſhip* is not founded on *ſolid Virtue*, and in Conformity to the *Divine Order*, but in *ſenſual Pleaſures* and mere *Jollity*. Being thus forſaken, deceived, melancholy, and confined in my Country Retirement, my Body melting away like a Snow Ball in Summer, I had a long Seaſon for *Reflection*. Having had a *liberal* and *regular* Education, with the Inſtruction and Example of pious Parents, I had preſerved a firm Perſuaſion of the great fundamental Principles of all *Virtue* and *Morality*, viz. the *Exiſtence* of a *ſupreme* and *infinitely perfect Being*, the *Freedom* of the *Will*, the *Immortality* of the *Spirits* of all *intelligent Beings*, and the Certainty of *future Rewards* or *Puniſhments*: Theſe Doctrines I had been confirmed in, from *abſtracted Reaſonings*, as well as from the beſt *natural Philoſophy*, and ſome clearer Knowledge of the *material Syſtem* of the World in general, and the Wiſdom, Fitneſs, and beautiful Contrivance of particular Things, animated, and inanimated, theſe *Principles* were ſo riveted in me as never to be ſhaken by all my Wanderings and Follies. And I had the Conſolation to reflect, that

in

in my loosest Days, I never *pimp'd* to the *Vices* or *Infidelity* of any, but was always a determined Adversary to both; yet these were not sufficient to quiet my Mind at that Juncture, especially when I considered, whether I might not have neglected to examine, if there might not be more required of those who had proper *Opportunities* and *Leisure*; if there might not be higher, nobler, and more enlightening Principles revealed to Mankind *somewhere*; and more encouraging and enlivening Motives for *heroic* Virtue than those arising from *Natural Religion* only, (for then I had gone little farther than to have taken Religion and Christianity on Trust) and lastly, if there were not some clearer Accounts discoverable of that *State* I was then (I thought) going into, than could be obtained from the mere *Light* of *Nature* and *Philosophy*. This led me to consider, who of all my Acquaintance I could wish to resemble most, or which of them had received and lived up to the plain Truths and Precepts contained in the Gospels, or particularly our *Saviour's Sermon* on the *Mount*. I then fixed on one, a worthy and learned *Clergyman*, and as in studying *Mathematicks*, and in turning over Sir *Isaac Newton's Philosophical* Works, I always mark'd down the Authors and Writings mostly used and recommended; so in this Case I purchased and studied such *spiritual* and *dogmatick* Authors, as I knew this *venerable* Man approved. Thus I collected a Set of religious Books of the first Ages since *Christianity*, with a few of the most *spiritual* of the *Moderns*, which have been my *Study*, *Delight*, and *Entertainment* in my *Retirement* ever since; and on these I have formed my *Ideas*, *Principles*, and *Sentiments*; so as under all the Varieties of *Opinions*, *Sects*, *Disputes*, and *Controversies* canvass'd in the World, I have scarce ever been shaken. This has afforded me a constant Source of *Peace*, *Tranquillity*, and *Chearfulness*, and so greatly contributed to forward the Cure of my *nervous* Diseases. For I never found any sensible Tranquillity or Amendment, till I came to this settled Resolution in the main, *viz.* "To neglect nothing to secure my eternal Peace, more than if I had been certified I should die within the Day; nor to mind any thing that my secular Obligations and Duties demanded of me, less than if I had been assured to live 50 Years more."

He concludes, that by these Methods he obtained a perfect Health, which he still enjoys, and adds, that if he were to be eternal or unaccountable, he should observe the same Regimen of (*a*) Diet as he now does, and, he hopes, a continual Gratitude to the best of Beings, who by an over-ruling *Providence* directed the great Steps of his Life and Health.

——— *Mr Hooker's* Correspondent remarks upon this learned Gentleman's Case, that the Belief of *Christianity* is not confined, as Infidels pretend, to a Set of Men, whose *Trade* and *Living* it is to propagate it.

(*a*) Milk and Vegetables; yet he weighs [illegible]

Grubstreet Journal, March 6. N° 271.

Of Mad Dogs.

Mr BAVIUS,

AS I was going thro' St *James's* Park t'other Day, I found every Body alarmed by a mad Dog's passing by, which tho' pursued, could not be hindered from biting a Man, and several Dogs in his Way. I could not help reflecting on the Person's wretched Condition.

The Salt Water has often failed of late of curing this Distemper; of which a Gentleman in the Tower was a late Instance, who was dipped a dozen Times, yet 7 Weeks after died, in a sad Condition, tho' not deprived of Reason. Many such Accidents, no doubt happen, more than we hear of. It must be allow'd one of the most terrible Evils in Life, and calls louder for a Remedy, than the greatest Inconvenience from the deepest Roads.

If we consider the doubtful Cure; the Diffusiveness of the Infection from one of these Animals to another; the Impossibility of guarding against the Evil; the shocking Catastrophe which is the Sequel of it, it's to be wondered that the Legislature has not applied a Remedy, however violent to so transcendent an Evil. That the human Species should be converted, in a Manner, into the canine (for the Infection so transmutes the Blood, that it gives even the Voice of the Animal to the raving Wretch in his last Moments) is so frightful a Reflection, that the Fondness some People have for them, should not discourage the thinking Part of the World from destroying so pernicious a Race of Animals. Can the Pleasure of fondling these Creatures make amends for the Life of one of our Fellow Subjects? It would be difficult to persuade Country Gentlemen, that the whole Race of Hunting Dogs had better be cut off, than one wretched Example of this Kind be the Consequence. But these are but a Handful,

ful, to the numerous Progeny, which ſerve to no Uſe but to play the Fool with; and half of which belong to no Body at all, but wander about the Streets, tho' more terrible, when in this roving Condition, than ſo many Lions or Tygers. Some weak People will object the Fidelity of theſe Animals; but can any Conſideration ballance the Danger of their running mad? from which none of the Breed is exempt; and perhaps the beloved Maſter will be the firſt to feel his Fury. A *Civic* Crown was decreed by the Ancients, as the Reward for ſaving *one* Citizen in Battle; but what would the ſaving ſo many deſerve?—And from what a Death!—How trifling a Fine would reduce the Number of theſe noxious Animals? And, if the whole Breed was exterminated, could the Loſs ſtand in Competition with that of one rational Animal?

MISOKUON.

A Friend of our Magazine *who has oblig'd us with the following* Tranſlation, *and agrees with* Miſokuon, *in the main, ſubmits it to him, and the Publick, Whether the fatal Conſequences he mentions above, may not be prevented by drawing the Worm out of a Dog's Tongue, as is carefully obſerved by ſome Country Gentlemen, and probably not much regarded in Town.*

The DOG.

A Tranſlation from the Latin of Jacobus Mieyllus.

THE DOG of all the Quadrupedes
For Sport and Faithfulneſs exceeds;
Of all the Beaſts he beſt attends
His Maſter, and with Care defends,
Does what he's bid, and tho' he's beat,
Submiſſive lays him at his Feet,
So ſoon he can his Wrongs forget.
Nay, tho' he's driv'n away with Spurns,
With wagging Tail he ſtill returns:
When you his Excellence diſplay,
He's ſenſible of what you ſay,
And in dumb Shew his Thanks will pay.
Whene'er you ſail, he goes on board,
And when you ſwim he takes the Ford;
Purſues you thro' the boiſt'rous Waves,
Nor in the horrid Tempeſt leaves;
With you o'er rugged Alps he goes,
And guards you thro' a Crowd of Foes,
But to your Friends due Fondneſs ſhows.
Still all the Day he keeps in view,
Nor is he in the Dark leſs true:
He loves not him that loves not you.
Thro' all the Labours of the Wood
He toils to make your Paſtime good,
Runs down for you the nimble Hare;
And in his Mouth untorn does bear:
Purſues all Game thro' Buſh and Brake,
Not for his own but Maſter's Sake:
When you repoſe he couches bye,
Or bears his Chain contentedly,
Your Houſe's and your Poultry's Guard
Drives Thieves and Foxes from your Yard,
In Sleep ſecure your Houſhold ſnore,
He barks all Treachery from the Door,
He asks no dainty Bit or Cup
Profuſe to keep his Spirits up,
Content poor humble Whey to lick,
A Cruſt to gnaw, or Bone to pick:
Whom wou'd not ſuch cheap Servants
please?
Who wou'd not love and harbour theſe?
The Dog of all the Quadrupedes
For Sport and Faithfulneſs exceeds.

Free Britton, Mar. 6. No. 278.

Remarks on Bolingbroke's *Dedication of his Diſſertation on Parties.*

WE have before us a Libel which by falſly pretending great *Reverence for the Conſtitution*, is to cover the Crimes and to arm the Hands of that Perſon, who, when in Power, attempted to ſtab it to the Heart.

This Work is divided into Two great Branches; the Firſt *profeſſing to Aſſert the Revolution*, and the Laſt to *Improve the Conſtitution*.

1. To vindicate the *Honour of the Revolution*, he throws mean and ſcandalous Reflections on the Juſtice of Parliament, in condemning *Sacheverell*, and degrades the *Impeachment of the Houſe of Commons*, in Vindication of their Great Deliverer, to the low and contemptible Buſineſs of *Roaſting a Parſon*, and *at ſo fierce a Fire, as* ſcorched *the Advocates of our* Laws, *and the Guardians of our* Rights.

This then is the Manner in which he *aſſerts and* vindicates *the Juſtice* and Honour *of the Revolution*.

2. To *improve our Conſtitution*, he endeavours to divide the *People* from the *King*, to ſet up the Banners of *Liberty* againſt the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, and draw that Sword for *the one* againſt *the other*, which always ought to be employed for the *Preſervation of* both.

"Let, *ſays he*, the *Illuſtrious* and *Royal* Houſe govern us till Time ſhall be no more: But whatever happens in the *various* Courſes of *Human Contingencies*; what ever be the *Fate* of particular Perſons, of *Houſes* or *Families*, let the *Liberties* of *Great Britain* be immortal!"

Thus the *Fate* of particular Perſons, *even the* King *and his Children*; and all the *Contingencies* which may *ſubvert the Proteſtant Succeſſion* itſelf, are moſt *calmly* foreſeen and moſt *indifferently* reviewed, as things *which may happen*, whilſt the Liberties of *Great Britain* ſhall nevertheleſs, be immortal.

Shew

Will or the Tendency of this ſtrengthning Clauſe, that it is not to diminiſh the Care of the People for the Support of the Succeſſion? and when the People have once imbibed this Notion, that, tho' *their Sovereign* ſhall *periſh*, and the Succeſſion be extinguiſhed, their *Liberties are to be Immortal*: Shew whether the Tye of Allegiance is not diſſolved, when the Bonds of it are made thus Inſignificant; Whether the *Conſtitution* is not inſinuated to them as a Being *independent of the King*, its Head and Guardian, and *He* as a Part that *may be diſſevered* from the Whole.

Is this the *hoped* Improvement of our Conſtitution! And hath the Pen that drew a Declaration to ſhew the *Pretender* was *neceſſary*, drawn a Dedication to ſhew that the Eſtabliſhment of the King, and the Succeſſion of his Family, are *uſeleſs*?

How are the *Liberties of Britain* to be taken Care of, if ſuch Contingencies are ſo ſlightly regarded? Or, how ſhall the *Body* ſubſiſt without the *Head*, or how the *Conſtitution* without the *Power*, and *without the Family* which can only preſerve it?

Had the *Royal Family* never exiſted, we muſt have ſought for Security, where we could leaſt have obtained it, but ſince they are happily placed in the Throne, for the Preſervation of our Laws, we can have no other Option now than a *Proteſtant*, or a *Popiſh* Succeſſion; the King to preſerve us, or the *Pretender* to enſlave us: And no *Contingency* can happen which may remove the *King*, or his *Family*, but it muſt, in the inſtant of its taking Effect, prove our Liberties *to be moved*, and the Being of our Conſtitution determined.

It may therefore be affirmed of *this Writer*, that he would expoſe the *King* and his Family to *Contingencies of the moſt Nature*, ſince he ſuggeſts, that under any which can happen, our Liberties may be Immortal.

What is ſaid in the Cloſe of the Dedication about removing the Hon. Perſon out of Power or out of the World, *he* obſerves, with Horror, hath the ſame Direction to the removing of the King; and, adds he, who ever ſhall ſuggeſt it to be a *poſſible Caſe*, that the *King may be diſturbed*, and our Conſtitution reſtant, or our Liberties unwounded, a groſſy of a wicked, falſe, and traiterous Inſinuation.

A faithful Subject, or an honeſt *Engliſhman*, would have wiſhed that the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, and the *Liberties of the People*, might be *Immortal together*, but it will be found, that the whole Tenor of the Libel, is to make the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, and the *Liberties of the People*, appear ſeparate Concerns, of making it thought that the *Proteſtant Succeſſion may be diſturbed*, and our Liberties preſerved, or that *our* Liberties *cannot be preſerved*, unleſs the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion *ſhall be diſturbed*.

It will be allowed me to obſerve, that this Doctrine of *Human Contingencies* is not a new thing with *this* Author: There is a *Book* ſtill extant, which paſſed through the ſame Hands, and which ſuggeſted of the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* before it took place, in the ſame Language, *that it might, one Day, be propoſed for it to ſubſiſt*: And what was conveyed all over the Kingdom, in *The Conduct of the Allies*, was enforced by this Gentleman in the *Houſe of Commons*, to obtain a Cenſure on the *Noble Lord* who ſigned the *Barrier Treaty*, as an *Enemy to the Queen and Kingdom*, becauſe, in the *Emergency of the Proteſtant Succeſſion*, he had not allowed for *Human Contingencies*.

If it is the *fundamental* Propoſition of the Libel, That the *Revolution* tranſmitted our Liberties *Imperfect* to us, and that the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* is maintained by a *Power inſufficient* with the Perfection of Liberty; Judge then of the Connexion of thoſe Poſitions with this, *That we are to make our Liberties Complete and Immortal*, whatever *may be the Fate of particular Perſons, of Houſes, or Families*: Judge whether this doth not forebode a *Hazard of the Succeſſion* itſelf, from *certain Attempts*, which are preſſed, in the *Name of Duty*, on the Mind of every Subject, and whether it doth not endeavour to *raiſe a Spirit* againſt *the Succeſſion*, even for the *Sake of Liberty*.

When a Perſon is charged with ſuch *criminal Deſigns*, there is nothing can give greater Weight to the Charge, than the *Naturey of his Diſhonour*, ſuch as the advancing it in our Reign as the *Duty* of the People *to be Slaves*, and, in the next, as the *Right* of the People *to be Tyrants*.

Let the *Letter to the Examiner*, written in the Perſon, and circulated by the Authority of a *Principal Secretary of State*, in 1711, be compared with the *Dedication of the Diſſertation on Parties*.

The *Letter to the Examiner*, containing *Inſtructions* for his Conduct in the great Work of Defaming the *D. of Marlborough*, and the *Ld Treaſurer* Godolphin, was written to that Author on the Appearance of his firſt *Examiner*, which was a Libel on the Perſon of the late *Ld Somers*, and which, it ſeems, had the greater Merit, becauſe the *Noble Lord* had been the *Benefactor* and *Patron* of the Perſon employed to *aſperſe* him.

The *Letter to the Examiner*, I affirm on the Authority of the late Mr *Addiſon*, was the Work of Mr *Secretary St John*. P. 138. & 426. *Vol. IV. of Mr Addiſon's Works, in 4to 1721.*

In that Letter *all the Whigs in England* are called a *Factious Cabal*, the *Government intruded by the Revolution*, and aſſerted in the Trial and Sentence of Dr *Sacheverell*, is called that *monſtrous Government*, where *Reſiſtance* is made the *Duty of the Prince*, and *Damned* the *Prerogative of the Subject*.

That Letter prohibited the Deſign of exploding *Principles*, even the *Principles of the Revolution*. And when this was done, *Dolben* is *bluſh to hear Cromwell* mentioned *in his Grave amongſt the Dead*, having carried up the Impeachment, *Sacheverell amongſt the Lords*, for having offered [illegible] Houſe of Commons, [illegible] *Godolphin was to ſuffer Death*, [illegible] pronounced the Judgment of the *Lords*

That Letter libelled an *Illuſtrious Lady*, the Conſort of the late *D. of Marlborough*, in the following extraordinary Terms, (which were as barbarous as they were unjuſt) *viz.*

" Unhappy Nation! which, expecting to be governed by the *Beſt*, fell under the Tyranny of the *Worſt of her Sex*! But now, Thanks be to *God*, *that Fury*, who broke looſe to execute the Vengeance of Heaven on a ſinful People, is reſtrained; and the Royal Hand is already reached out to chain up *the Plague*."

That Letter proceeds further, to charge the *Impeachment of Sacheverell* as a *Conſpiracy againſt the Throne*, " The Conſpirators, *he tells us*, reſolved to precipitate their Meaſures, and a *Sermon* was made the Pretence of their Clamour: Thoſe, *ſays he*, who prove themſelves *Friends to this Government*, by avowing *Principles Inconſiſtent with any*, preſumed daily to *try the Title of the Queen*, and *limit the Allegiance of the Subject*: *Cabals of Upſtarts* (*ſpeaking of the* Houſe of Lords) were ſeen to ſit *in Judgment on the* Right *and* Authority *of the Crown*, who, had it not been for the Profuſion of Royal Favour, could have had no Pretence to be *Common Triers in any Cauſe*." ——And—— " Leſt the *Queen* ſhould think them to be *dangerous*, ſhe was, by neceſſary Conſequence from the Poſitions laid down, declared *Herſelf* to be *uſeleſs*."

Laſtly, *That Letter* aſſerts, That the *maintaining* of theſe *Principles on which the* Revolution *was founded*, betrayed a *Weakneſs in our Conſtitution*, and a Sickneſs at Heart: " They are Signs, *ſays the Writer*, which ſhew a Government *to be near its Diſſolution*."

If *St John* was the Author of the *Letter to the Examiner*, as Mr *Addiſon* affirms, if *Bolingbroke* is the Author of the *Diſſertation upon Parties*, as the Dedication prefixed hath ſufficiently allowed; if the *Principles* of *the Revolution* were condemned in the one, as Principles *inconſiſtent with all Government*; if the ſame *Principles* are advanced in the other, as thoſe which we ought to proceed upon, *whatever may happen in the Courſe of Human Contingencies*, or *whatever may be the* Fate *of* particular *Perſons*, *Houſes* or *Families*: Judge whether there is *Honeſty*, *Sincerity*, or *Conſiſtency*, in the Author of *ſuch Contradictions*; or whether they can be reconciled by any other poſſible Meaning, than the known Deſign of the Man to *Defeat* the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion, *before it took place*, and to *ſubvert* it, *ever ſince it hath been eſtabliſhed*, to condemn the *Principles of the Revolution*, when they were eſſentially neceſſary to *introduce* the *Houſe of Hanover*, and to *aſſert* the *Principles of the Revolution*, when *Reſiſtance* and *Change* may *remove the Houſe of Hanover*: In ſhort, ſince the *Pretender* is not to be aſſiſted *by Arms*, to ſerve his Cauſe *by Libels*, and to ripen the Nation for whatever may happen *in the Courſe of Human Contingencies*; whatever may be the *Fate* of particular Perſons, Houſes, and Families, even the *Fate* of the *King Himſelf*, and *Proteſtant Succeſſion in his Royal Family*.

The Craftſman, Mar. 8. No. 453:

Of Impartiality in Deciſion of controverted Elections.

Dimidium facti, qui bene cœpit, habet Hor.

ONE of the difficult Parts of *Eſſay-Writing* is to *begin well*, and ſet out with a *proper Introduction*; ſo that all the Obſervations which an *Author* propoſes to make on any Subject, may naturally follow one another, and ſeem of a Piece. The late Mr *Addiſon* was a perfect Maſter of this Excellence, which gave no ſmall Beauty to his Writings, and therefore Mr *Tickel*, the *Editor of his Works*, was certainly in the Right not to connect ſeveral of *that Gentleman*'s Pieces in a continued Series, tho' at firſt publiſhed with the Interruption of Writings on different Subjects; *becauſe ſuch a Scheme would have obliged Him to cut off ſeveral* graceful Introductions *and* Circumſtances, *peculiarly adapted to the* Time *and* Occaſion *of printing them*.

I have been often led into ſuch Reflections as theſe by the Writings, of our *miniſterial Advocates*, which generally conſiſt of nothing elſe than a Jumble of incoherent Sentences, ſtrung together without any Order or Connection; ſo that you may invert the Paragraphs without doing either *Style*, or *Argument* any Injury. Mr *Walſingham* is peculiarly remarkable for this Manner of Writing: His Paper (*See* p. 93.) is a Rhapſody of this Kind. He promiſes us a Diſcourſe on the *Importance of ſtrict and impartial Juſtice in the Deciſion of Controverted Elections*; but, in the Execution of it He ſhuffles, prevaricates, and inſtead of recommending *impartial Juſtice*, *in theſe Determinations*, pleads for the contrary, and publickly reproaches thoſe Gentlemen, on the *Court Side*, who are ſo juſt as to regard the *Merits of the Cauſe*, rather than the *Perſons* concerned. That This is his Meaning, will appear from his Paper, and therefore I ſhall not encumber mine with any Quotations to prove it. But there are two or three incidental Points ſtarted in *this Paper*, which deſerve ſome Animadverſion.

That *judicious Writer* tells us that, " in every new Parliament, We uſually ſee 50 or 60 *Returns* objected to, which if given up to Party, *&c.* (See p. 94 D.

It is certainly true that if any *Party* ſhould ever have it in their Power to diſpoſe of *Elections*, in this Manner, *without Check or Controul*, the *Houſe of Commons*, and conſequently the whole Nation,

ſon, would become the Property of *that Party*. But I cannot agree with Him, that *oppoſing Parties*, which He calls *Factions are always moſt cautious and indefatigable*; or, if They really were ſo, I think it demonſtrable that They are much more unlikely, conſidering our preſent Circumſtances, to obtain ſuch a Power over *Elections*, either within or without Doors, than *conforming Parties*. The Perſons, who form an Oppoſition to *Men in Power*, are very properly compar'd to a *Rope of Sand*, having no other Cement to bind Them together than a general Conviction that they are purſuing the Good of the Publick, and a perſonal Concurrence with each other in every Point, that comes under Conſideration; They own no Leader, They obey no Commands; but every one thinks He hath a Right to follow his own Judgment, or Humour, as He certainly hath, and ſometimes exerts it to the manifeſt Detriment of the *whole Party*. Whereas *Men in Power* have the Means of attaching People to Them, without any perſonal Regard for Them, or any good Opinion of the Cauſe, in which They are prevail'd on to engage, and afterwards of obliging Them to act, right or wrong, in Purſuit of thoſe Engagements. Nay, They have not only the Power of doing This, and actually ſeducing ſome of the leaſt firm from the *Country Side*, but likewiſe of rendering others ſuſpected, and ſowing Jealouſies among Them, by falſe Reports, rais'd and propagated with great Induſtry for that very Purpoſe.

Now, here lies the Fallacy of Mr *Walſingham*'s whole Reaſoning. He ſeems to be terribly afraid that our Conſtitution will be deſtroy'd by a *Party*, who have no Power, but is not apprehenſive of the leaſt Danger from *another Party*, who have all the Rewards and Puniſhments of a Nation in their Hands. If Mr *Walſingham* would be pleas'd to compute how many *Returns* are abſolutely in the Power of a *Miniſter*, by his Influence in particular Boroughs, and how many *Members* hold Employments under Him, the Caſe will appear in a very different Light, and He will be ſoon cur'd of his Fears that the *Majority* ſhould fall a Sacrifice to the *Minority*, or that the *Power* ſhould ſuffer any Injuſtice, for Inſtance, in the Determinations of *controverted Elections*.

But He tells us that "this Injuſtice hath ſometimes happened by the ridiculous Affectation of ſome, who ſuffer'd Themſelves to be carry'd away from their Duty, and deſert the Cauſe of Juſtice, from miſtaken Notions of *Popularity*.

Such a Caſe may ſometimes happen, but where one Man is carry'd away from his Duty by an Affectation of *Popularity*, there are Twenty at leaſt, who are in Danger of being tempted to deſert it, by the much ſtronger Motives of *Ambition* and *Self Intereſt*, the Hopes of *Places*, *Honours*, or *other Rewards*, nay, even by the Vanity of appearing in the good Graces of a *Prime Miniſter*, and being well-received at *Court*.

Another Specimen of Mr W's Reaſoning againſt the *unrighteous* Deſign of a Party to advance its Power, &c. See p. 94 D.

The general Drift of the Argument, is certainly juſt; but how is it to be apply'd? Mr *Walſingham* intends it no Doubt, againſt that *wicked Party*, who take the Liberty of oppoſing his *Patron*'s Meaſures; but does it not bear with greater Force againſt Thoſe, who are arm'd with Power to decree *Injuſtice*, and eſtabliſh *Unrighteouſneſs*?

Mr *Walſingham* concludes with a Piece of ſecret Hiſtory againſt a *certain Patriot* in *former Times*, who ſtood up in his Place to recommend *favourite Petitions*. I have heard ſeveral Stories, of the ſame Nature, for Inſtance, of *one Gentleman* who was brought into the Houſe of Commons by *Petition*, againſt an *allowed Majority* and the common Uſage of the *Borough*, for no other Reaſon than becauſe He happened to be related to an *abſolute Miniſter*, in thoſe Times. I have heard of *others*, who have been taken out of *Goals*, and *hiding Places for Debt*, in order to oppoſe Gentlemen of large Fortunes, and make up a Majority to ſupport the *ſame Miniſter*, who was grown almoſt as deſperate as Themſelves. I ſay that I have heard many ſuch Stories of *former Times*, and of *former Parliaments*; but as they can have no Relation to the *preſent*, I ſhall not inſiſt upon them tho' as much to the Purpoſe as that mentioned by *Walſingham*.

Upon the whole, I own myſelf not diſpleaſed with *this Paper*, which ſeems to carry a pretty ſtrong Implication that the *Faction* in whoſe Cauſe it is written, are a little apprehenſive that They ſhall not be able to govern the Deciſions of *controverted Elections* ſo ſtrictly as they could wiſh, and that *juſtice* is likely to prevail in ſome of them, as I hope it will in all, without any Regard to Parties, or Perſons whatſoever.

Fine

This naturally ſuggeſts another Obſervation, with which I ſhall conclude. The *Gentlemen in the Oppoſition* have ſet a very good Example to their *Adverſaries* by deſiſting, or obliging their Friends to deſiſt from the Proſecution of ſeveral *Petitions*, where there is the leaſt Doubt about the Merits of the Caſe. It is therefore to be hoped, and We have Reaſon to expect, that Gentlemen will not only give their *Attendance* upon others, where the Caſe is extremely clear, but decide upon them with the ſtricteſt Regard to Juſtice. Theſe, and Theſe only, ought to be the *favourite Petitions* of a good Houſe of Commons, as the Rights, Privileges and Freedom of the whole Houſe depend intirely on the equitable Determination of them; agreeable to Mr *Walſingham*'s own Words. *See p. 94. H.*

Fog's Journal, March 8. No. 331.

THE mercenary Writers have ſo lied themſelves out of all Credit, that the Publick will give no Regard to any Thing on that Side; but bad as they are, it ſeems the Director is obliged to hire them as well as Printers and Publiſhers, which has occaſioned an Obſervation, that with all his boaſted Succeſs in corrupting, he has not been able to engage one Man of tolerable Capacity in his Cauſe; yet they paſs upon him for very clever Fellows. Whatever Miſchiefs they intend, they miſs their Aim, their Writings carry more than a Cure for the Poiſon they contain, and 'tis pity they are not read. I remember, adds *Fog*, when a certain Gentleman, who formerly dealt in Hay and Corn, was called to an Account for giving an early Specimen of thoſe great Abilities, which have made him the Darling of his honourable Partizans ever ſince, the Ld Chief Juſtice *R*———, then a Member of the Houſe of Commons ſaid, he never ſaw ſtronger Proofs of any Fact in any of the Courts below; but had theſe Proofs been leſs ſtrong, a Jury muſt have found him guilty, even on his own Defence.—Thus if ſome have been accuſed of corrupt Practices, the Publick, from their own Defence would be as much convinced of the Charge, as by what is urged on the other Side.

Among the Shoals of Papers and Pamphlets, on that Side of the Queſtion, is one concerning the pretended Coalition of Parties. This Coalition frightens all the Mercenaries out of their Wits; they look upon it as big with the Deſtruction of Bribery and Corruption; all Sharers of the publick Spoils, all the Tools of Oppreſſion are exhorted to unite againſt it; they think like the reſt of the World, that every Attempt to relieve the Publick, is an Attempt to put an End to all Frauds and publick Robberies, however ſoftened by the Name of Perquiſites.

This Author ſets out by telling us a Truth hardly expected from them, that a Free Government, by its happy Effects, naturally intereſts the whole People to preſerve it, but then he knocks it down again, in his next Words: *Tet the People are governed by Dependencies on great Eſtates in the Country, and on great Dealers in trading Towns, they give their Suffrages to thoſe who give them Bread, and take Impreſſions from thoſe upon whom they have their Dependance; hence the landed Men, money'd Men, and Clergy, reſpectively acquire an Influence, which may withdraw the People from their Publick Intereſt, when Ambition or unreaſonable Views poſſeſs great Numbers of leading Men amongſt them.*

I wou'd fain know from what Writer in Politicks this Gentleman grounds this abſurd Suppoſition, that the People by the Influence of Men of Property ſhall become generally diſaffected to a Government they know and feel to be good. *Tacitus* and *Machiavel* tell us the direct contrary, let him produce an Inſtance to his Purpoſe. See p. 87 E

Theſe Writers think fit to own there is a Diſaffection, but they are obliged to give any Reaſons for it, rather than the True——but if he who cauſes the Diſaffection was to write, or cauſe others to write, how ſhould we expect to meet with Truth or Candour in their Papers?

The World may gueſs from what Quarter this Pamphlet comes by its being ſent from the Poſt-Offices, and Exciſe-Offices, all over the Country, and being given away *Gratis*, but I will give ſome Inſtances, by which it will be preſumed it was written, or at leaſt directed, by ſome Perſon who has been uſed to plunder the Publick.

It is an old Obſervation, That you may know a Man's Profeſſion by his Phraſes. By this Rule I judge the Author or Director of this Pamphlet to be a Perſon accuſtomed to make the moſt of publick Employments.—Speaking of the Tories, he ſays, 'It has been the Merit of the 'preſent Adminiſtration, that they have 'kept all ſuch Perſons out of Truſt and 'Employments,—they have not partici-'pated of the publick Revenues, nor 'grown

'grown rich by the Spoils of the Govern-
'ment.—So that you ſee it is a Point ſet-
tled among theſe People, that thoſe who
are in Truſt and Employment are to grow
rich by the Spoils of the Government. In
another Place he ſays, 'It is far from my
'Thoughts to alarm myſelf or others with
'the Apprehenſions of their Numbers
'(*meaning again the Tories*) or their
'Projects.—At preſent they are few, de-
'ſpicable, and ſtarving, and this for a ve-
'ry natural Reaſon, that they are out of
'Power.'——I will tell this Gentleman,
that to be deſpicable and ſtarving were
never reckon'd proper Subjects either for
Inſult or Ridicule, unleſs to ſuch low and
baſe Minds as this Author and his Direc-
tors.——There was a Time when thoſe
out of Power were not deſpicable and
ſtarving, nor were thoſe in Power ſuf-
fered to grow rich by the Spoils of the
Government, and if he would give us to
underſtand that the Caſe is otherwiſe
now, there is as much Folly as Inſolence
in the Reflection.

We may thank this Author's Paymaſ-
ters that we have no ſuch Thing as Whig
or Tory at preſent, they have deſtroyed
thoſe Diſtinctions, by endeavouring to
keep them up, and the Succeſs of their
Meaſures has been anſwerable to the
Wiſdom of them in this as well as in e-
very other Inſtance; but if by Tories he
means ſuch People as have thought it a
Point of Duty and Honour to oppoſe ſome
Friends of his, they are many of them
People of the greateſt landed Eſtates in
the Kingdom, and tho' Things may be
ſo managed in a Nation, that what with
high Taxes, Decay of Trade, and Fall
of Rents, Men of conſiderable Eſtates
may in the Courſe of a few Years be very
much reduced in their Circumſtances, yet
I can by no means think it the Buſineſs
of a Writer on that Side of the Queſtion
to take Notice of it, unleſs he thinks
himſelf obliged to blunder out of pecu-
liar Compliment to his Maſters.

But ſince this Gentleman has been
pleas'd to point out the Happineſs of liv-
ing in the Sun-ſhine of Power, and the
Miſery of continuing long out of it, I am
willing for once to be convinced, that it
is the Buſineſs of us who do not expect to
ſhare in the Spoils of the Government,
who aim at no great Employments, and
deſire no more than to be mildly govern-
ed (who make at leaſt Ninety-nine in the
Hundred of the whole Nation) all to co-
alite as one Man, for no other Reaſon but
becauſe we may not be poor, deſpicable
and ſtarving; for I believe the whole
World will agree, if I ſhould aſſert, that
whenever all thoſe out of Power ſhall
form a Coalition for the publick Good,
they will run no Hazard of being deſpi-
cable and ſtarved, nor will thoſe in Power
venture to enrich themſelves by the Spoils
of the Government.

As to what he ſays to excuſe his Pay-
maſters for taking ſome of theſe People
whom he calls Tories into Pay, I think it
excellent,——theſe are his Words,——
'They have been abandoned and betray-
'ed by ſuch of their Party as the Govern-
'ment thought fit to take off by a Pen-
'ſion or an inſignificant Place, without
'truſting them on their own Part, mak-
'ing them hated, and deſpis'd by all their
'former Party.'—And in another Place,
he calls them *depending Inſtruments*.—
Sure it would make any Man laugh to ſee
theſe Renegadoes and Deſerters from their
Principles, ſo ſcurvily treated by the very
People whoſe Drudgery they are doing.

When this * Author tells us ſo frankly,
that the publick Money is diſpoſed of in
Penſions to bribe People from their Prin-
ciples, in order to make them *depending
Inſtruments* upon his Paymaſters, I know
not what to think of it; ſure it muſt be
a Calumny of this Author's upon his very
good Friends, it is a Sentence he has
thrown in without their Conſent or Know-
ledge; for ſhould we ſuppoſe it publiſhed
by their Order, we muſt then believe
that out of a Bravado they were reſolv-
ed to avow this Abuſe in the Diſpoſal of
the Publick Money; but however, it is a
Hint for all Parties to lay aſide little Diſ-
tinctions, and to coalite for the general
Good; for if ever the Money which is
rais'd upon the People, ſhould be laviſh'd
in Penſions upon the moſt profligate of
Men, it would be no Wonder if we the
Million who are to pay all, ſhould become
poor, and deſpicable, and ſtarving.

But as much as theſe Gentlemen are a-
fraid of a Coalition, it ſeems they have a
Deſign to form a Coalition themſelves, a
Coalition of all thoſe who by their Situa-
tion may hope to be enrich'd by *the Spoils
of the Publick*, for they give us ſuch O-
penings to judge of their Practices, that
I can't help applying to them what a wit-
ty Man of Quality ſaid of a profligate
Clergyman, That tho' they have a Mul-
titude of Vices, they want one more, and
that is Hypocriſy.

* *Fog* does not name the Pamphlet, but the following *Craftſman* calls it the *Senſe of an* Engliſhman, &c.

London

London Journal. March 1.

The Catilinarian *Conſpiracy moderniz'd*

Mr Osborne,

AMONG the Inſtances which your late Correſpondent gave (See *p.* 85.) to ſhew the ill Treatment which the *beſt Princes* and *trueſt Patriots* meet with, I am concern'd he had not choſe that of *Catiline* to delineate the *diſguiſed* Characters and *concealed* Deſigns of no ſmall Part of the *Oppoſition*. For never was Party *council'd* or *headed* by a more *ſubtle* or *deſperate* Conſpirator; never Conſpiracy compos'd of Men more *various* half *Noble* and half *Plebeian*; yet never Men more *obſtinately*, or more *unanimouſly* agreed in the *great* Undertaking; (for *Catiline* could find *good* Epithets for it, *Maximum* atq; *pulcherrimum Facinus*:) the *great* Undertaking, I ſay, of *forcing* themſelves into *Power*, or of *overthrowing* the *Commonwealth*. Never was the Commonwealth more *dangerouſly* attack'd; never more *fortunately* reſcu'd. To paſs over a thouſand ſimular Circumſtances, the *Invitation* made to the *Deputies* of *Foreigners!* the Participation of the Plot with them! the private *Oaths* of *Aſſaſſination* compacted, and the open *Threats* of *Vengeance* denounced, againſt all ſuch as ſhould *oppoſe* their Meaſures! and laſtly, the Ruin projected *recoiling* on the Heads of the Projectors! a Circumſtance that I dare venture to hope will follow to complete our Parallel.

It may therefore be no untimely Caution to *warn* the *Unthinking* from the *Precipice* to which the *Virulency* and *Deſpair* of their *Chiefs* (if followed) muſt naturally lead them. The Hiſtory of the *Catilinarian* Conſpiracy, well apply'd, may be of no ſmall Inſtruction to them. I would be rather underſtood to mean the *Picture* of the *Faction* in *general*, than any *Particular* of the *Faction*: —— Let *Catiline* paſs, not for the *Member* of any *ſingle* diſaffected *Borough*, but for the *Knight* of the *Shire* that *repreſents* them *all!* Let the Name therefore of our *Catiline* be *Legion*.

But before I enter upon a Deſcription of the *Head* of the Party, it may not be improper to give a ſhort Survey of the *Conſtituents*; and to ſhew what was the *Temper* and *Condition* of the *Republick before* and *at* the *Irruption* of this memorable *Conſpiracy*. *Salluſt* tells us, that the *Roman* State was greatly to be *commiſerated* at this Juncture, which, after gaining *Abroad* the *Superiority* over all Nations, from the Riſing to the Setting Sun, and *poſſeſſing* at *Home* the full Enjoyment of *Wealth* and *Peace*, yet harbour'd in its *Boſom* a Set of *Profligates* infatuately bent, not only on their *own Ruin*, but on the *Ruin* of the *Publick*. He inſtances a very remarkable Circumſtance, that notwithſtanding two ſeveral Decrees of the Senate, (when *Catiline* was in open Rebellion) not a Man of the Party, which was very numerous, was yet induced, (not even by the Promiſe of Rewards!) either to make the leaſt *Diſcovery*, or to *forſake* his Camp. So ſtrong a *Diſtemper*, like a *Contagion*, had *infected* the *Minds* of the whole *People*, who *favoured* the *Deſign* of *Catiline*; for in all Governments the *Neceſſitous* envy the *Affluent*, cenſure the *Good*, and extol the *Bad*; hate the *Old* and love the *New*; from a *Diſlike* of their *own* Condition, they contract a *Diſlike* to the *Adminiſtration*, and a Hope of any *Revolution* that gives them a *Poſſibility* of *Change*.

They long to live in *Affluence* and *Eaſe*; *diſagreeable* Circumſtances are *Labour* and *Want*; the *Publick Troubles* they hope will bring them one *plentiful Harveſt*; at leaſt, they are willing to wiſh for *Commotions* in which *Poverty* is ſafe, having nothing to *loſe*.—But the *City Populace* was more remarkably *diſtracted* from many prevailing Cauſes; for firſt, All ſuch as were *diſtinguiſhably* noted for *Impudence* and *Debauchery*, all ſuch as by their *Extravagance*, had diſſipated their *Fortunes*; many, beſides, remember'd the late Succeſſes of *Sylla*, that from the Degree of *common Soldiers*, ſome had been rais'd to the *Senatorian* Dignity, others cover'd with ſuch *Opulence* that they lived almoſt in *Princely Luxury* and *Splendor*, each hoped to himſelf the *ſame* Advantages, ſhould the *Party* he *liſted* in meet with *equal* Succeſs. Add to this, that the *Country Populace* (whoſe Induſtry us'd to procure them a ſparing Livelihood) excited now by publick and private Largeſſes, preferred the *Idle Life* of *Citizens*, to the *ungrateful Labour* of *Countrymen*. Nor is it to be wonder'd, that *Perſons* of *abandon'd* Lives, of *deſperate* Circumſtances and *extravagant* Expectations, ſhould prove no *better Friends* to the *Publick* than to their own *private Intereſts*.

A thouſand other Things contributed to the *Increaſe* of *Faction*. Such whoſe *Families* had ſuffer'd *Proſcriptions*, who had

had loſt their *Eſtates* and even *Privileges* (during the late *Commotions* of *Sylla*) had the *ſame Views* in the *Diſturbances* of the *State*. And to conclude, all ſuch in general, as were *Out-caſts* from the *prevailing* Party of the *Senate*, were ſollicitous to *ſhake* the *Government*, if not *ſubvert* it, rather than have *no Share* in the *Adminiſtration*. The turbulent Spirit of Party, that had long *lain dormant*, reviving in the Conſulſhip of MARCUS CRASSUS and CNEIUS POMPEY, who as ſoon as rais'd to this Authority, reſtored the *Tribunitial* Power to the *People*, and *exaſperated* their *Minds* againſt the *Senate* by *great* Largeſſes and *greater* Promiſes, daily *inflaming* them more and more; whereby *themſelves* became *powerful*, and were held the *Patriots* of the *People*. Theſe the *Nobility* oppoſed with all their *Power*, to ſupport, in Appearance, the *Authority* of the *Senate*. For, to ſay all in a Word, *whoever* in theſe Times *diſturbed* the *Publick Peace*, never wanted *honeſt* Pretences; ſome *profeſſing* to maintain the *Liberties* of the *People*; others to aſſert the *Privileges* of the *Senate*; all *affecting* the *Publick Good*, but all *intending* their *Private Advantage*: Nor was there any *Temper* or *Moderation* obſerved in their *Contentions*, both *Parties* making in their Turns, a *cruel* Uſe of their *Victories*. Indeed while *Pompey* was commiſſioned away to the *Piratick* and *Mithridatick* Wars, the *Power* of the *People* declined as the *Authority* of the *Senate* increaſed: The *latter* diſpoſed of the *Provinces*, the *Magiſtrates*, and all other *Employments*; and living in Safety and Eaſe above Competition and Fear, as well conſtrained the Tribunes to ſubmit to their Judicial Authority, as induced the People more *temperately* to bear their *Adminiſtration*: But as ſoon as the *leaſt Hope* appear'd of a *new Change* the *old Contention* re-animated the *Minds* of the *People*; ſo that had *Catiline* been *ſuperior* in the *firſt* Engagement, or got off *with equal* Loſs, an *infinite Slaughter* and a *vaſt Calamity* had follow'd, to the *Detriment* of the *Commonwealth*. Even *they* to whom the *Victory* had *fallen*, would not have *long enjoy'd* the *Fruits* of it; for after they had *ſpent* their *Force* and *weaken'd* their *Party*, ſome *ſtronger Competitor* would have *wreſted* from the *Conquerors* their *ſhort-liv'd* Lawrels, and introduced *univerſal Slavery*.

As to *Catiline* He was deſcended (ſays my Author) of a *Noble* Family; a Perſon of *great Accompliſhments* of *Body*, and *great Abilities* of *Mind*! A Genius of *vaſt Extent*, but a Genius *turn'd to Ill*! From his *Infancy* he *delighted* in *Slaughter* and *Rapine*, *inteſtine Wars*, and *civil Diſcords*! Of a *Conſtitution* able to endure the ſevereſt Trials of *Hunger*, *Cold* and *Watchings*, to an Exceſs *almoſt incredible*! Of a Spirit *enterprizing*, *inſinuating*, *deceitful*! The *Counterfeit* of any *Virtue*; the *Diſſembler* of any *Vice*! *covetous* of *anothers*, *profuſe* of his *own*! *Ardent* in his *Wiſhes*; *unwearied* in his *Application*. Of *ſufficient* Eloquence, but *little* Conduct! Of unbounded *Ambition*, aſpiring at Things, *never eaſily attained*, often *impracticable*, *always above his Condition*! The *ſucceſsful Uſurpation* of *Sylla* firſt inſpired him with a *ſtrong Deſire* to make *himſelf Maſter* of the *Commonwealth*; nor was it of the *leaſt Concern* to him by *what Means* he *accompliſh'd* his *Deſigns*, if his Deſigns were but accompliſh'd, uneaſy with his *own* Affairs, he firſt became uneaſy with the *Publick*; and now, Day after Day, grew more *fierce* and *implacable*, from a *hateful Conſcience* of *paſt Miſdemeanors*, and a *quick Reſentment* of *preſent Diſappointments*!

The London Journal, *March* 8.

THE Author recites a Converſation at the Cocoa-Tree Coffee-houſe between two *new Elects*, who very much reſented the Compariſon that had been made of their Party to the *Catilinarian* Conſpirators. The younger of them had been lately made a Convert by the older to the Syſtem of *Oppoſition*; he was a Perſon of ſome Vivacity and Humour, but more Vanity and Affectation. As to the Older his Family had been of the *Romiſh* Church, down from *Elizabeth* to *Anne*; when the *Protection* of a *Tory Miniſtry*, and the Expectation of a *further Change*, prevail'd with him to conform. He was very angry, that *they* ſhould be call'd *Mock-Patriots*, who *write*, *harangue*, *proteſt* againſt *Standing-Armies*, *Votes* of *Credit*, *Miſmanagements*, *bad Miniſters*, *worſe Kings*. And to back his Arguments ſometimes turned to the Remarks of Sir *John Oldcaſtle*, and ſometimes to the *Diſſertation upon Parties*; (both which he carried about him index'd and leav'd with Obſervations in his own Writing) I beg'd him to lend me the *latter*, ſays this Writer, for a Moment; and then ſeriouſly ask'd him, 'What *Denomination* theſe *Patriots* deſerved, if it could be proved (even from their *own* Confeſſion) that notwithſtand-

ing the great *Clamour* raiſed they did not *themſelves* pretend to *aſſert*, that either our *Liberties* were *infringed*, or our *Conſtitution invaded*? The *worſt* of *Names* (reply'd our *Coffee-houſe Dictator*) *Incendiaries*, *Diſciples* of *Catiline*, or what you will! Upon this I turned to the *neat* and *elegant Dedication* prefix'd to this Diſſertation; to that Paragraph of it (*I* mean) that handles *this* Queſtion in the following Manner: 'It has been ask'd, why *do the Writers on one Side* eternally harp on *Liberty* and the *Conſtitution*? Do they mean to inſtill *Jealouſy* and *Diſtruſt*, and to *alienate* the Minds of the *People*? In what *Inſtances* have the *Laws* been *broken*? Or, hath the *Conſtitution* been *invaded* by thoſe who govern? Theſe Queſtions *deſerve* an Anſwer; and I ſhall anſwer the *firſt*, by asking another Queſtion, why do the *Writers on one Side* eternally labour to explain away *Liberty*, and to diſtinguiſh us out of our *Conſtitution*? If nothing had been ſaid of *this Kind*, I am perſuaded that *much leſs* would have been ſaid of the *Other*; and I *can aſſure* you, with *great Truth*, that the Publick *had not been troubled*, particularly *with this Diſſertation upon Parties*.'——I appealed here to the *Dictator himſelf*, as to the *Riſe* of this *Contention*, and the *Truth* of this *Aſſurance!* He ſhook his Head, tho' *bred* at St *Omers!* Upon that I continued to read; 'As to the *other two Queſtions* they may be taken together. There is a plain and real Difference between *Jealouſy* and *Diſtruſt*, that may be obſerved in the preſent Caſe. Men may be *jealous*, on *Account* of *their Liberties*, and think they ought to be ſo, even when they have no *immediate Diſtruſt*, that the *Perſons who govern*, *deſign* to *invade* them.'——I appeal'd again to the *Dictator*; as to the *Honeſty* of *fomenting* this *Diſtruſt* and *Jealouſy*, when it is not ſo much as pretended that the *Perſons* who govern have any *Deſign* to *invade* our *Liberties*? He was aſſured ſomething *more home* muſt follow, and bade me proceed. 'An *Opportunity* of *invading* them, *opened*, is Reaſon *ſufficient* to awaken the *Jealouſy*; and if the *Perſons*, who have this *Jealouſy*, apply to *thoſe* who *govern*, to *help* to *cure* it, by *removing* the *Opportunity*, the *Latter* may take this, if they pleaſe, as a Mark of *Confidence*, not *Diſtruſt*; at leaſt it will be in their Power, and ſurely it will be for their Intereſt to ſhew that they deſerv'd *Confidence*, in this Caſe, not *Diſtruſt*.'——I appeal'd again to the *Dictator*, as to the *Reaſon* of this *Expectation*. For if an *Opportunity* of *invading* our *Liberties* is *open'd*, from the *mere Imperfection* of our *Conſtitution*, why are not *they*, that are ſo *quick-ſighted* to *diſcover* this *Imperfection*, ſo *ingenious* as to *propoſe* a more *perfect Plan*, by which *they* that *govern* may *direct* themſelves; and by *removing* the *dreaded Opportunity*, cure the *waking Jealouſy*? This, without doubt, the *Latter* would *receive* as a *Mark* of the *higheſt Confidence*, not *Diſtruſt!*—As I found the *Dictator* of the *Houſe* was ſtill *impatient* to hear the concluſive Argument, I thought it inhuman to keep him in Suſpenſe: 'But it will be always *trifling* and *fooliſh* to ask, what *Laws* have *been broken*? What *Invaſion* on the *Conſtitution* have been *made*? Becauſe as *nothing* of this Sort *will be done*, when there are *no Deſigns*, dangerous to the *Conſtitution*, carried on; ſo when *there are* ſuch *Deſigns*, whatever is done of this Sort will *be private*, *indirect*, and ſo *cover'd*, that *the greateſt Moral Certainty* will be *deſtitute of Proof*.'——As our *Dictator* had been *bred* at St *Omers*, I could not forbear asking him, by what *Rule* of *Logick* this *Concluſion* was *drawn*; for, whoever heard of a *Moral Certainty*, *deſtitute* of *Moral Proof*? It is needleſs therefore to trouble you with the Cloſe of the Whole, which is founded upon the ſame falſe Principles, "That when any of theſe Things are done *publickly*, *directly*, and in a Manner to be *eaſily proved*, the *Danger* will be over; the *Conſtitution* will be *deſtroy'd*; and all *Fear* for it, and *Concern* about it, will be *impertinent*; becauſe they will come *too late*." However, I could not but agree, "That if ever the old trite Maxim, *Principiis obſta*, was *well* apply'd, it is ſo in the *preſent* Caſe."

The Journaliſt concludes with ſome Paragraphs out of the *Freeholder's Addreſs*, which he oppoſes to ſeveral Parts of *Catiline's* Speech, to ſhew, that the former is an Imitation of the latter, and that the ſame reſtleſs Spirit of Faction, the ſame ambitious Views, and the ſame wicked Purpoſes govern the Malecontents at preſent, as endangered the *Roman* Commonwealth under the *Catilinarian* Conſpiracy. The chief Topicks in both are high Boaſts of the Quality of thoſe concern'd, the Goodneſs of the Cauſe, and the mighty Advantages expected from the Succeſs of their Undertakings. See p. 24.

The Weekly Miſcellany *of the* 8th *treats of the Fall of Man and the Origine of Evil; but his Method is ſo intricate we can't think it inſtructive.*

Universal Spectator, March 8. No. 335.

Of Female Slander.

Mr *Stonecaſtle*

IT may ſeem impudent to quote a *Commandment* to you Fair Reſidents, the ninth ſays, *they ſhall not bear falſe witneſs againſt their Neighbour*; but then, anſwer the Letter, what muſt relish *Converſation*, and be the *Topic* of the *Tea Table*? They are ſenſible this Precept, tho' nobly executed, is an abſolute Embargo upon Slander, and would ſhut up all the pretty prattling Mouths in *Great-Britain*. Some may think the Ladies have a great deal of Philoſophy in this Practice, ſince this *Commandment* would ſtop their *Mouths*, which would ſtop their *Breath*, therefore prefer the Law of *Self Preſervation* to the Law of *Moſes*, and permit in the Exerciſe of their Speech, or, which is the ſame, in the Exerciſe of *Scandal*, to the End of their Lives, or End of their Malice.

To *cenſure* and be *cenſured* is the Portion of the *Sex*, which they freely deal to each other; inſomuch that to ſpeak ill of of another is become neceſſary to *Self* Defence; ſo that when one Lady ſtabs the *Reputation* of another, tho' ever ſo *mortally*, it muſt not be conſtrued into *Murder*, but only be deemed *Woman-Slaughter*, and committed *Se defendendo*.

In *Billingſgate*, *Stockſmarket*, &c the Females ſcatter Scandal in plain *Engliſh* Monoſyllables: But *Ladies of better breeding* make the *Tea Table* their Mart to diſperſe Scandal, and attack Reputations with great Elegance, and ſoft Language. They have carried their *Politeneſs* and *Cruelty* to ſuch a Pitch, that they can even *praiſe* a Perſon out of Countenance, and commend her to compaſſionate her Fate. *Indolilla* has the moſt lucky Knack at cutting Throats with a Feather, of any Lady I know: She magnifies *Lucinda* into the Character of an inſipid mere Woman of Senſe, and is daily drawing the Picture of One Acquaintance who *commends* to diſparagement her *miſchievous Appetite*. Miſs *Coupee* dances finely; is a moſt pleaſing Object in the Eye of every Body: Yes, ſays *Indolilla*, ſhe really dances well, and is I dare ſay, modeſt as to private Life; but I can't ſay much for her Underſtanding, for I never could get a rational Anſwer from her in my Life. Mrs *Prattle* is a Perſon of Wit, but then ſhe is ſo fond of it, that ſhe ſacrifices her Friends for the ſake of a Jeſt. Mrs *Dilatory* is a Perſon of Worth, but then ſhe is ſo reſerved that ſhe never ſpeaks, but by this Means loſes every Hearer before ſhe has done.

I know the Ladies cannot be debarr'd the dear Gratification of their Spleen, and only intreat them to run it in a proper Channel. Let 'em try if they can't find Things not to their Diſadvantage, inſtead of ſaying, *ſuch a one is a better Man than he ſhould be*, what if they ſhould ſay, her Ladyſhip was a *Slattern*, and knew *nothing of Dreſs*. For tho' this Charge might more chagrine her than the other, yet her *Husband* and *Children* might maintain their Credit, tho' the Side of the Lady's Gown hung deeper than the other.

I am afraid this Advice will not be taken, tho' calculated for their Advantage, I have done my Endeavour to ſerve the Sex, if they ſhould not accept it, 'tis not the Fault of *Plain Dealing*

Of News Writers.

To Mr Spec.

I HAVE a great Reſpect for that moſt ingenious and inſtructive Society, the Authors and Writers of our News, who, for a ſmall Expence, inſtruct and divert the Town by their daily Hiſtories. They all run into one Style of Writing, and are full of that Figure in modern Rhetorick call'd *Trifling*. A Man of any Diſtinction cannot ſtand out of Town for a Day or two, but the Story is immediately made known to the World. But it would be more to the Renown of the Heroes theſe Writers celebrate, if they would tell us, *When His Grace, or His Lordſhip, went to Bed to his Lady—When he took His Cuſtom, and kept his Word with his Tradeſmen or Dependants—How often and a witty Thing—or and a wiſe one*—— Theſe Articles would be News, and I wiſh all would think them worth our *Surprize*.

As for *Deaths* and *Burials*, they find them as ſoon as your Undertakers, and carefully inſtruct us in the Life and Circumſtances of the Deceaſed, which I never made the leaſt Scruple to read—— I am ſure, Mr *Spec*, you muſt be ſenſible how much you ſtand indebted to *Mr Tyſe*

Saturday, March 24, 1733.

Court and Country.

Of Dreſs.

IT is a great Misfortune to the Fair Sex in *England*, that their Beauty is not their own. Their Shapes, their Complexions, their Hair, their Teeth, their Eyes, their Lips, their Cheeks, their Hands, their Feet, their Arms, their Breaſts, their Necks, their Ears, their Noſes, their Foreheads, their Eyebrows, their Eyelaſhes, their Dimples, their Smiles, their Frowns, their Airs, their Graces, their Motions, their Poſtures, their Voices, their Laughs, their Tears, their Sighs, their Pouts, their Blushes, their Paleneſs, their Languiſhments, their Vivacity, their Softneſs, their Modeſty, their Impudence, their Virtue, their Vice, their Paſſions, their Reaſon, their Wit, their Folly, their Nonſenſe, their Underſtanding, their Ignorance, their Knowledge, their Memory, their Forgetfulneſs, their Judgment, their Miſtakes, their Conſtancy, their Inconſtancy, their Truth, their Falſhood, their Religion, their Superſtition, their Infidelity, their Converſation, their Silence, their Love, their Hatred, their Averſion, their Deſire, their Paſſion, their Indifference, their Life, their Death, their Soul, their Body, their Paſt, their Preſent, their Future, their Whole Self, is the Property of their Taylor, their Mantua-maker, their Milliner, their Hair-cutter, their Perfumer, their Shoemaker, their Jeweller, their Toyman, their Haberdaſher, their Fan-maker, their Glover, their Mercer, their Lace-man, their Linnen-draper, their Woollen-draper, their Silk-man, their Perriwig-maker, their Hoop-maker, their Breaſt-maker, their Shift-maker, their Stay-maker, their Pin-maker, their Needle-maker, their Ribband-man, their Feather-man, their Fringe-man, their Button-man, their Embroiderer, their Lace-man, their Sempſtreſs, their Tire-woman, their Dreſſer, their Valet de Chambre, their Footman, their Chairmen, their Coachman, their Groom, their Page, their Gentleman Uſher, their Dancing-maſter, their Singing-maſter, their Muſick-maſter, their Dancing-maſter, their Fencing-maſter, their Riding-maſter, their Gardiner, their Cook, their Confectioner, their Butler, their Steward, their Houſe-keeper, their Chamber-maid, their Laundreſs, their Scullion, their Footboy

Abilities, and a Tenderness to the *Fallen* and *Unfortunate*; and I dare affirm, says *W.* no Disturbance would have been offered to the Repose of this Gentleman, no Insult to his Person, had he been as tender of molesting others, as he is uneasy at being molested himself; add to this the Decency which he owes to the *publick Censure* of his Errors, and the Enormities of his Behaviours. But if he departs from the just Sense of his Condition, and still employs himself in fomenting *Civil Rage*, no Consideration of his Parts will ever justify such an Abuse of them; no Consideration of his Misfortunes will ever excuse the Repetition of his Crimes. Great Complaints have been made of his Hardships; and infinite Professions, that *all Ambition is dead in him*. I have seen his *Apology for himself*, written 20 Years since, when the *Pretender* charged him with Breach of Faith in *his* Service; also his *Final Apology* (See Vol. I. p. 254.) and we have now his *further Apology*, prefixed to the *Dissertation on Parties*, in all which we may observe the constant *patietick Epsilon*, *how weary he is of the World*, how desirous to withdraw out of it, how *resigned*, how *equal*, and how *easy under all the Dispensations of* God's *Providence towards him*.

The ingenious Author of the *Tale of a Tub*, in his masterly Satire on the Impertinence and Insincerity of certain *superannuated Sinners*, who were *weary of the World, determined and preparing to retire totally out of it*, personates their Cant in the following *inimitable* Manner, which I would advise this Gentleman to put as a Motto to *The Dissertation on Parties*, viz.

"Within * this Work I have circumscribed my Thoughts, and my Studies, and shall reckon I have well employed the poor Remains of an *unfortunate* Life. This indeed is more than I can justly expect from a Quill worn to the Pith in the Service of the Publick, upon *Popish Plots*, and *Meal Tubs*, and *Exclusion Bills*, and *Passive Obedience*, and *Addresses of Lives and Fortunes*, and *Prerogative*, and *Property*, and *Liberty of Conscience*, and *Letters to a Friend*: From an Understanding and a *Conscience* ragged and threadbare with perpetual Turning; from an Head broken in an hundred Pieces by the Malignants of the opposite Factions; and from a Body spent with Poxes ill cured, by trusting to Bawds and Surgeons, who, as it afterwards appeared, were equal Enemies to me and the Constitution, and revenged their Party Quarrels upon my Nose and Shins. Fourscore and eleven Pamphlets have I written under *three Reigns*, for the Service of six and thirty Factions: But, finding the State hath no further Occation for me and my Ink, I retire willingly, to draw it out into Speculations more becoming a Philosopher; having, to my *inspeakable Comfort*, passed a long Life with a *Conscience void of Offence*."

A Note is added at the Bottom of that Page: "That here the Author personates *L'Estrange*, and *some others*, who, after having passed their Lives in *Vice*, *Faction*, and *Falsehood*, have the Impudence to talk of *Merit*, and Innocence, and *Sufferings*."

If the *Gentleman*, should object, that I should bring him into Parallel with the Projectors of *Meal Tub Plots*, I will put him in mind of the *Screw Plot*, that ingenious Alarm to the Kingdom, that the *Whigs* had contrived to *kill the Queen* by *stealing the Screws* out of the Timbers in the *Church of St Paul*, by which the *Roof* of that famous Cathedral was to have fallen upon her Head, on the *Day of Thanksgiving* in the Year 1710.

In the *Gazette*, *Nov.* 9. 1710, is the following *Advertisement*.

"Whereas some evil designing Persons have unscrewed and taken away several Iron Bolts out of the great Timbers of the West Roof of the Cathedral Church of St *Paul*, *London*; Her Majesty, for the better Discovery of the Offenders, is pleased to promise her most gracious Pardon *for the said Crime*, to any Person concerned therein who shall discover his Accomplices in the said Fact, so as they, or any of them, may be convicted thereof.

H. ST JOHN.

And as a further Encouragement to any Person concerned in the said Fact that shall make such Discovery of his Accomplices, so that they, or any of them, may be convicted thereof, he shall receive a Reward of Fifty Pounds, to be paid by Sir *Rich. Hoare*, at the *Golden Bottle*, *Fleet-street*, within 10 Days after Conviction."

I shall conclude with this Advice to my loving Countrymen, Whenever you are told by the same Hand, that the *Constitution* is *falling upon your Heads*, under the present Establishment, be assured 'tis the *Second Part* of the *Screw Plot*.

Craftsman, Mar. 15. N° 454.

The late Elections &c. ironically defended.

Mr D'Anvers,

I HAVE constantly attended to all your late Disputes about the *Freedom of Elections*

* A Tale of a Tub, in 12mo. p. 33.

Elections, &c. and other Matters of a *domeſtick Nature*; which I think have turn'd entirely againſt You, notwithſtanding your Triumph and the popular Clamour on your Side. (See Vol. IV. *p.* 549.)

I muſt confeſs there is a Clauſe in the *Bill of Rights*, which declares that *all Elections ſhall be free*, and another Law hath been ſince made, *for preventing Bribery and Corruption in the Elections of Members*, but as the *firſt* was obtained, when the whole Nation was frighted out of their Wits about *Popery* and *arbitrary Power*, ſo every Body knows how the *latter* was impoſed upon us, therefore they are very unfairly urged in a Queſtion of this Nature, for, I think You have ſomewhere adopted the Obſervation of the late L. of *Halifax*, *that it is unjuſt to puſh an* Argument, *which puts another Man in Paſſion when he goes to anſwer it.* Now, as *Acts of Parliament* are certainly a Kind of *Argument*, which cannot be anſwered without *putting a Man in Paſſion*, they ought not to be puſh'd upon us. Beſides, it hath been fully proved by my Brother Writers, that Bribery is not properly *Corruption*, when apply'd to *good Ends*, ſuch as the Defeat of *Men in Oppoſition*. To This They have added another Argument, I think demonſtrative, *viz.* that *pecuniary Influence* is not the only Species of *corrupt Influence*, but that every Thing ought to be equally deem'd *Corruption*, which tends in any Manner to byaſs Men on *one Side* more than the *other*; ſuch as Living and Dealing in the *Neighbourhood*, *Charity*, *Hoſpitality*, and in ſhort all that *natural Intereſt*, which commonly attends the Poſſeſſion of a *large Eſtate* and a *good Character*. Hence They conclude, it is not only juſt, but requiſite, to balance *one Kind of Influence* with *another*, and to *ſupply the Want of* natural Strength with Great Art. This reduces you to either allow of *all Kinds of Influence*, or of *none*; conſequently that every Thing is, ſtrictly ſpeaking, *Corruption*, or there is no ſuch Thing as *Corruption* at all.

But You have contended that no Kind of *Force* ought to be employed upon *theſe Occaſions*, and rais'd a violent Uproar about a *Regiment of Soldiers*, who were drawn up before a *certain Polling Place*, and continued under Arms, during the Time of *Election*. (See Vol. IV. *p.* 320.) But it hath been already obſerved that this was done, in order to *preſerve the Peace*, and conſequently the *Freedom of Elections*.

This is ſufficient, as to the *Manner of the late Elections*. Let us now ſee what hath been ſaid, concerning the *Event of them*, and here, tho' you was manifeſtly defeated in the Courſe of them, You aſſerted with a triumphant Air that the *Senſe of the People* had diſcovered itſelf on *your Side*. But in This you was compleatly anſwered by the learned Author of the *London Journal*. (See Vol. IV. *p.* 318.)

You likewiſe boaſted, that not only the *Body of the People* in general, but the *principal Nobility*, and *Gentry*, of independent Fortunes, declared Themſelves on *your Side*. To prove this Aſſertion, You inſolently told us that *your Party* carried the Elections for moſt of the *Counties*, as well as *rich trading Towns* and *great Corporations*. (See ib. *p.* 262.) To This I anſwer.

1. Some of the *Nobility* and *Gentry* are either *Jacobites* or *Republicans* in their Hearts, *others* are actuated by *Ambition*, *Diſappointment*, or *Revenge*, and therefore it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe that all of Them, who fly in the Face of *Power*, muſt be influenced by ſome or other of *theſe Motives*.

2. As to the *great trading Towns* and *Corporations*, Experience ſhews us that *Wealth* naturally inclines Men to *Sedition*, therefore no Wonder many of them are infected with the *perverſe Humour* of the Times. But I will venture to name *one Man*, who hath more Intereſt in ſome of the *richeſt Boroughs*, and in moſt of the *poor ones*, than all your *factious Patriots* put together, I mean the famous *Mr Henry Cotton*. [Note *He ſigns the Bank-Bills.*

3. Tho' I am ready to grant that moſt of the *Counties*, and too many of the *great trading Towns* have choſen Perſons to repreſent them, of different Principles from what I could wiſh, and that the *Weight of Metal* may be on the *ſame Side*, yet This is a moſt odd and odious Way of Reaſoning in the preſent Caſe. *Suffragia non ſunt ponderanda ſed numeranda*, i.e. *We muſt count* Votes, not *weigh* them.

The next popular Topick, and nearly ally'd to the *former*, is the *Independency of Parliament*. That is, of the *ſeveral Branches of the Legiſlature on each other*, eſpecially of the *Houſe of Commons on the Crown*. This is a Point, upon which You and your *Confederates* have harangued with more than ordinary Vehemence for a Year or two paſt, and from no thing that You have driven the Nail, in your late *Diſſertations upon Parties*, but the *miniſterial Writers* have given that a proper Degree of *Dependency* as a neceſſary Promoter of *that Harmony* between the Parliament *and the* Crown, which is abſolutely neceſſary to the Diſpatch of *public Buſineſs*, and the Diſappointment of *factious Deſigns*, but as a *moſt ingenious* and *worthy Writer* obſerves, "it is no leſs than a Contradiction to ſuppoſe that the Conſideration of *private Gain* (including their own *private Senſe of that Good*) as a ſufficient Motive to induce the *Houſe of Commons* to co-operate with the Crown.—Having laid down this Foundation, He proceeds, in another Paper, to demonſtrate, "that the *Dependency of Members of the Legiſlature* for Profit on the Executive Government is not dangerous but an eſſential Security to all the *other eſtabliſhed Parts of the Conſtitution*." — And after every one, that let the *Trials of the Members in Parliament* be never ſo numerous, *public*, *free*, *impartial*, *united*, or *corrupt*, We have no Reaſon to apprehend that They will ever be prevail'd on to give up all our Liberties, or even to make any dangerous Encroachment

Power to the Crown." On the contrary, He hath proved that their very *Ambition*, *Neceſſities* and *Corruption*, are the beſt Securities to us that they will never come into *ſuch Conceſſions*; becauſe, as *that excellent Writer* argues, it will always be their Intereſt to keep the *Crown* under the ſame Dependency to *Them*, which They are under to the *Crown*; and thus, *ſays He*, "this dreadful Majority of *needy and ambitious Tools* are, by the Nature of *this Conſtitution* it ſelf, at laſt diſcip'in'd into a Set of *honeſt Men*, that ſerve both their *King* and *Country*, without Danger to *either*, perhaps with Advantage to *both* as well as to *Themſelves*." He goes ſtill further, and obſerves "that *theſe Men* do at once ſuſtain the moſt conſiderable Part of the *Adminiſtration*, and form, or inform, the *Majority in Parliament*. 'Tis *Theſe*, who evidently compoſe that *Bond of Union*, which is ſo eſſentially neceſſary to hold *thoſe two Parts* together, in Purſuit of the *common Good* which they are, by this *double Situation*, the beſt enabled to do; whilſt, by their *Poſts in the State*, They are in a Capacity of perceiving moſt diſtinctly what are its *Wants*; and by their *Votes and Reaſonings in the Senate*, are moſt capable of *ſupplying them*, and are, at the ſame Time, under the evident Neceſſity of doing *both*, in a proper Manner, under the immediate Penalty of loſing the *Honours* and *Profits* of their *ſeveral Charges*."

I have dwelt the longer on this Subject of *Dependency*, which *our Author* afterwards compares very juſtly to the Crown-wheel *of a Clock*, becauſe it is one of *thoſe Doctrines*, which you ſtyle inconſiſtent with the *firſt Principles of our Conſtitution*, and lay to the Charge of an *Hon. Gentleman*, by whoſe *Direction*, or under whoſe *Patronage*, you ſuppoſe them to have been publiſhed. I believe the *Hon. Gentleman* is not aſhamed of being thought the Patron of *ſuch Doctrines*; for I obſerve near the *great Chriſtian Hero*, who firſt preach'd up this Doctrine of *Dependency* in Publick hath been ſince rewarded, very eminently, for *That* and his *other good Services*.

I ſhall now proceed to the *Coalition of Parties*, which you have taken ſo much Pains to eſtabliſh, but hath been lately expleded in an admirable Pamphlet, intitled the *Senſe of an Engliſhman*, &c.—Your Brother *Fog* ſeems to think Himſelf very ſmart upon *this Piece*, in his laſt Paper; (See *p.* 128.) and I could wiſh, the *Author* had been a little more cautious in his Expreſſions, with Regard to *thoſe Tools and Jacobites*, who have lately ſold Themſelves for *Places* and *Penſions*, becauſe it may diſcourage others from following the ſame Example, when They ſee their *old Acquaintance*, treated in ſo contemptuous and ignominious a Manner.

As to the *Coalition of Parties*. You have ſeem to tell us your ſelf, that the *Hon. Gentleman* on whoſe Cauſe I am defending, hath nothing elſe to ſupport Him in *Power*, or to *protect* Him from *Juſtice*, but the Continuance *of our antient Diviſions*, and do You think Him ſo great a *Blunderer* as to ſuffer *thoſe Diviſions* to be heal'd, which are his *only Security*; or that *We*, who partake of his Bounty, will not do all in our Power to prevent it? Is it reaſonable to expect that a *fat, pamper'd Party*, who are at preſent in the *full Poſſeſſion of Power*, ſhould ever conſent to give up the leaſt Part of it to a *Deſpicable ſtarving Crew, who are ſo becauſe They are out of Power?* (See *p.* 129.) Or do you think that *We*, who were lately promis'd the Poſſeſſion of *all the* Lands *of England*, by engroſſing *all the* Power *of it*, will ever deſtroy ſo agreeable a Proſpect, by endeavouring to heal our *Party Diviſions*, and uniting Mankind in *one common Intereſt*? No, We are too well acquainted with the glorious Advantages of *Whig* and *Tory Parties*, ever to renounce them for the Sake of a *Coalition*, or to exchange them for Thoſe of *Court* and *Country*.

Your old Antagoniſt, Courtly Grub, *Eſq;*

Fog's Journal, March 15. N° 332.

CONſiſts of an Extract from a Pamphlet, entitled, *The previous Queſtion in Politicks*, the Deſign of which is to ſhew, that general Luxury, (allow'd on all Sides to be the Source of general Corruption) which has been affirm'd not only by the Court Writers, but in the moſt *Auguſt Aſſemblies*, to begin with the People, does not begin with them, but has its Riſe from the Encouragement the Government gives to expenſive Fashions, and conſequently the Foundation of Corruption muſt be laid by the Government: and further, that actual Corruption muſt have the ſame Original, ſince the People cannot be brib'd without *Means*.

London Journal, March 15. N° 819.

To the Author of the Diſſertation on Parties.

YOU have thought fit to dedicate your *Diſſertation* to Sir *Robert Walpole*; but never did I read ſo much *Malice* and *Falſhood* in ſo few Pages, nor ſo many *excellent Principles all wrong applied*. I ſhall not conſider at preſent your groundleſs Invectives againſt *that Honourable Perſon*, nor what you have been in Days of old; you have taken effectual Care that your *paſt ſelf* ſhall never be forgot: The Enemies of the *Revolution* and *Hanover* Succeſſion will remember it with *Gratitude*; the Friends of Liberty, with *everlaſting Infamy*. My Buſineſs is with your *preſent ſelf*, and *preſent Writings*. Your *preſent ſelf*, as you have drawn it, is the neareſt to Deity that ever mortal Man arrived, that is, without *Body*, *Parts*, or *Paſſions*; you are above all *Fear*, *Pain*, and *Pride*: you cannot as you affirm, be *diſappointed*, becauſe the Temper of your Mind, diveſted of all Paſſions, gives a Man no Hold of you; you have neither *Avarice*, *Ambition*,

on, nor *Vanity*; you cannot be oppreſſed, becauſe you are *free from Guilt*; you are ambitious only of *honeſt Fame*; yet you are *weary of the World*. But tho' you are *determined* and *preparing* to retire out of it, you will ſuſpend your Retreat to face a Perſecution that you hear is intended againſt you. Wonderful good Man!

That you are *weary of the World* no body doubts; and 'tis a good Way of being even with the World; for *that* has been long *weary of you*. 'Tis high Time, therefore, to fly to *Philoſophy for Relief*. But, why do I talk of *Relief*, or you of *Perſecution*? Your *great Bleſſing* is, you *can't* be *curſed*. I will therefore diſcuſs a few Points with you about the *Conſtitution*, &c. in which I will make uſe of *Reaſon only*.

I own it's difficult to write againſt you; not from *any Superiority* of Argument, but from the *Principles* you have laid down, and the *Subjects* you have defended. You have wrote in general upon *Principles of Liberty*. You have defended the Conſtitution when no body *attack'd* it; and contended for the *Independency of Parliaments*, when Parliaments had never ſo much Power, were never leſs dependant upon the Crown; if *Wealth*, *good Senſe*, and juſt Ideas of the Rights of the People are able to preſerve them from a State of Dependency.

I have only contended for the *Conſtitutional Independency of all the Powers* of the Legiſlature, as abſolutely neceſſary to ſupport the *Balance*, and *eſſential* to the Preſervation of the Conſtitution; and have been conſiſtent with myſelf. (See V. IV. p. 539.) Whereas you have aſſerted, indeed, the ſame Thing; yet, after, (to ſerve a Turn) you have aſſerted the *Independency* of *only two* of thoſe Powers, and the *abſolute Dependency* of the *third Powers*, the *King*; and in this inconſiſtently with yourſelf.

You are in the *very ſame Sentiments* with me about the King and Conſtitution. (See Vol. IV. p. 255.) In your 9th Diſſertation, you ſay, "The King, and the People are *Parts* of the ſame Syſtem, intimately joined; and co-operating together, *acting*, and *acted upon*, *limiting* and *limited*, *controuling* and *controuled*, *by one another*." This I agree to, and have aſſerted, as you do in theſe Words, that the King muſt be *independent*, as well as the two Houſes of Parliament; and that he muſt have *real Powers*, in Diſpoſition of Places, &c. for otherwiſe, I deſire to know how he can *act*, *limit*, or *controul*?

You ſee I'm open: I invite you into the Field; for I love to argue with you; and am ſorry, methinks, you are going. If you go, I go too; for the Miniſtry will not have an Adverſary left worth contending with. *F. Osborne.*

Univerſal Spectator, March 15. No 336.

Intereſt the Foundation of Popery.

AS *Popery* has been the Subject of ſeveral modern *Eſſayiſts*, and a Courſe of Lectures inſtituted to guard us againſt the *Errors* of that Religion, (See V. IV. *p.* 702.) the expoſing of the favourite Doctrines of that Church may be no diſagreeable Topick for a *Spectator*.

Intereſt is the ſole Principle of the *Church* of *Rome*, and its Tenets calculated merely for the Support of their own Grandeur. This will appear by conſidering what prodigious Sums the ſeveral Doctrines of *Supremacy*, *Purgatory*, *Indulgences*, *Auricular Confeſſion*, and the *Celibacy* of the *Clergy* bring to the Church.

As for *Supremacy*, granting St *Peter* was *Biſhop* of *Rome*, and as ſuch had Precedency of the reſt of the *Apoſtles*, what follows? Could hence ſufficient Power devolve to his Succeſſors, to raiſe a Monarchy, and claim an abſolute Juriſdiction over the whole World, with a Power to diſpoſe of *Crowns* and *Kingdoms*? But St *Peter* was veſted with no ſuch Privileges, nor did his Succeſſors claim them for many Ages; and the Sole Title the Pope now has to them is only *Uſurpation*. But 'tis not ſo much as probable that ever *Peter* was at *Rome*: The *Scripture* don't mention it, and his *Epiſtle* is dated from *Babylon*. When St *Paul* writes to the *Romans*, he ſays not a Word of *Peter*: Nay, he complains, that *all who were at Rome*, *ſought their own*, *not the Things which are Jeſus Chriſt's*; and that *no Man ſtood by him*. This he could not have ſaid had St *Peter* been there. But as unreaſonable as this Doctrine ſeems, it ſtill has its *Italian's* Followers.

The Doctrine of *Purgatory* was not thought of till St *Auſtin's* Time, who both *ſaid* and *unſaid* it, and at laſt like a wiſe Schoolman, left it *Undecided*. The *Roman Catholicks* themſelves are infinitely divided in their Opinions about it. As to the Place, ſome will have it in the Bottom of the Sea, others in Mount *Aetna* or *Veſuvius*; but *Bernardus de Bayas* places it in a Hill in *Ireland*. As to its Torments, Sir *Thomas More* will have them to be Fire only, by Fire

by

by *Fire* and *Water*; another neither *Fire* nor *Water*, but the various Tortures of *Hope* and *Fear*. Bp *Fiſher* affirms, that the *Tormentors* are *Holy Angels*; Sir *Thomas*, that they are *very Devils*: Some of their *Doctors*, that it expiates *Venial* Sins only; others, that it cleanſes the Soul from the *Mortal* too. St *Dennis* ſays, the *Continuance* there is to the End of the World; others 10 Years, but the *Generality* make it depend on the Number of *Maſſes* or *Offices* ſaid or perform'd on their Behalf. As ridiculous as this Doctrine may ſeem, it is moſt Zealouſly aſſerted; for it is a large and conſtant *Revenue* to the *Church*; which ariſes from *Maſſes*, *Dirges*, *Requiems*, *Trentals*, and *Anniverſaries*, beſides *Deodands* by dying Perſons and their Friends, for a ſpeedier Releaſe out of the Pains of *Purgatory*.

Indulgences in the Primitive Times were ſometimes granted; when the *Chriſtians* had committed any heinous Crime, either in denying their Faith or ſacrificing to Idols for Fear of *Perſecution*, they were enjoyn'd a long and ſevere Penance, which the *Biſhop* had Power to mitigate, which Mitigation was term'd an *Indulgence*: This was not perverted for near 600 Years: But ever ſince Pope *Gregory* the firſt, 'tis ſcarce credible what an immenſe Sum this Doctrine has brought to the Church; therefore theſe *Indulgences* are by the *Romaniſts* themſelves properly ſtyl'd the *Treaſury of the Church*.

The *Pope* is the Diſpenſer of theſe *Indulgences*, and diſpoſes of them for ſuch a Number of Years proportionable to the Sums the Perſons can give, for no one, according to their Tenets, can receive *Abſolution* unleſs he diſburſes to the utmoſt of his Abilities. But the Caſe of the Poor, who cannot purchaſe theſe *Indulgences*, is miſerable; for the *Taxa Cameræ Apoſtolicæ* thus tells them: *That theſe Favours are not to be granted to the Poor; becauſe they have not wherewithal, they cannot be comforted.* This is the Richeous Sentence of the *infallible Father*: Our *Saviour* tells us how difficult it is for a *Rich* Man to enter into the Kingdom of Heaven; yet according to the Doctrine of the *Pope*, the Difficulty lies wholly on the *Poor* Man.

Auricular Confeſſion is no where found conſiſtent with the Practice of the *Primitive Church*; nor was it univerſally received into the *Roman*, till the Council of *Trent* gave it *Sanction*. It was at *firſt voluntary, and us'd only in Caſes of* a troubled Conſcience. But the Prieſts finding how neceſſary it was for the Good of the Church to be the Maſters of the Secrets of the *Laity*, they got it made a Rule of *Divine Faith*, and it proves of ſuch Conſequence, that when ever they give up this Point, then farewell *Popery*.

As to the Celibacy of the *Roman* Clergy, this was not the Cuſtom of the Primitive Church; for St *Ambroſe*, in his Comment on *Corin.* teſtifies, that all the Apoſtles except St *Paul* and St *John*, had Wives. *Euſebius*, and other Eccleſiaſtical Writers affirm alſo, that ſeveral Religious Biſhops had Children by their lawful Wives, after they were Biſhops. If this Prohibition of Marriage was to keep the Prieſts more eminently chaſte than the Laity, how ſmall Effect it has, may be ſeen from their own Writers. *Matthew Paris* ſays, that the *Pope* thought it almoſt a Miracle to hear a Candidate for a Biſhoprick atteſted to be a *Pure Virgin*: *Alvares Pelagius*, a *Portugal* Biſhop in the 14th Century, in his *De Planctu Eccleſiæ*, laments the Incontinency of the *Roman* Clergy, who even debauch'd Women who came to Confeſſion: Nor were their Popes themſelves more chaſte than the Inferior Clergy, *Paul* II. *Sixtus* IV. *Innocent* VIII. *Alexander* VI. *Julius* III. *Leo* X. *Paul* III. *Julius* III. *cum multis aliis*, are Inſtances that Lewdneſs is indulg'd by *Infallibility* itſelf. *Thomas Aquinas*, who is ſtyl'd the *Angelical* Doctor of the *Roman* Church, ſeems ſo great a Favourer of this Vice, that in his fourth Book *De Regimine Principium* he lays it down for a Maxim of Neceſſity. *Id facit in Mundo meretrix* &c. *A Whore to the World is as a Pump to a Ship, neceſſary to carry off Filth and Annoyance.*——Incomparable *Divinity!*—If *Thomas Aquinas*'s Doctrine holds true, What Place for Sweetneſs can compare to *Rome*, where there are generally upwards of 2000 licens'd Harlots who pay an Annual Tribute to his *Holineſs*? But to what Purpoſe is it then that the Celibacy of the *Roman* Clergy is ſo zealouſly aſſerted? what Good does it produce? The Reaſon is obvious; 'tis the Policy of the Court of *Rome* to make and Advantage of their Clergy, both while they live and when they die: For Delinquents in Incontinency ſeldom ſuffer any other Puniſhment than a Pecuniary one; and if it affects their Pockets, the Penance is thought ſufficient. Beſides, 'tis a great Advantage to his Holineſs, not to have the Clergy married, becauſe as they are

thereby

thereby more diſengag'd from all *Civil Intereſts*, they are more firmly attach'd to his own, and the Church is the General Heir to all the Clergy.

If then People will not think this Prieſt Craft, I can only ſay with that ingenious *Cardinal*, who, when People flock'd about him for Benediction, gave it them with theſe Words: *Si Populus decipi vult, decipiatur.*—If People will be deceiv'd,—let 'em. *Philalethes.*

Weekly Miſcellany, March 15. No. 118.

The Reaſonableneſs of Chriſtianity.

Mr *Hooker*,

WHEN I conſider the Advantages of the Chriſtian Syſtem, the Sublimity of its Doctrines, the Perſpicuity of its Precepts, the Grandeur of its Motives, the Strength of its Reaſonings, the Extent of its Views, its Influences on publick and private Life, the Security it lends to the Government, the Cement with which it connects all particular Relations, the Light it throws on the Underſtanding, and the Force with which it bends the Will; in a Word, its Tendency to procure the Contentment of every Individual, and to promote the Peace, Order, and Happineſs of the World, (Facts acknowledg'd by the Adverſaries to our Religion.) I muſt think all attempts to rob us of ſo agreeable a Conſtitution of Things, are immoral and infamous. Surely a Man, who had a juſt Regard for himſelf, or Benevolence for his Fellow Creatures muſt wiſh ſuch a Religion to be true, and of divine Original and Authority; and conſequently would not give it up, but upon ſtrong Reaſons, and for a juſt Equivalent. But has the Infidel offer'd one or the other of theſe? His Reaſons have been found lighter than Vanity; and the Equivalent he offers is an Affront to the Underſtanding, and repreſents Men more out of their Senſes than *Glaucus* who chang'd his Golden, for the brazen Armour of *Diomedes*.

Inſtead of a Plan of Duties, level to every Capacity, and current thro' the World, by Virtue of a divine Stamp upon it, he refers us to the Light ſhining in every Man, as a better Direction of human Life; *i.e.* every Man, is to make Laws for himſelf, which will be as various as the Features in Men's Faces, or the Whimſies in their Heads; which we muſt inform ourſelves of, before we can truſt or have any Dealings with ſuch Men: And is it proper, that the Safety of Commerce, and Intercourſe among Men, and the Well-being of Society ſhould reſt upon ſo precarious a Bottom? Under the Influence of a divine Law, binding equally all Perſons, in all Caſes, at all Times, and coercive even after Death, we have all the Satisfaction the Nature of Men and Things will allow: In Conſequence of this we join in a publick Worſhip of our common Father and Legiſlator, and thereby give Security to one another, that we act upon common Principles, the only Foundation of mutual Confidence.

The great Barriers againſt Immorality and Wickedneſs, are the Belief of God and a future State, and the Senſe of theſe Truths kept up in the Mind by continual Inſtruction and Worſhip: But on the Infidel Syſtem, theſe in a little Time will be all loſt to the World.

Unaſſiſted Reaſon is the Guide for which the Infidel invites us to relinquiſh the clear Light of the Goſpel. Inſtead of Order, Peace, and Happineſs, we are modeſtly deſir'd to unſettle every Thing, to looſen all the Bands of Society, and hurry ourſelves into ſuch a State of Nature as Wolves and Tigers live in, in order to die and rot like them, rapacious of the preſent Morſel, regardleſs of the future. The Chriſtian, under the ſeveral Preſſures can look beyond the Grave, to Scenes of Joy and Rapture the Infidel has no Notion of; and he who has here no continuing City, can promiſe himſelf one, *not built with Hands, eternal in the Heavens.* p. 192.

From the Prompter, No. 34.

Feliciter audet.

With happy Boldneſs ſhe attempts the Part,
While Nature paves the Way in ſpite of Art.

FORMERLY, *Poets* were content to inſtruct the *Actor*; but now, Authors turn Actors. Thus Mrs *Cooper*, Author of the *Fair Libertine*, has play'd that Part for her own Benefit.

Three Motives might have induced her to this dangerous Enterprize, 1. To recommend herſelf to the Town as an Actreſs. 2. To eclipſe one of the moſt graceful Actreſſes we have on the Stage. And 3. To appear in a Character more *natural* to her than to Mrs *Horton*, who performed it the 1ſt and 2d Nights.—And here, ſays the *Prompter*, I can't help, out of perſonal Regard for the latter, giving a Sigh, at her being ſo *unexpectedly*, and ſo *ſurprizingly* eclipſed.—But nothing is ſo advantagious as to *look* a Character; that alone, as in C—r, will turn the Scale.

With

With regard to the Play itself Mrs *Cooper*, in the Preface, gives the following Account of its Characters. "One I have laboured to make principal, to be the Soul of the Piece, and to be seen and referred to almost thro' the whole Action.—It happens indeed to be a *Woman*, and I flatter myself, I shall have no Apology to make to the Ladies, for having drawn her capable of thinking for herself, and acting on the Principles of *Nature* and *Truth*."

I question, adds the *Prompter*, if the Ladies will thank Mrs *Cooper* for the Picture she has drawn of them.——However it was (according to its Motto)

An Offering to the Sex design'd —

They may think *her way of stripping Nature stark naked, a little too libertine*, and *bold* for their Imitation, and that *she* cannot quite *justify* herself.

As to *Unity*, she has forgot that of *Character*; for there is not one Person in the Play, but who in one Part or other, *uncharacterizes* him or herself, and *changes* oftener than the Scenes: tho' it's plain, that the Characters are little varied, except for the worse, from those of other dramatick Writers she has copied after.

From the Prompter, No. 35.

Of the Man of Taste.

TO give a true Idea of this Play, it's necessary to inform the Reader, that it's almost a verbal Translation from two Farces wrote by *Moliere*, the one called *L'Ecole des Maris*, which relates to Guardians and their *Charge*, the other, *Les Precieuses Ridicules*, which takes in the *Man of Taste*, and the remaining Persons of the *Drama*. These two Farces in the *French* Tongue, consider'd apart, are very *pretty for what they are*; but put together, become a very monstrous Thing, which a *French* Audience would have *rejected* with *Scorn*.

From the Prompter, No. 36.

If we mean to thrive, *and to* do good, *we should break open the* Jails, *and let out the Prisoners.* *Shakespear's* Hen. VI.

WHERE *Words* are used without *Ideas*, Things opposite are mistaken for the same. Among these are the Terms, *Parliament Man*, and *Member of Parliament*; between which is this manifest Difference; the *Member* of Parliament is a *natural Branch* of the Tree; which the Parliament *Man* only sticks to like *Misleto*; the first contributes *Strength*, the last affords *Shade* only: The *Member* devotes himself to the Service of his *Country*, the *Man* condemns his *Country* to the Service of *himself*: One *resolves* as he *thinks*, the other as he *fears*, or *hopes*. In short, the *Member* of Parliament is a Part of the Body, the Parliament *Man* a *dead Weight* on the Shoulders.

I congratulate my good Fortune, adds the *Prompter*, that purposing to speak of *Insolvency*, I can address my Thoughts to so august an Assembly, compos'd, *wholly* of *Members*, who examining Opinions, not by *Custom*, but *Reason*, consider themselves at the same Time, as the Guardians of *Property*, and the Refuge of *Distress*. I would therefore humbly hope, that in an Island, the last Retreat of *Liberty*, and the boasted *Throne* of good Nature and Happiness, it will not always remain a Custom, to *punish Misfortune* more severely than *Felony*.

The Creditor, who *imprisons* his Debtor, chuses to pay himself, by the Pleasure of *Revenge*, what he might hope to receive, by encouraging the unhappy to a new, and more fortunate Industry, if he left him but possessed of *Liberty*.—But if this Depravity in the Creditor, is *immoral* and *impolitick*, as it certainly is, can it be unjust to erect a *Bar*, that may restrain the Blindness of Passion, when it pushes an angry Man to act against his *own* Interest, and that of his Country?

After other Arguments, he concludes,

Whenever it shall be thought seasonable to exert this Pity of the *Living Dead*, I wish it may be *unrestrained*, in Point of *Time*, and *universal*, with respect to *Obligation*. The *Quality* of a Debt is no way altered by its *Quantity*.

Grubstreet Journal, March 20. No. 273.

The Lover's Auction.

THE following is a *Catalogue* of the Particulars of several valuable Things, returned to a Gentleman by his Mistress, upon a Quarrel betwixt them; to be sold by *Auction*, betwixt 12 and 2, at the *Golden Heart* in *Love-lane*, the 1st of *April*; viz. 300 choice Love-Letters, folded up in the most engaging Manner, very cheap, the Gentleman desiring nothing more than just to be reimbursed his Expences in Crow Quills and gilt Paper; the Lady's Answers, which ought to go with the Letters to make the Collection complete; the Lady's Picture in a Snuff-Box,

Box, by *Zinz*, handſome enough for any Beau's Miſtreſs; 32 Copies of original Verſes, all on Subjects proper for a Lover's Buſineſs; as thus—To a Lady on her blowing me with her Fan—On her being in a Flower Garden—On preſenting her with a Pinch of Snuff—Verſes on the Patch under her left Eye, which may ſerve for one under her right—On her frowning—laughing—curteſying, *&c.*

Ovid's Art of Love (*Engliſh*) bound in *Turky*, Leaves gilt like a Common-prayer Book, for the Convenience of reading it at Church; the new *Atalantis*, in the ſame Manner; Ld *Rocheſter's* Poems, Ditto; a Tortoiſe-ſhell Ring enamell'd, with a Motto; a Receipt to make Love-Powder; 2 Bottles of white Ink; 2 Pair of Garters, one red, preſented by the Gentleman, to denote the Inflammation of his Heart; the other white, preſented by the Lady, to ſhew the Purity of hers, with Mottos on each; 12 Volumes of Romances; 3 of the Lady's Hairs, taken from her moſt favourite Curl, intended for a Locket; they are of a bright Golden Colour, ſuch as the Ancients eſteemed moſt beautiful; a brilliant Heart Ring, ſet tranſparent, ſupported by 2 Cupids, and crowned emblematically with the Spring; a naked *Venus*, by *Julio Romano*; 3 doleful Groans, a Night Piece; 19 new Oaths, to be uſed by a Lover when he has nothing elſe to ſay; the *Art of ſighing*, a Manuſcript Poem, in three Cantos, by my L—— M——, with a Word or two on the Uſe of Crying, as well as Grumbling ſometimes. To which is added a *Diſſertation* on the kind of Weather moſt proper for Sighers to make their Attacks in; an *Eſſay* on *Cloſets*, with their full Uſe explained, by an eminent Hand at Court; 2 broken Fans; one old Glove; a modeſty Piece, which the Lady left one Evening in a great Hurry at the Gentleman's Lodgings, a Copy of a Letter from the Lady to one of her married Acquaintance, adviſing her how to behave to her Maid, whom ſhe had truſted in her greateſt Secrets, and therefore wanted to get rid of her, and explaining the whole Art of defeating Diſcoveries, which it demonſtrates wholly to conſiſt in an indolent Sneer, and a good Aſſurance). There are many other Curioſities, particularly a ſmall Gold Hunting Knife, which the Gentleman offered his Miſtreſs, but was refuſed with great Reſentment, and was the probable Reaſon of her whole Conduct afterwards. He therefore cautions all paſſionate Lovers, how they preſent Knives, Sciſſors, *&c.* or any thing ſharp to their Miſtreſſes, for fear of cutting Love.

Fri. Daily Gaz. March 20. N° 282.

MR *Walſingham* conſiders the Fears the Author of the *Dedication to the Diſſertation on Parties*, ſeems to be under of a Proſecution in Parliament, from the Notoriety of his Offence. Here *W.* recites the ſeveral Crimes enumerated in the Impeachment brought againſt this Gentleman in Parliament; likewiſe his firſt and ſecond Flight; and the Conditions of that Act of Parliament, which reſtored him to his Eſtate, tho' it did not annul his Attainder, with ſome Account of his Conduct ſince, which has not been agreeable to thoſe Conditions, all which we have had Occaſion to mention before.

He concludes with obſerving,— As this Gentleman ſuggeſts his Oppoſition to the Government ariſes from a Quarrel with the Miniſter, becauſe when he was reſtor'd to his Fortune he was not receiv'd as a Lord in Parliament, that it would have been an Indignity to the Peerage, to admit one into that auguſt Aſſembly, whom they had expell'd as the Reproach of Nobility, a Rebel who had been in the Service of the Pretender.

The Craftſman. March 22. No 455.

Tamerlane *an Example for Princes.*

Mr *D'anvers*,

THE Hiſtory of *Timur Bec*, or *Tamerlane*, is lately tranſlated into *Engliſh*, and dedicated to the *Prince of Wales*, and his Life is propoſed as a moſt noble Pattern for the Conduct of Perſons in his high Station. The Author in his Preface, gives very great Encomiums on the ſublime Qualities of this Prince, particularly on his Wiſdom of governing without a *Prime Miniſter*, his Piety, Bravery, Regard for the Good of his People, and his Eſteem for *Learning*, and *learned Men*; as may be ſeen in the following Extract

Timur Beg Tamerlane

Chapter 1 translated by Jack Sib.

DUring *Timur's* Reign at *Samarcand*, the principal Seat of *Iran* and *Turan* came to Court with all poſſible Magnificence, where an Aſſembly of the moſt learned Men was held. The Emperor, who was very curious in having the moſt Queſtions of the Law explain'd, and the Inſtitutions known in *Iran* and *Turan*, with ſome Care, not only

T Diſtinct

Matter of *Advice*, propos'd the moſt ſublime and profitable Controverſies. One Day the Converſation fell very apropos upon *Mahomet*'s Advice, wherein he tells us that God orders the Princes of the World to practice *Juſtice* and *Beneficence*. The pious *Timur* attended to what was ſaid, and ſpake to Them as follows.

Kings *have always taken the Counſel of* Doctors, *when they excite Them to do* Good, *and ſtrive to turn Them from* Evil. *How comes it then that You are ſilent, and neglect to tell me what I ought to do, and what I ought to omit the Performance of?*

Then all the *learned Men* modeſtly made Anſwer, that *his Highneſs* did not ſtand in need of the Counſels of Perſons of their Condition; but that, others ought to learn how to conduct themſelves by imitating his Example.

Timur told Them *He did not approve this Sort of* Compliments, *by which They might expect to gain his Favour; and that what He had ſaid was neither thro' vain Glory, or Intereſt; for through the Protection of God*, ſays He, *I am too great a Lord in this World, to ſtand in need of* ſuch Trifles; *but my Deſign in This reſults from the Reflection I have made, that each of you coming from a different Kingdom, muſt without Doubt be inform'd of the Affairs, which paſs there, and of the good or bad Conduct of the* Derogas *and* Commiſſaries of the Divan. *Communicate therefore to me what you know, and tell me whether the* Governors *and* Officers *obſerve* Juſtice *and the Commands of the* Law, *as they ought; that being inform'd of the* Evils *they commit, I may remedy them, and deliver the Weak from* Oppreſſion.

Immediately all the *Doctors* freely declar'd their Sentiments, and repreſented to *his Highneſs* the Condition the Affairs of their reſpective Provinces were in; whereupon this *juſt Emperor* made Choice of the moſt learned among Them, and moſt vers'd in the Laws of their Country, and nam'd an *Intendant* to go with each of them, to whom He gave a full Power to make Laws, or to diſpenſe with Them, always approving whatever He ſhould do, in Relation to *Juſtice* and the Obſervation of the *Laws*; ſo that *Right* might be adminiſter'd to Thoſe, who were oppreſs'd, throughout all his Empire. likewiſe, permitting *theſe Intendants* to take out of the Revenues of the Imperial Treaſure of each Country, what Sums had been extorted from *poor Perſons* by Violence, againſt the ordinary Rules, and to reſtore the ſame to Them; and alſo to puniſh the *Tyrants* in an exemplary Manner. Moreover, They were order'd to regiſter exactly every Thing, that ſhould paſs, during their Commiſſion, and at their Return to give an Account of it; that by theſe Means the *People* may live in Quiet and Tranquillity. Then *Timur* made this memorable Speech:

"My Heart hath always been ſet upon enlarging the Limits of my vaſt Empire; but now I take up a Reſolution to uſe all my Care in procuring Quiet and Security to my Subjects; and to render my Kingdoms flouriſhing I will that *private Perſons* addreſs their Requeſts and Complaints immediately to myſelf; that they give me their Advice for the Good of the Muſſulmans, the Glory of the Faith, and the Extirpation of the wicked Diſturbers of the publick Quiet. I am unwilling that at the Day of Judgment my *poor oppreſs'd Subjects* ſhould cry out for Vengeance againſt *Me*. I am not deſirous that any of my *brave Soldiers*, who have ſo often expoſed their Lives in my Service, ſhould complain againſt *Me*, or *Fortune*; for their Afflictions touch *Me* more than they do *Them*. Let none of my *Subjects* fear to come before me with his Complaints; for my Deſign is, that the World ſhould become a *Paradiſe*, under my Reign; knowing that when a *Prince* is juſt and merciful, his Kingdom is crown'd with Bleſſings and Honours. In fine, I deſire to lay up a Treaſure of of *Juſtice*, that my Soul may be happy after my Death."

This Speech of *Timur*, was taken down by a Lord who wrote at the Bottom of it theſe Words of the *Alcoran*; *We give Teſtimony only to what we have ſeen*. After this, the whole Aſſembly lifted up their Hands to Heaven, and offer'd up the following Prayer. "O God, who art the Lord both of this World and of the next, grant an everlaſting Reign to this *juſt Prince*; hearken to his righteous Petitions; and as Thou haſt ſubjected the Univerſe to Him, after a long and proſperous Reign in this World, let Him reign with Thee in Glory in the other."

In Conſequence of *this Speech*, *Timur*, reſolv'd to perform an Act of Juſtice on the Perſon of the famous Doctor *Moulana Cottobeddin Cazmi*, who was come to Court with *other Officers of the Divan of Chiraz*, becauſe of his having tax'd the Inhabitants of *Fars*, at his Departure from that Place, at the Sum of 300,000 *Dinars*

Dinars Copeghi, under Pretence of a Present to the *Emperor*. *Moulana Said*, a Doctor of the same Country, who accompany'd Him, accus'd him to *Timur* in a private Audience, where the *Emperor* had order'd Him to give Him what Light He was able in relation to the Affairs of *Fars*. This Tyranny having highly offended his Majesty, He immediately pass'd Judgment upon *Cottebeddin*, and issued out an Order to the *Chelk Derouch Allahi* to bind his Hands, and placing the *fork'd Branch* about his Neck, to send Him in that Manner to *Chiraz*, with the Sum He had extorted from the Inhabitants, to be restor'd to Those, who had paid it. *Argoun*, Intendant to *Cottebeddin*, was condemn'd to be hang'd, because of the Troubles He had brought on the People, at his Master's Order. A Declaration was also published, to inform the People of the Destruction of *those Tyrants*, in Revenge of the Wrong They had received; after which the Intendancy of the Finances of *Chiraz* was given to *Coja Malek Semnani*. The *Emperor* order'd *Moulana Said* to return to *Chiraz*, to declare to the Inhabitants of *Fars*, that what *Moulana Cottebeddin* had done was not by his Order; in Proof of which *Argoun* was hanged as soon as they arriv'd at *Chiraz*.

The following *Friday*, the Inhabitants of the City and neighbouring Villages being assembled in great Multitudes in the old Mosque, *Moulana Cottebeddin* was exposed with his Hands in Fetters, and the *Fork'd Branch* about his Neck, at the Foot of the *Preaching Chair*, which was of free Stone. *Moulana Said*, mounting the Chair, told the People what the *great Timur* had ordered Him, in Allusion to the Words of *Coja Amed Fakik*. "If this Kingdom, *says he*, has been ruined, don't impute it to the *Emperor*, for *Cottebeddin* is only in Fault." All the People applauded what He said, and praised *Timur*, so that the Mosque echo'd out their Acclamations. The Sum of 300,000 *Dinars Copeghi*, which *Cottebeddin* had extorted in the Space of two Months, was entirely reimbursed according to the Registers of the *Cadis*, *Notaries*, and *Emirs of the Kingdom*, to Those from whom it had be taken.

Thus Justice was done in the Person of one of the greatest Lords of the Kingdom, which ought to eternize the Memory of *Timur's* Equity. After This, the *Mirza Pir Mehemed*, Son of *Omar Cheik*, took off *Cottebeddin's Fetters*, and *fork'd Branch*, and sent Him back to *Samarcand*.

Rag's Journal, March 22. No. 333.

Plea for an Act of Grace.

'TIS surprizing that those who profess themselves Friends to the Publick should be profess'd Enemies to Acts of Indemnity. Few Men, who have exercised Power in the Uses of Avarice and Oppression, but who, at Times are stung with Remorse. Every Oppressor must as a human Creature have the Inclinations of *Sylla*, tho' he wants his Resolution. Could a Man as safely retreat as he advances in Iniquity, no doubt we should see some great Men's Power voluntarily shortened.

An indigent Person may be induced to sell or enslave his Country to raise himself. But can any thing prevail on him to continue in a Course of Cruelty and Plunder, unless it be to secure himself? Even Prudence would forbid him to rely on those abandon'd Instruments he had made use of to raise him. How few would he find to adhere to him out of Principle or Friendship? Yet, he must cherish them; and as they were purchas'd by Rapine, by that he must maintain them. The Necessity of these Oppressors and Plunderers proceeding in their Villainies is excellently described in a Speech in *Machiavel's* History of *Florence*.——A Set of Fellows had taken Arms, and committed all Sorts of Outrages, and being in doubt whether they should lay down their Arms, and submit to Mercy, one of the Company addressed himself to the rest in the following Manner:

"Were it now to be consider'd, whether we were immediately to take Arms, to burn and plunder the Houses of our Fellow Citizens, and rob the Churches, I should be one of those who should think it worthy of further Debate, and perhaps prefer harmless Poverty before hazardous Gain. But since Arms are taken, many Mischiefs have been done, and much Prize has been got, it is in my Judgment most natural to advise which Way our Gains are to be preserved, and how we may best secure ourselves against the Ills we have committed. I am certain, if no one else should do you that Service, your own Necessity would advise you. You see the whole City full of Complaints and Indignation against us. It remains therefore upon us to do two Things, one is, to provide that we may not be punish'd for our past Offences, the other that we may

may live with more Liberty and Satisfaction for the future. To juſtify therefore our Miſdeeds, in my Thoughts, it is convenient to increaſe them with new, and by the Artifice of redoubling our Miſchiefs and Robberies, to engage and allure more Companions to our Party, for where many are guilty, none are puniſh'd; tho' ſmall Faults are revenged, great ones are generally rewarded; and where the Diſeaſe is epidemical, few People complain; an univerſal Calamity being always more ſupportable than a private. It troubles me to think there are many of you unquiet in your Conſciences for what you have done, and reſolved to be guilty of no more: If it be ſo, I am miſtaken in my Judgment, and you are not the Perſons I took you for. Neither Conſcience nor Diſgrace ought at all to deter you; they that overcome (let the Means be what they will) are never troubled with the Diſhonour, and for Conſcience you ought not to be concern'd. Where the Fear of Death and Priſons are ſo near, there is no room for Apprehenſions of Hell. Obſerve the Ways and Progreſs of the World, you will find the Rich, the Great, and the Potent, arrive at all that Wealth, Grandeur, and Authority, by Violence or Fraud. Obſerve, on the other ſide, thoſe whoſe Puſillanimity or Sottiſhneſs affrights 'em from thoſe Courſes, what becomes of them? They are choak'd up and confin'd in Servitude and Poverty; honeſt Servants are perpetual Servants; good Men are always badly provided for, and the moſt fraudulent and rapacious ſo moſt free themſelves from Indigence and Diſtreſs. You ſee our Enemies are preparing, let us prevent their Preparation: Whoever begins firſt is ſure to prevail to the Ruin of their Enemies and Exaltation of themſelves. Go on therefore with Courage, 'tis an Enterprize will yield Honour to many of us, Security to all.

You ſee here, ſays *Ben*, the Truth of that admirable Line in the Poet,

[illegible]

To conclude, that as Men are in general bad, and ſeldom ſway'd but their Intereſt or Neceſſity, they ſhould be treated to return from the Paths of Iniquity by the Hopes of Forgiveneſs and Pardon, rather than be puniſh'd on by the Apprehenſions of Axe and Halter: as it is better to ſave a Kingdom by a Single Life than to ſuffer our Laws (however they Ordinarily to be entirely ruled.

London Journal, March 22. No. 825.

The Ends of the Revolution obtain'd.

To the Author of the Diſſertation on Parties.

SIR,

WHETHER your *late Diſſertations* have, as you ſay, ſtrengthened the *Revolution*, ſhall be now conſider'd. You own that the *Principles* on which the *Revolution* was founded, and the *Means* which affected it, were juſt; but deny that the Ends of it are obtained, tho' Fact is demonſtrably againſt you (See Vol. iv. p. 25 E, p. 31 C) For the *End* and *Deſign* of the Revolution was to make our *Kings govern* in Subjection to the *Conſtitution*, and to render the *Government perfectly legal*. This was done; and human Power can do no more.

The Power of *ſuſpending* or *diſpenſing* with Laws, levying Money, or raiſing an Army *without Conſent of Parliament*, were then *declared* contrary to the Rights and Liberties of the Subject; and that for redreſſing of Grievances, amending, ſtrengthening, and preſerving the Laws, *Parliaments ſhould be held frequently*, and that Elections ſhould be *free*.

The Buſineſs was to ſecure ourſelves againſt the arbitrary Power of the Prince None ſuppoſed that the People or their Repreſentatives would ever become ſo profligate as to ruin themſelves; we may ſecure ourſelves againſt others, but there can be no Security at all againſt ourſelves. All we can guard againſt is, that no Body elſe ſhall deſtroy us: The Parliament muſt keep themſelves *independent*, and the People muſt keep themſelves from being *unduly influenced*; but no Power can make the People *uninfluenceable*, no, not *Omnipotence* itſelf: For *Omnipotence* can't do *Impoſſibilities*, or make a *free Being* incapable of being influenc'd. And yet this is what you contend ſhould have been done at the *Revolution*!

If, at the *Revolution*, we had ſo far altered the Government as to take away from the King *the Power* of diſpoſing of all Places, Civil, Military, and Eccleſiaſtical, and placed this Power (for *ſuch a Power* there muſt be) in other Hands; thoſe Hands is would ſoon have retained *the ſame Power* of corrupting: For there is not a Government, nor can one be framed, but what may make *an ill Uſe* of Power.

Let us ſuppoſe, that at the *Revolution*, we had made a Settlement of Things upon *the Plan* of that Gentleman who wrote *the Limitations for the next Foreign Succeſſor*,

ceſſor, or new Seven *Race*, publiſh'd in the State-Tracts: That we had taken from *the King* the Power of nominating to all the great Offices of Truſt and Profit, and plac'd it in *the Houſe of Commons*; the Conſequence would have been, that *the Balance* of the three Powers, ſo *eſſential* to the Preſervation of the *Conſtitution*, would have been loſt; and we ſhould have been reduced to *one ſingle Power*, *unchack'd*, and *uncontroul'd*. And who could have prevented *ſuch an Application* of that Power as would gradually have made them *perpetual*, and render'd them like the Senate of *Amſterdam*, *abſolute*, *independent*, and *chooſing one another* as Members died off? ——

Had we gone farther at the Revolution, and made Parliaments *abſolutely independent* of the Crown we ſhould have chang'd the *Monarchical Government* of *England* to a real *Democracy*, with only a King at the Head of it; and *our Liberties* would have been *leſs ſecure*, not; for the King would have loſt all *Power* of *Controul*, and the *Commons* would have been *abſolute Sovereigns* of the Kingdom.

Weekly Miſcellany, March 22. No. 119.

Philalethes, a Correſpondent, repreſents the Converſion of a Deiſt, by a ſhort Converſation with a Chriſtian, who urged to him the Impoſſibility of making an adequate Satisfaction to the Juſtice of God for our Offences, or expecting eternal Rewards for Services, which, at beſt, are no more than our Duty, unleſs on the Foot of Revelation.

But as a former *Miſcellany* has handled this Argument concerning the Truth of the Chriſtian Religion in a much clearer Manner (See Vol. IV. p. 22.) we deſire the Reader will turn to it.

From the Prompter, Number 18.

THE Profit of *Senor Carlo Broſchi Farinello*, by Contributions only, amounts to upwards of 2000 l. to which if we add 1500 l. Salary, and caſual Preſents, we may compute his Income at near 4000 l. a Year.

The higheſt Offices in his Majeſty's Houſhold, executed by Men of the firſt Quality in *England*, have no Salaries annexed to them that come near this Sum.—The Profits of their Employs added to their Salary, will fall infinitely ſhort of this Computation.—Gentlemen who have ſerved their Country 10, 15, or 20 Years, think themſelves amply rewarded, if they can procure a Son a Place of 400 or 500 l. a Year. A Lawyer muſt toil at the Bar 30 Years, and come into Fortune when he is going out of Life, nor think his Labour ill beſtowed.—An Officer grown *old* in the Service, will comfort himſelf with a Regiment of Invalids, and ſit down happy with ſuch a Recompence.—Whilſt a Fellow, who is only fit to enervate the Youth of *Great-Britain*, by the pernicious Influence of his *Unnatural Voice*, ſhall be recompenſed, for *the Miſchief* he does, beyond the firſt Nobleman in *England*, for *his Services*. But can any thing be too conſiderable, for one, of whom it was ſaid, in the Pit, after one of his Songs, *One God, one Farinelli!*

Is there no Spirit left in the young Fellows of the Age? No Remains of Manhood? Will they ſuffer the *Eyes*, *Ears*, *Hearts*, and *Souls*, of their Miſtreſſes, to follow an *Echo of Virility*? Do they want a *Journal* to put Words in their Mouths? Or are they themſelves poſſeſs'd? Have they no Notion of this more *ſubtile Proſtitution*, this *Adultery of the Mind*, as that noble Example of my own Sex, My Lord *Townly*, calls it, when a Wife is alienated from her Husband, by any Pleaſure whatſoever? Can they be *groſs* enough to take up with a Woman that is *theirs* but at *Second-hand*? For, tho' this *imperfect ſketch* cannot wrong them one Way, a Man of Spirit ſhould contemn a Woman, in whom any Paſſion dominates ſtronger than Love of himſelf.—Second to that Paſſion, let her enjoy all the reaſonable Pleaſures of Life, *none above* it.

To allege they would be *wretched* without hearing *Farinelli*, is to aſſert, they never were *happy* before he came.

Farinello is unqueſtionably the greateſt Performer, in the vocal Way, of the Age? But by what Argument in Nature can he be proved to *deſerve more* than any Actor, that can *expreſs* with *Grace*, and *beautify* with *Action*, a *noble*, or a *tender* Sentiment, that *inſpires* with *Virtue*, or *warms* with *becoming Paſſion*, the *underſtanding* or *compaſſionate* Auditor? P. 286.

From the Prompter, No. 53

I Obſerve with Pleaſure, by the *Prompter*, a Bill is ordered into the Committee, for the more proper, and only qualified Attendance in this Kingdom for *Regulation* of the Theatres.

The Influence of Theatres, upon our *Political* Life, might be carried much higher than that on the *Paſſions*: In the firſt, the *Gentlemen* of *Soldiers* and *Patriots* are inſpired with *Sentiments* of public Love of Bleſſings to the People, that are born to

aſk for; in the *laſt*, tho' they are taught plain, moral, and religious Truths, conducive indeed, to the private Emolument of the honeſt, and uſeful *Plebeian*, yet muſt ſuch Leſſons be allow'd leſs *neceſſary to*, becauſe already *known by*, every elevated, and diſtinguiſhed *Condition*.

Another Advantage, in Favour of the *Stage*, is, it does not only demonſtrate, what is, and what is not our *Duty*; but thro' the powerful Mediation of the *Paſſions*, governs the *Mind*, by moving the *Heart*; and ſo, playing *Pride* againſt *Deſire*, *Fear* againſt *Ambition*; or *Shame* againſt *Folly*, preſerves the *Balance* of Nature; and makes Reaſon the *Conſequence*, not *Cauſe*, of our Conviction.

But as of late, inſtead of inculcating the Reverence due to old Age, the Stage repreſents it as inſignificant and contemptible; uſing *Citizen* and *Cuckold* as ſynonymous Terms; and furniſhes Youth with Examples to make them *aſhamed* of their Virtue; to reſtrain, by an Act, the Number of corrupt and ridiculous Theatres, is no doubt a Deſign of great Juſtice and Neceſſity; but of how much *nobler* Effect will it *be*, to *correct*, and *new model* the *old* ones?

Even *Italy*, under the Abſence of every Virtue, remembers, and confeſſes the Power of the *Muſes*.

Courage, ſeaſoned by the Muſe, can climb
Above the Gulphy Sweep *of ſwallowing* time:
Whet but your arrow with the Muſe's breath,
And it's the point conveys a wound to death.
Francini to Milton.

If enſlaved, and effeminate Nations retain this juſt Idea of the Power of Poetry in general, can *dramatick* Poetry, the moſt lively, the moſt prevailing of its Diſtinctions, *want Patrons*, to vindicate its Honour, among a People *poſſeſſing Liberty*, in her fulleſt and moſt maſculine Impreſſions?——Whoever has been converſant *behind the Scenes*, muſt have conclu'ded how improper it is to leave the Adminiſtration of Theatrical Power, either in the Hands of the Managers or Actors. There are numberleſs Proofs of theſe People's *excepting* againſt the moſt neceſſary and ſeaſonable *Satire*, merely thro' fear of *diſobliging* People of Condition, and thereby, reducing their *Audiences*. How then can ſuch Perſons be ſuppoſed *capable* of anſwering the great and national *End* of a Theatre, when they ſhrink from the ſureſt *Means*, *Reproof* and *Inſtruction*? As *Cenſors* of the publick *Manners* were found neceſſary by the *Roman Senate*, wou'd to Heaven, as we have *Commiſſioners of Trade*, we might have *Commiſſioners of Taſte alſo*!

I cannot cloſe this Subject more aptly, than with the following humorous Petition from *Pegaſus*, to a *ſleeker* and *better-fed* Relation of his own Species.

The humble Petition of PEGASUS to the WHITE HORSE of H——r.

Right humbly, ſaw Cur'ſo to ſe preſents, is ſhewn
By our kinſman, and lovving, tho' poor, and unknown,
That, ſince all your deſigns, in bounding and prancing,
I hate mine, as my lo'ſs, that might help your advancing:
Therefore, pray, tell your owner, who loves to aſpire,
He muſt curryh our hair, if he means to ride higher:
'Tis the gift of our breed, and the taſk of our calling,
Both to bear men aloft, and to keep 'em from falling:
All the places, which his bounty beſtows on you, racers,
But ourſelves are good runners, which ne'er make good chaſers.——
Not my lord, *nor his* groom, *nor the* rat-catcher's mare,
Can ſhake the dull earth, *and get foremoſt, in* air,
But, were Pegaſus *ſpurr'd, by* crown plates, *to* mere fellar,
He wou'd run, for my life, to the world's end, and win next, *for his* Maſter.
You'll forgive me this ſcrawl, tho' it comes the wrong way;——
But, S—r R—— 'tis too lofty, to mind, what I ſay,
And, tho', ere, he ſpares me a cy, to try an Ode *or* Sonnet,
Won't ſuppoſe a gold plate, for the Helicon *on it.*

The Old Whig: or, Conſiſtent Proteſtant.
March 13 No 1.

If *Obadiah Trot* had not recommended to our *impartial Notice* this new News *called* the *Old Whig* in Preference to the *Spy* and *Grub* (which have, he obſerves, *but an ill grace rebuked us* for collecting *Leaſ*) we ſhould have thought ourſelves obliged to give our Readers a Taſte of a Paper wrote in ſo Maſterly a Style. As to ſubſtituting it in the Room of our Particular Paper, we can't ſo far debaſe ourſelves, (tho' it is perhaps not *rightly* a true Lover of Liberty. This' we can't help ſaying, that if we hear the publick Cenſure paſſed even on thoſe Papers this pretended *Friend* ſuppoſes we have a friendly Concern in, we ſhall, as in our Method, paſs 'em by, to make room for others, and probably to the *Conſiſtent Proteſtant*, provided he is to perſiſt to continue as entertaining as he begins. But we fear our ſort

ſort of our Readers will be apt to ſmile as well at the *Conſiſtency* of its being recommended by Friend *Obadiah*, as at the *Sir name* he aſſumes to himſelf.

THE Author begins with diſplaying the invaluable Bleſſings of Liberty. 'Tis, ſays he, one of the nobleſt Gifts of God to Mankind, the Foundation of Property, the Source of Happineſs in publick and private Life, and eſſentially neceſſary to all rational and acceptable Religion.—The antient *Romans*, to diſtinguiſh their Children from their Servants and Slaves, called them *Liberi*, to denote they were born to Liberty, and to inſpire them with an early Love to it. They even conſecrated Liberty into a Deity. The *Athenians* were educated in the Principles of *Univerſal Liberty*, and taught to contend for it both againſt *Greeks* and *Barbarians*, from their Infancy. He recommends it to all free Nations to take the ſame Care of the Education of their Children, as their beſt Security.

He goes on to expatiate on the happy Circumſtances of this Kingdom, a Kingdom not of Slaves but of Men. Our Eſtates, Perſons, Families, Conſciences, Religion are all our own. We are governed, 'tis true, but we are *willingly governed* becauſe *governed by Law*, and not inſo- inſolent and *lawleſs Power*. The Clergy, who are Men of Religion, Virtue, and Learning, are reſpected and rewarded. But, as *Britons*, and *Proteſtants*, we ſcorn the imperious Dictates of intereſted and deſigning Eccleſiaſticks, keep our Conſciences ſacred to *God*, and chuſe our Religion for ourſelves, without the Fears of an Inquiſition. In a Word, we are born ourſelves to Liberty, and can leave the godlike Inheritance to our Poſterity.

But are we in no Danger of loſing this ineſtimable Treaſure? Are there no Deſigns to diſſeize us by Violence? Yes; The Nation is on all Hands alarm'd with the Growth of Popery. The *great Prelate* of our Church hath warn'd the Clergy of it. Some of the Clergy, and many of the Diſſenting Teachers, are carrying on the ſame laudable Deſigns. In the North and Weſt of *England* and *Wales*, are large Numbers of Converts, an Increaſe of Mafs-Houſes. In *London* and *Weſtminſter*, they enter into publick Conferences and Diſputes in favour of Popery. 'The Number of Priests about this City is computed at no leſs than [illegible], and the Number of Papiſts in the Kingdom [illegible] Circumſtances ſufficient to ex[illegible] Danger.

But to what can the Growth of this abſurd and falſe Religion be owing? It muſt proceed from this, among other Cauſes, that too many have loſt the Senſe of Liberty, and are ignorant of the true Value of it. Liberty and Popery are two abſolute and irreconcileable Contradictions. The firſt Step a Convert to this Religion muſt take, is the renouncing his Senſes and Reaſon, and ſacrificing his Judgment and Conſcience to the Authority and Dictates of a proud and domineering Prieſt, who will prejudice him againſt all Means of Conviction, and perſuade him, that every Attempt to free himſelf from his *holy Chains*, is a damnable Sin. Since this is the Caſe, what can be a more incumbent Duty on every *Engliſhman* than to inſpire his Countrymen with the Sentiments of *Conſiſtent Proteſtants*, by leading them to a thorough Knowledge of thoſe excellent Principles, by which alone the Proteſtant Religion can be ſupported and defended?

'This is the more neceſſary, becauſe there are ſome, who, tho' Proteſtants by Profeſſion, yet retain and inculate the moſt dangerous Principles of Popery, and are for ſetting up an independent Power in this Kingdom, ſubverſive of his Majeſty's Prerogative, and all the valuable Rights of the Subject; who envy *Britons* the Privilege of judging, ſpeaking, and writing for themſelves, who are ſworn Enemies to the Liberty of the Preſs, who inſolently face the Civil Government, and even threaten Majeſty itſelf, if it dares diſpute or contradict their humble Advice, their ſacred Commands. (See Vol. IV. p. 152-3, 196 7.)

Here the Author appeals to a Paſſage in the Weekly Miſcellany, *Feb.* 22. (a Paper thought to have the Countenance of ſome great and able Pens) which ſays, on Dr *R's* being promoted to a See in *Ireland*, " It ought in Juſtice to be *preſumed* he has purged himſelf from what he was charged with in Relation to his Faith, ſince it cannot *decently* be ſuppoſed, that under a Government, ſo tender of the Rights of all the Subjects, any Invaſion ſhall be made of the *eſſential* Privileges of the *Chriſtian Church*, or that thoſe Privileges, which never yet have been violated in any Part of *Chriſtendom*, ſhould be ſacrificed to the Pleaſure of any one Man, in a Manner that might give juſt Offence to the whole Body of Biſhops, and the Body of the Clergy, and the Orthodox Members of the Church of England and [illegible]

* D. Rund. p. 108.

clar'd that he will protect and encourage.'

Behold *Britons*, says our Author, the Character which (on a *bare Presumption*) is drawn of your Prince, by this prostituted Pen, this Advocate for the inquisitorial Power, and for the Subjection of the Crown itself, to the lordly Claims of the *more sacred Priesthood*. If there is *no Fact* to support the Doctor's supposed Purgation, his Majesty is, in the Representation of this insolent Writer, what I relate with Horror, *an Invader and Sacrificer of Liberties*, &c. *one who hath given just Offence to the Bishops and Clergy, a Breaker of his repeated Declarations.*

Awake, O ye *Whigs*, in Defence of injured Majesty, the Honour of your Church thus impudently aspersed, and your own, and your Fellow Subjects Liberties thus insolently invaded. Inquisitions, Purgations, Priestly Powers, and the like, are the goodly Groope of Doctrines, now openly avowed, and publickly pleaded for. In opposition to these exorbitant Principles and Claims, the *Old Whig* appears, demands your Patronage, and questions not your Encouragement and Protection; especially as he brings with him no more of Republican than he doth of slavish Principles, is a hearty Friend to the present happy Constitution, and an Enemy to none but those who are Enemies to the Religion and Liberties of his Country.

Before the *Common Occurrences*, the Author inserts a Letter to his Friend in the Country, who headed as an *Old Whig* in all the Parliaments from the Revolution, till the beginning of the present, when he resign'd his Borough; which Letter is to this Effect:

YOU see, Sir, a Paper is now begun on the Plan I wrote to you in my last; in Defence of the Civil and Religious Rights of Mankind, against all Principles and Attemps that tend in any sort to weaken or subvert them.

I told you lately, that Dr *Rundle* was actually nominated to the See of *Derry*. But this, tho' a very considerable Promotion, and such a One as shews how little his Opposer gain'd by that Opposition; yet is a Point that is subject to some Difficulty. Men, who consider him as set aside from an *English* Bishoprick on account of suspected Opinions, are apt to cavil: Why let Orthodoxy be requisite for an *Irish* One! —The Convocation have had a *Latin* Sermon, have made an Address; and may be said to sit, as they are not publickly prorogued: But they have as yet done no other Public Act, except correcting an *Erratum*, which has occasioned no small Merriment. It was in their Address to His Majesty, where they deplore the Licentiousness which prevails, as they phrase it, *among us*. These last Words were understood in the Common Manner, to mean *among Mankind*; till in the next *Gazette* we were judiciously told, that the Paragraph was to be read without those Words, *among us*: which immediately fixt on them a different Meaning. And lest this should not be sufficiently remark'd, there was a new Edition of Their Address printed, in which those Words were expunged.—— The Alarm the Nation has lately taken at Popery has revived the Arguments that are particularly levell'd against *Romish* Popery. Upon an Invitation publickly made by the Dissenters at the Opening of their Lectures, to a Disputation with any of the Gentlemen of the Church of *Rome*, a Conference was desired upon a Passage in one of the *Salters-Hall* Sermons, in which they are charged with giving the Pope the Appellation of *Our Lord God*. After a full Examination, the Gentlemen were convinced the Charge was well supported, as there were many Instances produced of it out of their approved Books; and a Time was appointed for another Conference on other Points. But when that Time came, they sent word they were otherwise engaged; and, like most Disputants, when once confuted, avoided any further Enquiry, for fear of further Conviction.—There has been a Rumour here, that some Gentlemen designed to widen their Bottom, and to admit Others into a Share, if not to change Hands; and Mens Eyes were turned particularly on One you know very well, whose Abilities are generally acknowledged. What seem'd to countenance this Suggestion, was the Silence of that Gentleman, and a special Friend of his upon a late Occasion; and the Imagination, that Gentlemen, who have long borne the envy'd Fatigue, may chuse Ease, and Retirement, and private Happiness. But this Rumour is now in a manner ceas'd; and 'tis rather thought, the Silence proceeded from a Dislike of the Affair; which indeed ended inglorioutly enough. Lord *Elphingstoun* is set out for *Scotland*. As to the Point of Religion, you must remember what our old Friend Sir *Richard* us'd to say, That He had heard Them All complain in their Turns of the Burthen of Business; never knew One of Them quit, while it w[as]

in his Power to hold.—I can ſay nothing yet certain of the New Eccleſiaſtical Favourite; but there are thoſe who think the Old One looſes ground daily. —Your Friend is highly valued, tho' he ſtands alone.—The Bp of *Winchester* preached at Court the firſt *Sunday* in *Lent*, a Sermon of great Elegance and Sublimity, on thoſe Words of St *Paul*. *Here we have no continuing City, but ſeek one to come.* There was a decent manly Plainneſs in it, ſuitable to the Importance of the Subject, and Dignity of the Audience unadorned with the falſe Embelliſhments of Flattery; which were no more beſtowed, than they were deſired. It was received with great Attention, and is much applauded by all who heard it.— *Yours*, &c.

From the Old Whig, March 20. No. 2.

Quid Libertate pretioſius? Porro quum turpe, ſi ordinatis curſibus, libertas ſervitute mutatur?
Plinii, *Epiſt.* 24. *Lib.* 3.

THE *Author* apprehends no more than he finds his *Paper meets with a favourable Reception amongſt the Inhabitants of this great and wealthy City, becauſe he has devoted it to the* Cauſe of Liberty. *He goes on*:— 'Tis with a ſole View of ſerving this glorious Cauſe I appear under the Name of an OLD WHIG; becauſe it hath ever been the diſtinguiſhing Character of a true *Whig*, to be zealous for the Liberties of the Subject in oppoſition to arbitrary Power.

The Name of *Whig* took its Riſe in the Reign of K. *Charles* II. and was beſtowed on the beſt Patriots in the Kingdom, as a Term of Diſgrace, for their oppoſing the arbitrary Meaſures carrying on by that Monarch, and vigorouſly aſſerting the Rights of Parliament, and the Privileges of the People. They were true Friends to the old *Engliſh* Conſtitution. They ſaw with Concern the Attempts made to ruin it by the *reigning Prince*, and dreaded the Proſpect of a *popiſh Succeſſor*, whom they knew to be of a ſevere Temper, and under whom they fear'd the Loſs of all their Liberties as *Engliſhmen* and *Proteſtants*. And therefore were for barring the only Meaſure that under God could ſave them from impending Ruin, and for excluding him from the Throne, who was by Principle and Religion an avowed Enemy to the Nation. The Names of *Ruſſel*, *Cavendiſh*, *Capel*, *Montagu*, and *Wharton*, will ever be remembered with Honour, who were the moſt zealous Promoters and Advocates for the Excluſion Bill.

True and genuine *Whiggiſm* conſiſts in a zealous Attachment to the Liberties of Mankind, and particularly as concerned in the Point in Queſtion, and it is to aſſert and ſupport, all the juſt Laws and Privileges of the People. It conſiders our Princes as inveſted with their ſupreme Authority for the public Welfare, as Executors of the Laws, the Protectors of that People, and the Protectors of all good Subjects in their Rights and Properties. It eſteems the Laws which bound the Prince's Power, equally ſacred with thoſe which determine the *Meaſures of Obedience in the Subject*, and is as much an Enemy to all tyrannical Proceedings in the one, as it is to Rebellion and Treaſon in the other. It regards the Obligations between the King and his People as reciprocal, and the Obedience of the latter as then only, *when due to the Conſtitution*, due, when they enjoy their juſt Protection under the Government of the former. It then reverences their Perſons, chearfully contributes to the Support of their State and Dignity, and ſtudies the Eaſe, the Honour and Proſperity of their Adminiſtration. In a word, tho' it bears an irreconcileable and immortal Enmity to Tyrants and Oppreſſors, as conſiders them as the Plagues and Curſes of Mankind, and as ſuch will be no longer ſubject to them, than while, conſtrained by Neceſſity and Force, yet in places benevolent wiſe and righteous Princes amongſt the moſt exalted Characters of human Life, honours them as the true Vicegerents of Almighty God, the beſt as well as the greateſt of Kings, and pays them an Obedience that is the Effect of Inclination, and flows equally from a Senſe of Duty, Gratitude, and Intereſt.

Thus friendly are the Principles of the genuine *Whigs* to the Office and Dignity of Kings and Princes. But then, on the other hand, they conſider all Men as inveſted by God and Nature with certain unalienable Rights and Privileges, which they can't without a Crime farther themſelves, and of which they can't without the higheſt Oppreſſion and Cruelty be deprived by others. Such is the Right of all Men to judge for themſelves, in all Matters that relate purely to Conſcience, to chuſe for themſelves their own Religion, to avow their Principles, to defend them when oppoſed, and to worſhip God according to their inward Perſuaſions, and the Dictates of their own Reaſon and Judgment, without any Interruption from the Civil Power, or being made Object to poſitive or negative Penalties upon that Account.

He proceeds to ſpeak againſt all rough and imperious Eccleſiaſticks, whoſe high Claims, if too far indulged, he thinks diſhonourable and dangerous to Civil Government, the Evil of which and all juſt Laws, is the full and entire Protection of all good and peaceable Subjects in their *juſt Liberties, Rights*, and Properties. He thinks that no Man can conſiſtently oppoſe and deteſt Tyranny, who has not an eſſential Principle of Religion, that as to good and faithful Subjects can diſtinguiſh between Reaſonable Oppoſition, every one that approaches neareſt to be oppreſſed by any part of the Laws of Love, has an unalienable Right to petition the high and honourable Court of Parliament for Relief, and ſuch as that Court, by Equity, and public Spirit, by which their Power is originally founded and determined, ought to hear the Juſt Reaſon for and againſt every Petition.

These are the Principles I espouse, and am determined to defend, as an *old Whig*, against all contrary Principles and Practices whatsoever.

§ *In the Letter to his Friend in the Country*, the Writer gives an Account of some political and other Books; then after some Remarks on the Theatres tells us that "some of the Dissenters have had another Audience upon the grand Affair of the Repeals. As to be sure it is now too late in the Sessions to offer such a Point to the publick Attention, it is not to be wondered at, that they were desired to suspend their Application for that Purpose for the present. At the same Time their Merits were greatly acknowledged: Nor can they have Room to doubt all *proper Assistance* at the *proper Time*."

From the Britain, March 27.

A Correspondent from *Chichester*, tells how they were terrify'd about the *Vote of Credit* which the *Craftsman* declar'd was to purchase Vouchers for distributing 300000 l. with half the Money, but is dwindled to 81,000 l. and that explicitely accounted for; enquires why they heard so much about the Election of *Scotch* Peers, before (See Vol. iv. p. 320-1, 377, 432.) and so little since the Parliament met, (See p. 148 H.) and why the Patriots are not sharing the great Posts, and disposing of others, as expected by some these 7 Years, and was suggested lately in the humble Advice (See p. 25 C.) Notwithstanding these Disappointments, to keep up the Spirits of their Friends in the Country, they every day send us down News of some Project: The Ladies imagine, after the end of this Session, *Laced Heads*, and *Petticoats* will be sent *free by the Post*: Our *Fox-hunters* take it for granted, that if the *Pretender* himself should set forth a *Declaration*, it will be *High Treason* to open the Letters which convey it. But our *Inns* and *Ale-house Keepers* have a more wonderful Conceit, *That* no Soldiers *are ever to be* quartered on those who have voted in *Elections* against a *Candidate on the Court Interest*.

From Fog's Journal, March 29.

MR *Fog*'s Correspondent *Tenax* is very satirical in his Remarks on the Laws of *Desertion*, which says he, were they extended to *civil Deserters*, as severely as to *military*, would prevent those wicked Wretches who desert the Service, and betray the Liberties of their Country, nor should we see any great Ecclesiastick, bribed by a lucrative Dignity or Pension, to desert their God and Country, if their Danger were as great as the poor Soldier's who runs from his Colours. He pursues his Reflections with great Virulence, and introduces a *Rosicrucian* Friend, who says such *Renegado Patriots* are in reality *Demons* who have the Power of assuming the Form of Men; and are all well known to the learned *Rosicrucians* by the Letters of the Alphabet; which Letters are doubled when they distinguish themselves by any superlative Villanies. The *Arch deserter* is known by the Consonant V. whose great *Power*, and new Methods of *Corruption*, &c may be seen in a late famous *Dedication*. Next are *three* Spirits he calls the venerable *Demon* S S. of the *West*, the illustrious *Demon* S. S. of the *North*, and the worshipful *Demon* S. S. of *O*; then he describes the *Demon* E. and the great *Dæmon* H. and concludes that three such *Spirits* 70 Years ago enslaved all *Denmark*, the History of which Kingdom he wishes his Countrymen to peruse with Attention.

From the Old Whig, No. 3.

THE Name of *Protestant* took its Rise from the following Occasion: In the Year 1529. at a Diet of the Princes of the Empire held at *Spires* in *Germany*, it was decreed by the Majority there present, *That in those Places, where the* * *Edict of* Worms *had been received, it should be lawful for no one to change his Religion: That in those Places, where the new Religion* (i. e. *the* Lutheran *was exercised, it should be maintained, till the Meeting of a Council, if the ancient* (*the* Popish) *Religion could not be restored, without Danger of disturbing the publick Peace: But that the Mass should not be abolished. nor the* Catholicks *hindred from the free Exercise of their Religion, nor any one of them allowed to embrace* Lutheranism; *That the* Sacramentarians *should be banish'd the Empire: That the* Anabaptists *should be punished with Death; and that no Preachers should explain the Gospel in any other Sense than what was approved by the Church.*

Against this Decree six Princes of the Empire entered their Protest, *viz. John* Elector of *Saxony*, *George* Marquis of *Brandenburg*, *Ernest* and *Francis* Dukes of *Lunenburg*, *Philip* Landgrave of *Hesse*, and *Wolffgang* Prince of *Anhalt*; to whom the fourteen following free Cities of *Germany* joined themselves, *viz. Strasburg*, *Norimberg*, *Ulm*, *Constance*, *Lindaw*, *Memmingen*, *Kempen*, *Nordlingen*, *Halibrun*, *Rettlingen*, *Isne*, *St Gall*, *Weissenburg*, and *Windsheim*. And from this Protest the *Lutherans* first obtained the Name of *Protestants*; which was afterwards given in common to all who separated from the idolatrous Practices of the Church of *Rome*.

These noble and excellent Princes, in behalf of themselves and Subjects, and all that then or for the future should adhere to the holy Word of God, protested against the Restraint laid on and the Violence offered to the Consciences of Men by this Decree of the Popish Princes and Prelates: How glorious a Protest was this in behalf of the Liberties of the Church of GOD!——Peace, everlasting Peace, rest upon your Spirits, O ye illustrious Heroes; and let your Names never be mentioned, in the Protestant World, without paying the just Tribute of Honour and Reverence to your Memories! Nor

* *The Edict of* Worms *was published in the Year* 1521. *by which* Luther *was proscribed as an Heretick and Schismatick, and all Persons prohibited to receive him or read his Books,*

Nor must I forget to felicitate my Fellow Protestants in these Kingdoms, that his present Majesty is descended from one of those noble Houses, who joined in this Protest. Happy Prince! in whom the Love of Liberty is an Hereditary Virtue! Born to be placed by Providence at the Head of that Cause of Liberty, his Ancestors so early embraced, so resolutely maintained; and to be the Defender of that Faith, which spurns at the Dictates of all human Pride, and owes its Being, only to the Force of Conviction, the Evidence of Reason, and the supreme and infallible Authority of the God of Truth.

The Weekly Miscellany, Mar. 29. No. 120.

RUSTICUS *to* RICHARD HOOKER, *Esq*;

SIR,

AS I am a *hearty Protestant*, and Friend to the present Government, it was a Pleasure to me to find your *Diocesan* directing his Clergy to preach against Popery. Nor was I displeased to hear the *Dissenters* had taken that Method; Tho' I must own, it always was my Opinion, they could never do it, be their Abilities what they will, so successfully, as might be done by some others, by reason of the false and unsound Principles they must go upon in many Parts of the Controversy, which would give their Adversaries, if they should have any, no small Advantages over them. Nor was I a little apprehensive, that some of them, at least, would not keep to their Popish Adversaries, but fall foul upon their Friends. I am sorry I was not mistaken. I find Mr *Chandler* has slip'd no Opportunity to asperse the established Clergy, as if that had really been the subordinate End of this Lecture —One Article of their Impeachments is that they are Favourers of Popery, because they allow *Men may be saved within the Pale of the* Romish *Church*. I am really ashamed to hear this from a Man who talks so *demurely* on some other Occasions of *Moderation* and *Charity*, and so *outrageously* of *anathematizing and damning others*. In this, I am sure, he is none of those *consistent Protestants* he so often talks of. Mr *Rusticus* observes here, that Archbishop *Tillotson*, who was never thought a Friend to *Popery*, did allow the *Possibility of Salvation in that Church*. [But we purposely omit his other Remarks, and all the Argumentative Part of this Letter, because we expect Mr *Chandler* will answer it in the *Old Whig*, or *Consistent Protestant*, in which Case we must insert most of it over again.]

He concludes, Every thinking Man must be of Opinion, Mr *Chandler* takes a strange Way to promote the Service he is employ'd in. Is this the Way to put a stop to the Growth of Popery? Is the Interest of *Protestants* to be strengthened by setting them at Variance among themselves, and by disgracing the *Church of England*, which is the best Support of it? Did those reverend and worthy Divines of the Church of *England*, who, in the Reign of King *James* II. writ against Popery, take these Ways to keep it out? Did they fill those *incomparable Treatises* then published, with Reproaches, uncharitable Censures, and bitter Invectives against *Dissenters*? Their Adversaries tried all the Ways they could think of, to draw them into some Quarrel with their Protestant Brethren, but they wisely avoided it. And when they were under a Necessity to speak of them, they did it with all the *Tenderness imaginable*, and even *excused and covered their Errors*, so far as Truth and Plain-dealing would allow of. This Conduct was prudent; and well had it been for Mr *Chandler*'s Credit, if his had been the same. It would not be right, to judge of the Views of Dissenters from the Behaviour of particular Persons.

The Gentleman who opened the Lecture, declared, that he knew of no other Design than to preach against the *Church of Rome*; but it is much to be questioned, whether he were let into the Secret; unless the Signification of the Word *Popery* be more extensive than is generally understood. For others, amongst these Lecturers, besides Mr *Chandler*, insinuate very severe Reflections against the *Church of England*, tho' *he only* has been indiscreet enough to speak plainly.

RUSTICUS.

Craftsman. March. 29. N° 456.

Of Upstarts.

Mr *D'anvers*,

I Have often wondered our modern Writers have none of 'em undertook a Panegyrick upon *Upstarts*, or what the *Romans* call'd *Novi Homines*, Men rais'd from mean Circumstances to great Power, who make a conspicuous Figure at present. I could name a certain *Gentleman* perfectly qualified for *this Task*, as for my self I can furnish some Hints, as follow.

If the Undertaker should intend to make his Court or Fortune by it, I would advise him to take no Notice of those *Romans*, who were called from the *Plough* to the Command of *Armies*, and returned to it, after the greatest Victories, without getting a Shilling; for this would give Offence in the present Age, when *Patriotism* and *publick Virtue* are become the Topicks of Ridicule. Besides those *Heroes* were not properly *Upstarts*, but a Parcel of *rigid old Fellows*, who knew nothing of the World, and ought not to be quoted as Examples for our *modern fine Gentlemen*.

Let him therefore descend an Age or two lower, when the *Roman* Government was grown somewhat more like our own. He will find Men advanced from Rags, Obscurity, and Infamy, from Goals, Gallies, and Privies, to immense Wealth, absolute Power, and the highest Honours of the States.

The vast Amphitheatre, which was called after *Pompey*'s Name, and would contain 40,000 *Persons*, was built at the Expence of *Demetrius*, one of his *Freedmen*, tho' he was so surprizingly modest to Name it his *Master*.

Vol.

You lately took ſome Notice of *Pallas*, another *Freedman* who was raiſed from a Dunghill, to the higheſt Degree of Favour, (See p. 84.) and *controul'd* the Emperor, *lay with the* Empreſs, *and was Maſter of the* Empire. (See *Gordon's Diſcourſes before* Tacitus.) And this *Arcadian Prince* had a Brother named *Felix*, who likewiſe advanced himſelf from a *freed Slave* to the Government of *Judea*, and was the Husband of *three Queens*. What a *noble Pair of Brothers* was here; and how glorious a Figure would they make in the Hands of ſome Writers?

I am the more deſirous of ſeeing *ſuch a Work* undertaken, becauſe the Author juſt mentioned, treats theſe *illuſtrious Upſtarts*, as *Vermin*, *Inſects*, and the *Offſcourings of the Earth*, unworthy of ſuch royal Favour and Exaltation, unable to get the Love of the Senate, or reſpect from the ancient Nobility; tho' ſucceſſive Princes ſubmitted to the Vaſſalage of being led by them.

But ſuch Invectives, inſtead of diſcouraging the *learned Gentlemen*, will furniſh them with a glorious Opportunity of diſplaying their Rhetorick. They may expatiate, as they have done, on the Cruelty of raking up the Aſhes of the Dead. They may corroborate this, by obſerving that a Man's raiſing himſelf from the loweſt Dregs of the People to the higheſt Pinacle of Power, is a convincing Proof of his Integrity, Ability, and ſuperior Addreſs.—— They may further urge, that it's the undoubted Right of Princes to chuſe their *own Servants*, and *Favourites*, as well as to ſupport them againſt all Combinations of *great Men*, and the loudeſt Clamours of *popular Factions*. They may add, that *Preheminence* is always apt to beget *Envy*, and that *Revenge* is the natural Conſequence of *Diſappointment*; from whence it's not wonderful that *they* meet with Oppoſition from their *Contemporaries*, and be delivered down to us in ſuch odious Colours, by a Pack of *Republican Authors*.

To leave theſe *Roman Upſtarts*, what were the famous *Mamalukes* of *Egypt*, but a Race of *military Slaves*, like the *Turkiſh Janizaries* at preſent, or the *Prætorian Guards* of old, who depoſed their *Prince*, and ſet up *themſelves*. For ſeveral Succeſſions? It was a fundamental Principle of their *Conſtitution*, that no Perſon ſhould ſucceed to the *Empire*, who had not been a *Slave* himſelf; ſo that here was a whole Race of *Kings*, who may be properly called *Upſtarts*, as they had no other Title, or Pretenſions to the *Crown*.—— This, perhaps, may be thought to reflect on *ſtanding Armies*; but it is certainly a moſt remarkable Inſtance of *Men*, who roſe like *Meteors*, out of Dirt into Sovereignty.

I cannot do my own Country ſo much Honour as to ſay, it affords us any Examples of the *ſame Kind*, becauſe our Conſtitution does not allow of any *Slaves* except thoſe, who *ſell themſelves*; but it is evident from the *Engliſh Hiſtory* that moſt of our *Prime Miniſters* and *Favourites* have been *New Men*, who have raiſed themſelves from *private*, and ſometimes very *obſcure Families*. I ſhall therefore conclude with a general Remark, or two.

It is demonſtrable from Hiſtory, that whenever *Men of this Character* have got into Power, no Matter by what Means, They have generally exerciſed it with more Spirit and Authority than Perſons of a *much ſuperior Rank*. This is the Reaſon, no doubt, why ſo many *wiſe Princes* have choſen to rule by *ſuch Subſtitutes* rather than by others, whoſe Nobility of Soul, as well as of Blood, will not ſuffer them to be concern'd in many Things, which the Adminiſtration of Government requires, nor even to comply, in ſome Caſes, with the Humours, or Paſſions of their *Prince*; whereas it is the Nature of a *truebred Upſtart*, not only to undertake any Service, and to bear any Uſage, but even to go beyond the Commands of his *Prince*, to project *favourite Jobs*, and recommend himſelf by Works of *political Supererogation*.

It is true, indeed, that *theſe Men* ſometimes grow ſo much elated with Power, that they are not contented without domineering over their *Maſter*, as well as their Fellow Subjects; but then they commonly do it in a very genteel Manner;

The Politician ſpins ſo fine a Thread,
That Princes think they lead, *when they are* led.

If a *Miniſter* wants to carry any Point, which he dares not propoſe to his *Maſter*, he may get ſomebody elſe of more Credit to inſtil it into him, by way of *Advice*, and then receive it back again, in the Form of a *Command*; by which means, he hath the Merit of obeying his *Sovereign*, whilſt in Truth he is only executing a *Project of his own*. We meet with many Inſtances of *Princes*, in former Times, who have been *jockey'd* in this Manner; and tho' I cannot pretend to point out any at preſent, I ſhall venture to prophecy that we ſhall not be without them hereafter.

I deſign'd to have added ſome Obſervations on a ſubordinate Race of *Upſtarts*, called *Scrubs*, who always ſwarm in great Numbers, where the *other* are in Power, and take their Name from doing their *dirty Work*.—But this at another Opportunity, *Town*.

NOVICOLA.

From FAULKNER's *Dublin Journal*.

Verſes wrote by a Footman in one of his Maſter's Volumes of Dr Swift's *Works.*

Delight of the rich, and ſupport of the poor,
I admire thy wit, but thy charity more.

And lower down.— [prais'd,
Say, for which ſhould he moſt be admir'd or
For four volumes writ, or an hoſpital rais'd.

Suppoſing the Hoſpital *filled with Lunaticks.*
To the founder and perſormers nature was kinde
Suppoſe ninety-nine to his reverence join'd
Reconciling extreams;--this query admit
What hundred in *Britain* can boaſt of more wit?

This firſt eſſay of a livery muſe
Good Mr *Faulkner* inſert in your news. P.L.

On the Death of a LADY'S *two Favourites.*

A TALE.

FROM *Britain*'s isle to *Cyprian* groves,
The haunt of *Venus* and her loves,
In lyrick odes and sonnets, fame
Had wafted *Juliana*'s name.
Each hill, each rock, that echo'd *P*—;
Inspir'd the queen with jealous rage.
To see this rival, and report
Her charms to the *Idalian* court,
A dove she sends, the first in place,
And fairest of the feather'd race.
Strait from her carr the envoy flies,
And now arriv'd at *Albion*, spies
Where *B*——*sden*'s high turrets rise,
His sweet recess, who far from strife
And noise, the ills of active life
In social converse, rural wiles,
Or love, or musick time beguiles.
Here ranging through her wonted shade
The *Cyprian* messenger survey'd
His other *Venus*; pleas'd she view'd
Her nursling oaks, an infant wood,
Rob'd in a vest of *Tyrian* stain,
In artless beauty neatly plain,
With decent mien and aspect mild,
In ev'ry feature virtue smil'd.
To win her grace the bird essay'd,
And wantonly around her play'd,
Nor vain his hope—the nymph addrest
With gentle voice her sportive guest,
He flew invited to her breast;
There by delicious warmth detain'd
A willing captive, he disdain'd
His native woods and distant home,
Nor from her presence wish'd to roam.
Fed by that hand, whose soft caress
Indulgent sleek'd his downy dress,
He felt a bliss to kings deny'd,
And in fond murmurs own'd his pride.
Short was his joy:—the queen of love
Doom'd to the grave her faithless dove.
Can vengeful-fury *Venus* move?
Soon with convulsive pain distrest
He faintly heav'd his panting breast
With silver plumes array'd, and ply'd
His feet with scarlet tincture dy'd.
Death clos'd his eyes, his lovely shade
Indignant seeks th' Elysian glade,
Where the fam'd parrot, *Ovid*'s boast,
And *Lesbia*'s sparrow greet his ghost.
Nor did a single victim fare
Relentless *Cytherea*'s hate,
Nor *Miss* escap'd the Turtle's fate.
Spite of her particolour'd face,
Her limbs adorn'd with ev'ry grace,
Her snowy feet, her pendant ears,
Her flatt'ring tail: and *Susan*'s tears
In vain her pitying mistress pray'd,
In vain expected *C*——*n*'s aid,
And oft accus'd the fatal day,
And oft invok'd the lifeless clay.
Moscher her rival's loss bemoan'd,
And envious *Lyz* in concert groan'd.
The lyre, awak'd by *M*——*n*'s hand,
To elegiack notes complain'd;
The bier with flowrets *M*——*on* strow'd,
And *P*—— funereal sack bestow'd.
Beneath a poplar's trembling shade
With solemn rites the coarse was laid,
Safe from the sexton's delving spade,
Where no promiscuous dust prophanes
Her honour'd mould, nor foul remains
Of ill-inscrib'd sepulchral stones
Pollute her consecrated bones.
And *H*——*e* thus in votive lays,
On the fair rind engrav'd her praise.
"Here *Juliana*'s Fav'rite lies,
Abstain ye worms, far off ye mice,
Far off retir'd with awful fear,
The manes of your foe revere.
Ye elves and Dryads oft surround
In midnight dance the hallow'd ground,
And guard the monumental tree,
From blasting winds and thunder free,
Whose growing characters proclaim
A short-liv'd minion's deathless fame. HILAS

The Joys of Love never forgot. A SONG.

DEAR *Chloe*, while thus, beyond measure
You treat me with doubts and disdain,
You rob all your youth of its pleasure,
And hoard up an old age of pain.
Your maxim, that love's only founded
On charms that will quickly decay,
You'll find to be very ill grounded,
When once you its dictates obey.

The passion from beauty first drawn,
Your kindness wou'd vastly improve;
Your sight and your smiles are the dawn,
Possession's the sun-shine of love.
And tho' the bright beams of your eyes
Shou'd be clouded, that now are so gay,
And darkness possess all the skies,
Yet we ne'er shall forget it was day.

Old DARBY with JOAN by his side,
You've often regarded with wonder;
He's dropsical, she is sore-ey'd,
Yet they're ever uneasy asunder.
Together they totter about,
Or sit in the sun at the door;
And at night when old *Darby*'s pot's out,
His *Joan* will not smoak a whiff more.

No beauty nor wit they possess,
Their several failings to smother;
Then what are the charms, can you guess,
That makes them so fond of each other?
'Tis the pleasing remembrance of youth,
The endearments which that did bestow;
The thoughts of past pleasure and truth,
The best of our blessings below.

Those traces for ever will last,
Where sickness and time can't remove;
For when youth and beauty are past,
And age brings the winter of love,
A friendship insensibly grows,
By reviews of such raptures as these;
The current of fondness still flows,
Which decrepit old age cannot freeze.

Note. Being obliged to insert this Time some long Poems which had been postponed, we must defer others since received to the next.

An extempore Explication of the Riddle *taken from the* Gentleman's Magazine *of* June 1734. *and inserted in the* Barbadoes Gazette, *Nov.* 23.

'TIS what will in some hands work wonders,
And yet, in others, make gross blunders;
'Twill please while aiming to offend,
And make things worse it means to mend;
Oft add fresh lustre to the fame
Of those it strives to load with blame;
And oft reflect dishonour too,
Where most it would its kindness shew.
'Twill sometimes bring the *lawyer* cash,
And sometimes gives their *foes* the lash.
If *Politicians* chance to stumble,
'Twill set them right, yet make them grumble;
And when raw upstarts grow unruly,
'Twill teach them how to act more cooly.
'Twill also cure, but oft'ner kill,
According to the *Doctor's* skill;
And make the *Text* say this, or that,
Just as the *Parson* likes to prate.
All which, we've seen, and shall agen,
By that same implement——a PEN. *Blan.*

Verses deliver'd to the Bride-men *and* Bride-maids *going to the Marriage of a beautiful young* Lady *with a* Gentleman *of fine Person and Sense.*

ASK the gay *bridegroom* on the bridal morn,
What tides of pleasure to his breast are born;
When expectation warms, and beauty fires,
And wish'd-for night gives strength to his desires?
The *Bride*, tho' trembling, by a blush reveals,
That secret sympathy of *love* she feels;
For female bosoms, tender as their frame,
If once they're touch'd, retain the am'rous flame:
Let *Hymen* light his torch, unite the pair,
(While the fair envy, and mankind despair)
The happiest *bridegroom*, and the happiest *bride*,
Compleat in all their bliss, and nuptial pride;
Let swarm'ring throngs their union disapprove,
And a whole *world* distress'd to crown their *love*.

An Ode *perform'd at the castle of* Dublin *on her Majesty's Birth-Day*, March 1. 1735. *the Words by the Rev. M.* Pilkington, M. A.

Recit. YE silver tongu'd *Pierian* quire,
Who sweetly strike the golden lyre,
And warble, in celestial airs,
The sweets of Jove's propitious reign,
The praise of heav'ns immortal train,
Or, mortal worth, that equals theirs;
Air. Let heav'n-descended *Caroline*,
More worthy of the hymn divine,
Exalt the voice, and tune the string,
Her virtue's a sublimer theme,
Than e'er employ'd the voice of fame,
Than fancy paints, or muse can sing. *Da Capo.*
Recit. The birth of *Britain*'s queen to grace,
Delighted nature smiles around,
She wakes the fragrant flow'ry race,
And throws, with bounteous sweets, the ground.
Earth wears in universal bloom,
And wings of zephyrs drop perfume.
Air. Ye flow'rs, who deck the smiling year
With spicy breath, and purple eye,
Ye vernal beauties, who appear,
Enamell'd, with robes of sunny dye;
Tho', in your blooms the graces meet,
Tho' nature's hand your forms refine,
As sweet——, a thousand times more sweet,
More lovely fair is *Caroline*. *Da Capo.*
Air. Happy isle, beyond expressing!
Ev'ry excellence possessing,
In wisdom's queen, supremely blest!
Who, celestial science prizing,
And, to fame by virtue rising,
Is heav'n's divinest work confess'd.
Air. Not the early eastern star,
Gilding, mild, the morning sky,
Shoots its silver light as far
As, wing'd with praise, her virtues fly. *Da Capo.*
Chorus. Hence then, let self-consuming care,
And faction, ever breathing strife,
Pale discontent, and causeless fear,
Those plagues of states, and human life,
Far hence to distant climes retire:
But, *Britain*, ev'ry joy be thine!
Yet——, what can'st thou of heav'n require,
While blest with *George* and *Caroline*?

To a LADY *commanding her Lover's Absence without any Reason.*

In Imitation of a French *Epigram.*

BAnish'd by your severe command,
I make an awful sad retreat
To some more hospitable land,
But shall I then my fair forget?
No, there I'll charm the list'ning throng,
With repetitions of your name;
My passion tell in plaintive song,
And sadly pensive sooth my flame.
With inbred sighs, the grateful swains
My tale will beg me to renew,
Sweetly appeas'd, beguile their pains,
Transported—when I speak of you.
But should some curious youth demand,
Why from my beauteous theme I stray?
With what confusion should I stand!
What wou'd my charmer have me say?

From Mr POPE's ESSAY *on* MAN, *Epist.* II.

The End of Providence *answered in the* Imperfections *of Mankind.*

VIrtuous and vicious ev'ry man must be,
Few in th' extreme, but all in the degree:
The rogue and fool by fits is fair and wise,
And e'en the best by fits what they despise,
'Tis but by *parts* we follow good or ill,
For, vice or virtue, *self* directs it still;
Each individual seeks a sev'ral goal: *Whole*
But HEAV'N's great view *is one*, and that the
That counter-works each folly and caprice; 231
That disappoints th' effect of ev'ry vice:
That, happy frailties to all ranks apply'd,
Shame to the virgin, to the matron pride,
Fear to the statesman, rashness to the chief,
To kings presumption, and to crowds belief. 235
That, virtue's ends from vanity can raise,
Which seeks no int'rest, no reward but praise;
And builds on wants, and on defects of mind,
The joy, the peace, the glory of mankind. 240

Note. *The Conclusion of this Epistle was inserted* Vol. III. p. 205. April 1733. *For the rest of the Epistle, see the Poetical Index to* Vol. IV.

On FIDELIA.

THE young maiden poets, I find, by her writing,
Fell in love with the dean for his works ſo delighting;
If ſhe thinks 'twas his aim to gain virgin's attention,
'Tis plain it has prov'd a ſucceſsful invention.
But let the nymph pardon, if 'tis my opinion,
She writes to command o'er mankind her dominion,
Her genius FIDELIA *has ſtrong beyond doubt,*
Be ſ-cetious and gay, yet her zeal ſo devout.
If her name and abode plainly out I could ſpy,
O! then for her ſake that I were Dr Sw—ft.

BARDULUS.

Note. Philander's Addreſs to Fidelia, being to the ſame End as the foregoing, need only be mentioned, and the Verſes in her Praiſe ſent by R. L. from Lincoln, muſt even in his opinion, give place to the following.

To FIDELIA.

SISTER of the tuneful nine,
Fill'd with energy divine,
Nymph on whom APOLLO ſmiles,
O repeat thy pleaſing toils!
Still a thouſand themes remain,
Worthy of FIDELIA's ſtrain.
CUPID's empire, which too long
Has allow'd licentious ſong,
Seems, chaſte arbitreſs, to demand
Help from thy reforming hand:
Baniſh from his gentle reign
Wanton luſt, and ſordid gain;
Innocence, and truth reſtore,
And let falſhood breath no more.
If ſublimer themes delight,
URBAN dictates what to write;
LIFE, and all its cares to ſing,
Tranſient, vain, uncertain thing!
DEATH, the greateſt loſs, or gain,
Claims (1) thy ſerious ſolemn ſtrain;
Then on ſtrongeſt pinions riſe,
Sing diſſolving earth and ſkies,
Paint the grand *deciſive day*,
All its awful Scenes diſplay;
Guilty ſouls to *Tartarus* driv'n,
And the juſt receiv'd to *Heav'n*:
Thouſands ſhall thy ſtrains attend,
And their devious lives amend;
E'en the ſtubborn hearts of men
Shall be ſoften'd by thy pen.
Happy Swain! whoe'er he be,
Leagu'd in friendſhip, nymph, with thee,
Bleſt the hymeneal band!
Where FIDELIA gives her hand;
VENUS ſhall the rites approve,
And LUCINA crown the love.
Hence a progeny ſhall riſe,
Beauteous, virtuous, learn'd and wiſe,
Which below ſhall bleſſings prove,
And immortal ſtars above.

SYLVIUS.

(1) This Writer as well as Lucius (ſee V. IV. p. iv.) takes it for granted Fidelia ſent us the Chriſtmas Hymn, inſerted in that Volume p. 694.

The CHESHIRE *Cheeſe.*

A *Cheſhire*-man ſail'd into *Spain*,
To trade for merchandize,
When he arrived from the main,
A *Spaniard* he eſpies.

Who ſaid, you *Engliſh* rogue, look here;
What fruits, and ſpices fine,
Our land produces twice a year:
Thou haſt not ſuch in thine.
The *Cheſhire*-man ran to his hold!
And fetch'd a *Cheſhire* cheeſe;
And ſaid, look here you dog, behold!
We have ſuch fruits as theſe:
Your fruits are ripe but twice a year;
As you your ſelf do ſay,
But ſuch as I preſent you here,
Our land brings twice a day.

On the Death of a LADY.

MUST I in ſilence ſtill the loſs lament,
Nor give, o'er-charg'd, my ſwelling ſorrows vent?
Muſt ſtill the anxious ſigh, the melting tear,
Be all the vouchers, that my grief's ſincere?
Can I relief in ſad reflection find,
While her dear image fills my penſive mind?
Or, can my thoughts, when taught in verſe to flow,
Expreſs her worth, or mitigate my woe?
My mind preſents her, as ſhe did appear
When well ſhe paſs'd her ſhort probation here,
And warmly practis'd ev'ry heavenly grace
To prove a conqueror in the chriſtian race.
Methinks, I ſee her,---as ſhe late was ſeen,
Humble and free, obliging and ſerene;
Methinks, I hear her,---and with joy attend
To the ſweet converſe of th' inſtructive friend
In whoſe pure ſoul each hal'low'd virtue g'ow'd
As radiant ſtars emblaze the milky-road.
Whoſe ſoft compaſſion, ſympathizing care,
Extenſive-ſpread, and unconfin'd as air,
Whoſe manners winning, eaſy, and refin'd,
The ſure reſult of an accompliſh'd mind.
Tho' poliſh'd, yet not varniſh'd with one wile;
An ISRAELITE! *in whom there was no guile.*
When I, dear ſaint! do not thy loſs'd plume,
And on thy well-ſpent life, reflect no more;
When thy memorial is no longer dear,
Or thy lov'd name ſwells not the flowing tear,
When I forget thy virtues, may I be
Forgot by thoſe, who muſt reſemble thee.

A RIDDLE. *To the* LADIES. 271.

SINCE from your favours I receive my birth,
Not from the gen'ral womb of mother earth,
From this deſcription let my name be known,
Nor do a creature you have made, diſown.
When the firſt man on his new conſort gaz'd,
And at her pleaſing newneſs ſtood amaz'd;
The wanton charmer turn'd her thoughtleſs eye,
And let the ſerpent tempt her at the tree;
All ſorts of characters and robes I wear,
And in the ſenate houſe do oft appear
Sometimes I'm clothed in a ſcarlet gown,
And have been honour'd with a royal crown.
Prelates and prieſts, and I are of the ſame,
And judges condeſcend to take my name,
But what is wond'rous hard and yet my fate,
The world deſpiſe me, and myſelf I hate.

Note. Thoſe who favour us with Riddles, ſhould ſend the Anſwers with them, or at the End of two Months, not be inſerted before. P. 271

On Calumny. *To a Lady in* HULL.

THE * *Cynick* ſage, as authors ſay,
A candle lighted up by day,
And why? when askt; reply'd, to find
A human form with virtuous mind.
But had he liv'd to ſee theſe days,
How wou'd he ſtand in wild amaze!
Ten thouſand torches he might light,
Yet all too few to guide him right,
Unleſs you offer'd to his ſight.
Vice ſpreads in every age and clime,
Till it at length is thought no crime:
Nay, now its almoſt deem'd a rule,
—Who is not vicious is a fool.
Of which examples I might trace
Up from the cobler to his grace:
But theſe wou'd fruſtrate my deſign,
Your patience tire as well as mine
Yet STELLA, ſince you were ſo free,
Of all mankind to pitch on me,
This heinous vice t'expoſe to view,
And in its proper colours ſhew;
The task, tho' difficult, I'll try,
For who can your requeſt deny?
Oh! Calumny, thou worſt of woes,
From whence have all thy miſchiefs roſe?
For thee what parent ſhall we find,
Thou plague, nay † devil, of mankind?
By thee, the fields their verdure loſe,
And ſhady groves their ſoft repoſe;
The brighteſt day in vain is bright,
And nature ſickens at thy ſight.
Unſpotted JOSEPH but for thee
Had never loſt his liberty.
DANIEL with lyons never been;
Nor death in all its horrors ſeen.
The wiſeſt, ‖ *Grecian*, *Athen's* pride,
The poyſonous drawght had never try'd;
Nor ‡ *Belliſarius*, mighty chief,
An exil'd vagrant, beg'd relief.
Nay, inſtances we daily ſee
Big with the curſe of Calumny.
A B—KE and P—Y join,
And in her cauſe unequal'd ſhine
But let them rail for W—LE's toes
Are ever doom'd to want repoſe.
What characters are not bely'd,
What frailties are not magnify'd
In private life!—Perfections ſeem
The objects now of diſeſteem.
Thus ——— is deem'd unfit for rule;
A coward MALBRO; POPE a fool.
As ſpiders who their poyſ'nous ſtores
Extract from all the ſweeteſt flow'rs,
So vile Calumniators prey
On all the worthy in their way.
Thus talleſt oaks are often found
In tempeſts levell'd on the ground,
While the low ſhrub eſcapes their power;
In its own littleneſs ſecure.
But oft the envious miſs their aim,
And their detraction turns to fame:
Defects in ſhape, or air, or face,
The body, not the mind, diſgrace;
But join to uglineſs ill-nature,
Muſt we then dignify the creature?
No: Truth itſelf ſhould be deſpis'd:
If ſuch eſcape unſatiriz'd.
But to return—ſince all deſpiſe
The wretches guilty of this vice;
What needs there more than this, to ſhow
The rule we know, or ought to know?
'On folly's errands ne'er to roam,
'But like good houſewives look at home
For ſhe who wounds another's fame,
To merit, ſure, has little claim.
Who others imperfections ſee
Shou'd certainly themſelves be free.
But few there are, alas, we find!
Who to defame are not inclin'd,
Aſſiduous other's motes to ſpy,
Yet paſs a beam in their own eye.
Thus CLOE, with her painted brows,
Wonders why nymphs pomatum uſe!
Cardina, in her iron ſtays
Cries "See a *Humbrian* lady paſs!"
Wildeſſa too, at noon of night
Makes human converſe her delight,
Without reluctance, in her ſmock,
Treads ſoftly, and unturns the lock:
Yet a reformer fain wou'd ſeem,
And cries "Fie miſs! who'd walk with him.
Finletta dictates kind advice,
And fain wou'd have her ſex be nice;
Thinks none are virtuous, who talk free;
None chaſte, who ſmile in company.
Yet privately, her heart can tell,
She thinks no converſe criminal.
Melania too, deteſting home,
Inclin'd eternally to roam,
Turns back with every fool ſhe meets,
Yet ſickens at the name of *ſtreets*.
Tarnopia, with a forc'd grimace,
Cries "See! that lady's tallow face.
Unconſcious her dear perſon ſhows
The very picture ſhe'd expoſe.
Their frailties thus on others fall,
While all the ſex, calumniate all.
But STELLA, when I turn my eyes
Upon your virtues as they riſe,
How you abominate to hear
Another's foibles grate your ear;
With what ſoft appellations you
To all give more than is their due.
Thus ſoothing and obliging all,
The *prodigal* you *generous* call.
The *raſh*, you kindly reckon *brave*
The *avaricious* only *ſave*.
With what extenuating phraſe
You check the clamour others raiſe,
Calumniators ſtrive in vain
Superiour worth in you to ſtain;
My wonder I begin to raiſe
And ſcarce have words to ſpeak your praiſe;
The Sex's frailties I forgive,
For virtues which in STELLA live
Charm'd with the theme my boſom glows,
And every thought in rapture flows:
Oh POPE! had I thy matchleſs pen,
How wou'd I charm the ſons of men
With praiſes on a nymph, deſign'd
A miracle of womankind!

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* *Diogenes.* † Διαβολος, *Calumniator.* ‖ *Socrates.*
‡ *Date obolum Belliſario, quem Virtus extulit, invidia & Calumnia depreſſit.*

PRIZE EPIGRAMS. No. XI.

EPIGRAM 1.

POOR *Ruſtico* can get no ſleep abed, [head;
Fog and the *Craſiſman* have ſo turn'd his
Undone he cries, with tyranny and taxes!
Such miniſters! requite 'em heaven with axes!
" *How prove you theſe ſad matters, Ruſtico?*
Wounds! don't theſe patriots tell us plain 'tis ſo?
But do you feel it?---feel it? no, what then?
Sure they know more than I, they're wiſer men:
Sleep man in peace, and mind not their pretences,
But for your happineſs---*believe your ſenſes.*

EPIGRAM 2.

Diocles blames *Philander*'s ſloth, and cries,
Why will my friend politer arts deſpiſe?
Conſult the ſage, the critick, the divine,
And taſte the raptures of the ſacred nine,
Nor let the ſtream of time move rapid on,
Yet all it carries paſs away unknown;
Philander ſtops him ſhort---" *Hold, hold, my friend,*
Won'd you I all my means in books ſhou'd ſpend?
No, no, nor charge, nor toil need raiſe thy ſpleen,
'Tis all compriz'd in *Urban*'s *Magazine*.

EP. 3. *On the ſubjects for the* 50*l.* &c. *prizes.*

YE poets what themes for your muſes are giv'n,
Life! death! the laſt judgment! hell's torment! and heav'n!
Who excelles 'em well, yet no præmium attains,
In my conſcience deſerves to be damn'd for his pains. CATULLUS.

PRIZE EPIGRAMS. No. XII.

EPIGRAM 1.

FIVE holy ſiſters buxom, young and fair,
Were giv'n to fryar *Antonio*'s pious care,
They edify'd ſo faſt, e'er *Sol* had run
Thro' ten celeſtial ſigns, each bore a ſon:
Antonio, call'd to anſwer his miſdeeds,
Thus in excuſe before his Biſhop pleads,
Five talents, rev'rend Sir, t'improve were giv'n,
Five more are gain'd, ſo well my care hath thriv'n;
The biſhop ſmil'd, and took the fryar to grace,
For why, 'twas once it ſeems his lordſhip's caſe.

EPIGRAM 2.

LORD FEEBLE, long the but of witty ſcorn,
The dire diſgrace of impotence had born,
At length his conſort's waiſt began to ſwell,
Eager he flies the joyful news to tell;
Ye ſland'rous knaves, he cries, now ply your jeers,
Or own your ſatire impotent appears;
My wife's with child, ye rogues, come own you're routed,
Why anſwers one—Who e'er your lady doubted?

EPIGRAM 3.

SIR COURTLY over nice, will ſcarcely eat,
Unleſs he overſees, nay cooks the meat,
No liquor flows within his glaſs, or cup,
But he has either brew'd, or bottled up;
This humour too in all his cloaths appears,
There's nothing in the vulgar mode he wears,
'Tis ſtrange he thus ſhou'd common cuſtoms ſhun,
Yet ev'ry night to common ſtrumpets run.
ROSCIUS.

PRIZE EPIGRAMS. No. XIII.

EP. 1. On FIDELIA's Courtſhip of D--n--Sw--ft.

FIDELIA, *be adviſ'd by me,*
Look blith as lady may'reſs;
Tho' the dean's wife thou muſt not be,
Yet thou may'ſt be his heireſs.

EP. 2. Mali corvi malum ovum.

Filius es credo, præclare Th—ph le, *patris:*
C-bb-rus *eſt genitor*, C--bb-rus *eſtque puer.*
Roſcius *eſt alter*, (*par nobile!*) Roſcius *alter;*
Eſtque poeta parens, eſtque poeta puer.
* *Crudeliſne parens, magis an puer improbus ille?*
Improbus ille parens, improbus ille puer.
† *Poſt patrem lauros, alinſque idemque tenebit:*
C--bb--rus *alter erit, nec tamen alter erit.*

* Virgil. † Mr *Pope's* prophecy continu'd.

EP. 3. The TRIUMPHIRATE.

Three mortal enemies remember,
The devil, *the* pope, *and the* pretender,
Moſt wicked, damnable, and evil,
The pope, pretender, *and the* devil.
I wiſh they were all hanged in a rope,
The devil, pretender, *and the* pope.
IGNIS FATUUS.

PRIZE EPIGRAMS. No. XIV.

EP. 1. On the Writings of *Miſt* and *Fog.*

IS not each of theſe writers a very ſad dog?
Truth was hid in a Miſt, *now ſhe's loſt in a* Fog.

EP. 2. Addreſs to his majeſty on *Ward's pill.*

GREAT GEORGE, *let thy wiſdom reform the mad town,*
And demoliſh the quack and his pills with a frown,
For ſhould you take but one, it would coſt you your crown.

EP. 3. On the GENT. MAGAZINE, and the BEE, a Weekly Pamphlet publiſhed by Mr *Budgell*, into which latter many Poems are copied from the former.

SYLVANUS, *I with pleaſure view*
An emblem of the bee *in you,*
Who ranging over various flowers,
Extracts with care their choiceſt powers.
Thy toils, a grateful work produce,
Equal for pleaſure and for uſe.
By the rich honey of thy hive,
A hundred little pilferers thrive,
And drones and waſps are kept alive.
But with what face can Budgell *dare,*
His dullneſs with the BEE *compare;*
How Sir! cries Bu——l, *let me ſee,*
The reaſon I'm not like a bee;
As well as Sylvan,—*ay, as he:*—
Not like a bee?—*I freely own*
You're very like one,---*you're a drone.* LABIO.

Note. As the *Epigrams* which came after *Candlemas Day* are not to ſtand in Competition for the *Prize*, we ſhall inſert but one or two of each Sort; and if we could have uſed the ſame Liberty with the foregoing, the number would have been leſs by ſeven.

On Mr POPE *and the* DUNCES.

POPE has true genius, all his works declare,
Yet he's a wretched poet witlings ſwear.
No wonder---their *Antipathy* to ſenſe
Is but *ſelf-love* and giv'n for *ſelf-defence*.
Fools love by inſtinct, blockheads herd together
And owls are pleas'd with all of their own feather;
As *India*'s ſons in ſwarthy forms delight,
And when they paint the devil, paint him white.
Thrice happy POPE! ſince all aſſert thy cauſe;
By *Satire theſe*, the reſt by juſt applauſe. S.

To — waiting near her Father's Villa, on the Banks of a River. A Roundelay.

WHILE theſe cloſe walls thy beauties hide,
Immur'd within this guarded grove:
On the clear ſtream's oppoſing ſide
The muſe ſhall wail my hopeleſs love.

My love!—which nothing can outvie,
Which never ſhall a period know;
Ye breeze', tell her as ye fly;
Ye waters, bear it as ye flow.

And tho' (by adverſe friends confin'd)
The yielding fair I vainly crave,
O bring her murmurs, gentle wind,
Her image, ev'ry ebbing wave.

Yet, oh ye winds, her ſighs conceal;
Nor you ye waves reflect her face;
Leſt *Æolus* my paſſion feel,
And *Neptune* ſue for her embrace.

Small need ye ſhou'd her accents bear,
Or to my view her form impart,
Whoſe voice dwells ever on my ear,
Whoſe image ever in my heart. *Fidelius*

The COUNTRY WEDDING, or, the Plough yoked to the Cupboard.

ALL you that e'er taſted of Swatſal-Hall *beer,*
Or ever cry'd, roaſtmeat for having been there,
To crown your good cheer, pray accept of a catch,
How Harry *and* Betty *have ſtruck up a match.*
Derry down, down, down derry down.

As things may fall out which no body would gueſs;
So it happens that Harry *ſhould fall in with* Beſs;
May they prove to each other a mutual relief;
To their plenty of carrots, I wiſh 'em much beef.

She had a great talent at roaſtmeat and boil'd,
And ſeldom it was that her pudding was ſpoil'd;
Renown'd, ſo for dumpling, and dripping-pan ſop,
At handling a diſh-clout, and twirling a mop.

To kitchen-ſtuff only her thoughts did aſpire,
Tis writ ſo'd enough to keep out of the fire;
And tho' in ſome things ſhe were ſhort of the fox,
'Tis ſaid, ſhe has twenty good pounds in her box.

Now we've told you the bride's rare deſert and eſtate,
'Tis fit that the bridegroom's good parts we relate,
As handy a plowman as e'er held a plough,
As manly a carter as e'er cry'd, Gee-ho.

So lovingly he with his cattle agreed,
That he'd not a laſh for his whip he did need;
When a man is ſo gentle and kind to his horſe,
His wife may expect that he'll not uſe her worſe.

With induſtry he has collected the pence,
In thirty good pounds, there's a great deal of ſenſe;
And tho' he ſuſpected ne'er was of a plot,
None yet in good humour e'er call'd him a ſot.

For brewing we hardly ſhall meet with his fellow,
His beer was well hopt, clear, ſubſtantial and mellow;
He brew'd the good liquor, ſhe ming'd the good cake,
And as they have brew'd even ſo let 'em bake.

Your ſhoes he can cobble, ſhe mend your old cloaths,
And both are ingenious at darning of hoſe:
Then ſince he has gotten the length of her foot,
As they make their own bed, ſo pray let 'em go to't.

Bid the laſſes and lads to the merry brown bowl,
Whilſt raſhers of bacon ſhall ſmoke on the coal:
Then Roger *and* Bridget, *and* Robin *and* Nan,
Hit 'em each on the noſe, with the beſt, if ye can.

May her wheel and his plough be ſo happily ſped,
With the beſt in the pariſh to hold up their head:
May he load his own waggon with butter and cheeſe,
Whilſt ſhe rides to market wit h turkies and geeſe.

May he be a church-warden, and yet come to church,
Nor when in his office, take on him too much:
May ſhe meet due reſpect without ſcolding or ſtrife,
And live to drink tea with the miniſter's wife.

Rejoice ye good fellows that love a good bit,
To ſee thus united the tap and the ſpit;
For as bread is the ſtaff of man's life, ſo you know
Good drink is the ſwitch makes it merrily go.

Then drink to good neighbourhood, plenty, and peace,
That our taxes may leſſen, and weddings increaſe;
Let the high and the low, like good ſubjects, agree,
Till the courtiers for ſhame grow as honeſt as we.

Let conjugal love be the pride of each ſwain,
Till true-hearted maids have no cauſe to complain;
To the church pay her dues, to his majeſty's honour,
And homage and rent to the lord of the manour.
Derry down, &c.

On Sir R. W's MOTTO.

Fari quae ſentiat.

AN' titulus velit a fuco quod abhorreat omni
WALPOLIUS, *vel quod pollear eloquio,*
Sit dictos penes: arridet mihi ſenſus uterque,
Namque ea quae ſentit, vultque, valetque loqui.

In ENGLISH.

WHether the motto make pretence
To honeſty, or eloquence,
I'll not determine, but muſt ſay,
It ſuits the ſubject every way:
For what he thinks he'll frankly tell;
And envy owns he does it well.

An EPIGRAM *on the* Calves-head Club, *Jan.* 30.

AT laſt 'tis plain, ſome whigs are as of yore,
The ſame in forty-eight and thirty-four;
Kings and all kingly government they hate;
And whig and round-head differ but in date.
Take care, great *George*, who's next: for thoſe who dine
On ſacred *Charles's* head, would ſip on thine.

READING MUSES. *Inscrib'd to Miss* R.

Rumores vacui, Verbaque inania. Sen.

Rain'd to the fables of the schools,
Those learned nurseries of fools,
ains were fill'd with airy whims,
icy lost in pleasing dreams,
'd in visionary shades
monsters, and *Pierian* maids.
holy awe I bow'd to *Jove*,
ing a constant hymn to love;
NUS oft my pray'r address't,
HOEBUS, god of wit confess't,
ler'd at the grizly *fawns*,
lire infest the rural lawns;
orpion-furies and chimeras
my chill'd blood with panick terrors,
'd with the piety of *Philemon*,
d with him to change the lay-man;
good ÆNEAS 'midst the syrtes;
for great ALCIDE's virtues!
'd with the nymphs I rang'd the woods;
ng the deities of the floods:
d the nymphs, slighted I rov'd,
he coy phantoms, that I lov'd.
l with the chace, I sought PARNASSUS,
HOEBUS fam'd, and wing'd PEGASUS:
ll my pow'rs on musick bent;
in raptures of a song!
ent'rous struck the sounding strings,
rling brooks, and silver springs;
ravers'd thro' the shady grove,
ses pluck'd, the chaplet wove,
ne new present still I bring,
love-ode, or——a *wedding-ring;
gth experience eas'd my pain,
ught ——my fears and loves were vain.
lespise the fabled whims,
dant's cant, and school-boy's themes.
s some fond nurse young miss deceives,
ales her dotage half-believes:
ants were by *Jack* subdu'd;
he poor *children in the wood*;——
umb, or *England*'s worthy brag on,
iliant St *George* slew the dragon,
lk --- of spectres, sprites, vagaries,
blins, witches, ghosts, and fairies,
cer-eyes, that dreadful fright;
l the phantoms of the night;
taught by nurse, the fondling care,
arts at ev'ry gust of air;
rning taper sickning blues;
t in every shade she views;
son dawns, her fears dispells;
rours vanish with the tales.
'inc'd, no more I'll look above,
NUS and the train of love;
ddesses and graces too,
! confess'd are found in you:
forms shall now delude;
t substantial flesh and blood;
yad-nymphs exist, no elves,
phids,—— save your lovely selves.
ere *Parnassus*' tops aspire,
the muses' tuneful choir;
No more I'll there invoke the nine,
The READING nymphs are more divine.
'Tis there the vocal train retreat,
And † *Foreb'rough*-hill's the sacred seat,
No CLIO did my breast inspire,
No ERATO infuse the fire:
But while I thought the vision true,
Sweet R--TURE! was inspir'd by you.
O maid divine! from whose bright eyes,
I boldly snatch'd the heav'nly prize;
And with the stol'n celestial rays
Durst animate my lifeless lays:
Like bold *Prometheus*' my deceit;
Prometheus's my equal fate;
Condemn'd to feel eternal smart,
While flames devour my tortur'd heart:
O pity, nymph, your dying swain!
Your smiles can make me live again:
O come, thy equal ardours join,
And burning mix thy flames with mine.

FIDELIA *to* SYLVANUS URBAN.

I Waited twice two months to see
If my dear dean would answer me;
I knew old men were not, like young,
Hasty to answer right or wrong,
They're wary, and deliberate long.
Nay, loth to think he'd prove unkind,
I laid the fault on waves or wind;
But since he still continues mum,
Alas! not only deaf —but dumb;
What should I do—but give him over,
And chuse at home some kinder lover.
For I have billet-deux each morning,
To beg I would reject and scorn him;
JACK RESTLESS sues in humble plight,
TOM SPRIGHTLY does in raptures write,
And to express how great their flames,
They call the doctor ugly names;
But be this known unto them all,
I love him so—and ever shall—
That whoe'er hopes to gain my favour,
Must not speak ill of him however:
And as to what he wrote not long since,
Of female * minds, upon my conscience,
To think it general—would be nonsense.
'Tis like he meant some certain dame, * p. 99.
Who falsely had aspers'd his fame,
And he to be revenged on her,
Writes thus at large her character:
I vow I'm not offended by it,
Let she it represents apply it.
JOVE never gave so large a share
Of wit, to ridicule the fair.
No, sure he wrote for some good end,
As a weak sister's fault to mend.
We know the doctor's well inclin'd,
And would reform all human kind;
Which he attempts in such a way,
So new, so witty, and so gay,
That while he chides he pleases too;
A secret, known to very few.
But---since I can't obtain his favour,
Quite to forget him I'll endeavour,
So farewell, cruel dean!---for ever.

Linc. *March* 15. FIDELIA.

* *Bells of Verse.* † *A Hill by* Reading.

The APPARITION; *by Mr* J---L M---R---E.

WHEN *Sol* with ſwift, accelerated flight,
Had wholly meaſur'd down the weſtern skies,
And ſunk beneath the waves; then night aroſe,
And ſpread her ſable glooms o'er half the world,
Inviting mortals quite depreſs'd with cares
And labours of the day, to calm repoſe:
Thoſe hours of ſilence pleaſingly diſpos'd
My ſoul to thought, deep-muſing I employ'd
The reaſoning faculties in ſearch of truth,
Too hidden and remote to be attain'd
By ſimple intuition: I compar'd
Known principles, and by juſt inference
A partial knowledge gain'd, as one who climbs
A ſteep aſcent arrives with painful ſteps
Near the high ſummit: thus my buſy thoughts
Labour'd progreſſive to the goal in view,
But ſudden flag; lethargick dullneſs ſeiz'd,
And in an inſtant ty'd me down in ſleep.
Soon as I cloſ'd my eyes, (for thus it ſeem'd,
And time has no ſucceſſion but from thought)
A pale and ghaſtly form approach'd my bed,
And preſs'd me hard, awhile I ſtrove to ſpeak,
But ſtrove I found in vain: Then catch'd its arm,
Strange prodigy! it ſhrunk to empty air,
A thin, unbody'd, unſubſtantial form.
Amaz'd and frighted, I at laſt awoke
In diſmal perturbation damp and cold,
For all my traitor ſpirits had retir'd
From their reſpective poſts in the extremes,
Crowding into th' intoxicated brain,
And left each avenue without a guard,
Unbarr'd and open, eaſy of acceſs
To every bold invader,——— by degrees,
I found ſome ſlow returns of vital warmth,
The blood which ſeem'd before to be congeal'd,
Through each obſtructed paſſage forc'd its way,
And danc'd again more briskly in my veins.
Once more I was myſelf, and ſummon'd all
The pow'rs of *ſov'reign Reaſon* to explain,
On pain of forfeiting th' uſurped name,
What this imaginary phantom was,
And how produc'd. She thus reply'd:
A baſe and mean affront is offer'd us
By that ludibrious creature *Phantaſie*.
Our royal ſiſter *Thought* hath been diſturb'd,
Nor we ourſelf conſulted in the leaſt,
But wrongfully debarr'd our native right
And juſteſt claim, to chuſe, or when to join,
Or when to ſeparate, the ſimple views
And doubtful apprehenſions of the mind.
Hence we muſt judge chimera's do proceed,
And ill-compounded notions in the brain,
The animals, from ſome extraneous cauſe,
Or otherwiſe, (but by coercive force)
Strike on the great ſenſorium of the ſoul,
And ſeat of memory, the pineal glands,
(For here 'tis all ſenſations are impreſs'd,)
Ruffling the tender images, from whence
Ten thouſand different ideas riſe,
By reaſon's art directed, wiſely join,
And claſh, and croſs, and meet, whence the reſult
Is joining unlike and inconſiſtent things
With ſuch incongruous modes. Thus figure, baſk,
And locomotive power are falſely giv'n
To ſtocks which exiſt alone in the ſight

To Mr URBAN *on his Advertiſement of a* [redacted] *ſter refuſing to preach againſt Popery, p. 95.*

IF pariſh prieſt from duty flinches,
'Cauſe he no *Tyrwhit* or no *Lynch* is,
And won't think popery a ſin,
'Cauſe to no biſhop near akin;
Refuſes to denote defiance,
'Gainſt jeſuits, with the grand alliance,
Confederate at *Salter's*-hall,
Unleſs on promiſe of a ſtall
In church of *Peter* or of *Paul*;
URBAN, if he the church defends,
In pulpit for baſe private ends,
Was he as *orthodox* and very
A chriſtian as my lord of Derry.
Againſt ſo worthleſs a divine,
E'en you and I our wits would join.
Stout RUSTICUS *inform* would venture,
And zealous CAVE his *Cavea* enter. RUSTICUS.

On GOD's OMNIPOTENCE.

CUM Tharia ſiccis fugerunt agmina; mare
Diviſum vitreo munit aquor iter.
Dum loca contendunt querulis per inhoſpita; ſiccis
Mirifico rupes verbere fundit aquas.
Impie, quid dubitas? Immenſa potentia cœli eſt,
Cum mare duruſcit, duraque ſaxa liquant.

When *Egypt's* hoſt God's choſen tribe purſu'd,
In cryſtal walls th' admiring waters ſtood;
When thro' the dreary waſtes they took their way,
The rocks relented, and pour'd forth a ſea.
What limits can th' Almighty goodneſs know,
Since ſeas can harden, and ſince rocks can flow?

To the Author of the ESSAY *on* REASON.

I Us'd to think, before I lately read
What thou upon the ſubject haſt eſſay'd,
That human Reaſon's ſtrong and piercing ray
Could ev'ry cloud of error chaſe away,
And to the mind the brighteſt ſcenes diſplay:
Sufficient to direct, in ev'ry view,
What to ourſelves, to man, to God, is due.
But thou, who ſee'ſt with clear diſcerning eye,
And reaſon's bound'ries canſt to well deſcry,
Proving, how'er ourſelves we vainly pride,
Degen'rate reaſon ever wants a guide:
That many of thoſe truths it thinks its own,
If unreveal'd, we never could have known;
I'm now convinc'd—and, preſs'd with conſcious
ſhame,
My reaſon's weakneſs feel, its boldneſs blame:
To the ſure *word divine*, I fly for aid,
In *dubious* paths to teach me how to tread,
And thro' a maze of difficulties lead;
This life conducts, by the appointed way,
To the bleſs'd manſions of eternal day.
Hope faith exulting at the pleaſing ſight,
Of immortality, thus brought to light,
With quick'ning hope the prize intently views,
And virtue's race with ardent zeal purſues. A. R.

Deciſion on the PRIZE EPIGRAMS.

TO call PRIZE EPIGRAMS to teſt,
And judge which of them are the beſt,
The taſk is hard; from laſt to firſt
Which can be beſt, where all are worſt?

MARIUS.

The Monthly Intelligencer:

MARCH, 1735.

March 1, Majeſty's Birth-day, celebrated at Court traordinary Magnifi- The Nobility, &c. eſſed in an exceeding grand Manner. The of Gold and Silver. The Gentlemen in cut and flower'd Velvets, and ſcarce any but of our own Manufacture.

His Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the Malt-Bill, and to 4 private Bills.

Ended the Seſſions at the *Old-Bailey*, when 24 Malefactors received Sentence of Death, *viz. John Fielder*, *Wm Saunders*, *Joſeph Roſe*, and *Humphry Walker*, for robbing the Houſes of Mr *Laurence* and Mr *Francis*, (See p. 106) *Wm Williams* alias *Faulkner*, *Ric. Gulliford*, *Wm Iſaacſon*, and *Rob. Jacks*, for breaking the Houſe of *Ric. Ridgley*, and ſtealing a Show-glaſs with Plate. *Tho. Beaumont*, for ſending a threatening Letter, for Money, to Mrs *Penſon* near *Bloomsbury-Market*; *John Berkhove*, for robbing *Wm Naſh* of 10 Guineas; *Alexander Byrne* for Houſe-breaking; *J. Sindall*, *Anth. Lindſey* and *Ethelbert Hawks*, for breaking the Houſe of Mrs *Love*; 3 were burnt in the Hand; 38 caſt for Tranſportation, and 41 acquitted.

Tueſday, 4.

The Aſſizes ended at *Reading*, when *John Davis* was burnt in the Hand for having two Wives. A remarkable Trial was to have come on between a Lady, late of *Berkſhire*, Plaintiff, and her Husband, a Baronet in that County, Defendant, ſhe ſuing him for an Allowance of her Pin-Money, (agreed upon before Marriage) tho' ſhe was parted from him; he inſiſting that it was never intended he ſhould pay that Allowance but whilſt they cohabited; but the Cauſe was put off till next Aſſizes. The only Reaſon pretended to be given for parting, is, that ſhe having been married at about 16 Lad in the Space of 22 Years, to big Bellies, and 14 Children born alive, *ſuch was the ſtrength for her Conſtitution*; ſo in 1729, being then about 40, ſhe went from her Husband into a Monaſtery in *France*, and there lives in a very religious Manner.

Wednesday 5.

At a Court of Common-Council at *Guild-hall* a Committee was choſen to find a proper Plate, and procure Plans, for building a Man-ſion-houſe for the Lord-Mayors.

At *Aylesbury* Aſſizes, for *Bucks*, received Sentence of Death *Philip Thomas* for Horſe-ſtealing; and *Mary Chandler*, for robbing her Maſter; ſhe was reprieved; but he acording to his Deſire was convey'd to the Gallows on Horſe-back, dreſt in his Shroud, with a Pair of white Gloves on, a Crape Hatband ty'd with a white Favour, and a Noſegay in his Hand. He was carried to the Grave by ſix young Men, and his Pall ſupported by ſix young Women dreſt in white, choſe out by him for that Purpoſe.

At *Hertford* Aſſizes *John Smith* was condemned for returning from Tranſportation, and robbing a Gentleman of Goods to a great Value.

Thurſday, 6.

At *Northampton* Aſſizes, *Wm Hunt* receiv'd Sentence of Death for Horſe-ſtealing, but reprieved for Tranſportation. Five others to be tranſported, among which one for ſending a threatening Letter. *Ely Chevalier*, convicted of publiſhing a forged Letter, was ſentenced to ſtand on the Pillory and to be kept to hard Labour.

Saturday 8.

At *Chelmsford* Aſſizes 4 Houſe-breakers received Sentence of Death, *viz. Joſeph Gregory*, *John Rootham*, *Thomas Sexton*, and *Wm Markham*, *Robert Long*, a Highwayman, and *Tho. Welbey* for Theft. 18 Tranſport. 4 acquitted.

At *Oxford* Aſſizes, *George Barrett* for Houſe-breaking and Horſe-ſtealing, and *Edward Johnſon* for Horſe-ſtealing, received Sentence of Death; but both reprieved for Tranſp.

Sunday 9.

At *Kilverſton* in *Norfolk*, roſe a Hurricane, which blew the Lead off the Church and the Tiles off a Houſe and carried them ſome way in the Air; and levelled a Piece of high-furrow'd Land juſt as if it had been harrow'd down; it blew Water out of the River, and carried it a Furlong and a half, and a Hurdle from a Sheepfold over the Tops of the Houſes; It continu'd but a ſhort Time, or elſe not

above a Mile, and ended in a ſulphurous Smell.

Monday 10.

The 13 following Malefactors, attended by a Guard of 50 Soldiers, were executed at *Tyburn*, appearing bold and undaunted, *viz. Roſe, Saunders*, and *Fielder*, the Country Robbers, (*Walker* died in *Newgate*) *Gulliford, Iſaacſon, Williams, Jacks, Sindall*, and *Hawks*, * *Foulkner*, * *Eliz. Ambrecke*, * *Jane Habarne*, and * *Eliz. Stevens*. * Condemned in *Jan.* See p. 50.

Sir *Wm Strickland* reſigned the Office of Secretary at War.

Arrived the *Bedford, Decker*, and *Newcaſtle East India* Ships from *Bengall*.

Tueſday 11.

At *York* Aſſizes a Cauſe was tried between *Geo. Harriſon*, Plaintiff, and *Tho. Terry*, Defendant, on an Action for 4 Guineas laid by the Defendant to one, that Sir *Miles Stapylton*, Bart. would not be firſt elected Knight of the Shire for the County of *York*; and a Verdict was given for the Plaintiff.

At the ſaid Aſſizes *Jonathan Leedam* received Sentence of Death for Horſe-ſtealing; and *Mary Story* for a Burglary. *Eliz. Wilſon* was ordered to be pillory'd, for going with falſe Notes to a Tradeſman, and receiving Goods thereon.

Friday 14.

Williams, the Pyrate, (See p. 105) was hang'd at Execution-Dock; and afterwards in Chains at *Bugby's-Hole*, near *Blackwall*.

Thurſday 20.

Was held a General Court of the Bank of *England*, and a Dividend of 2 3 qrs *per Cent.* declared for the half Year ending at Lady-day.

The Bench of Juſtices at *Hicks's-Hall* appointed a Committee of their Body to draw up a Remonſtrance to Parliament againſt the great Number of Playhouſes in this County.

At a General Court of the *South*-Sea Company, the Sub-Governor reported, That having apply'd by the D. of *Newcaſtle* to his Majeſty, for Leave to diſpoſe of their Trade, the Anſwer was —— 'That his Majeſty conſider'd it as a national Affair, and the Court of Directors might receive Propoſals, and communicate them to Him.'—Sir *Thomas Fitz-Gerald* acquainted the Court, that he had Propoſals to make from his Catholic Majeſty, and hoped they would appoint a Committee of Proprietors to receive them. It was referred to another General Court, to be held the 31ſt, before which a State of the Trade was to be laid, and ſome Diſcoveries concerning the Conduct of their Factors.

Was extracted, alive, from the Leg of a Sailor, in *St Thomas's* Hoſpital, a Worm a Yard long, ſuppoſed to be produced from *certain animalcula* in the Water of ſome Part of *the Indies, whence he lately came*; and there *are more to be extracted from him*.

Monday 24.

His Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the following Acts, *viz.* That for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion——for repairing *Manchester* and *Talkhill* Roads——for enabling the D. of *Rutland's* two youngeſt Sons to take the Sirname of *Sutton*, and Lord *Caſtlemain* that of *Tylney*——to that for granting further Time to ſign the Declaration in the Act of Uniformity; and to ſeveral private Bills.

Wedneſday 26.

At *Kingſton* Aſſizes for the County of *Surry* eight Perſons received Sentence of Death, *viz. John Mills* for Houſe-breaking; *William Sweet* and *Philip Wilkinſon*, for Sacrilege, in cutting off the Gold Taſſels and Lace belonging to the Cuſhion and Pulpit-Cloth of *Kingſton* Church; *John Robinſon*, a Phyſick Gardener at *Mitcham*, for aſſaulting *John Taylor*, a Pedlar, near *Tooting*, robbing him of 6 *s.* and cutting out Part of his Tongue, by the Aſſiſtance of the Pedlar's Wife dreſs'd in Man's Cloathes; *John Banes*, for Burglary; *Wm Prieſtly*, for robbing a *Scotchman* of 10 *l.* and *Thomas Richardſon* and *Matthew Sellars*, for ſeveral Robberies in the County of *Surry*. Some Gentlemen of *Middleſex* communicated to the Grand-Jury their Deſign to procure an Act of Parliament for erecting a Bridge over the *Thames* at *Weſtminſter*, and received their Thanks.

The E. of *Peterborough* reſign'd his Commiſſion as General of the Marines.

Monday 31.

Notwithſtanding the Number of Criminals condemn'd at the *Old-Bailey*, Street-Robbers and Houſebreakers abound and are very barbarous. Mr *Ryan*, of *Covent-Garden* Theatre, had two of his Teeth ſhot out, and Mr *Gibſon*, a Baker, of *Iſlington*, was almoſt killed and his Houſe robbed.

The *Scotiſh* Petition (See p. 105) was rejected.

Warrants were iſſued for impreſſing Seamen, and Orders for enliſting Land-Forces.

'Tis now ſaid Sir *John Norris*'s Squadron is to conſiſt of 48 Ships of the Line, that the Duke, and many Noblemen will go Voluntiers.

Was held a General Court of the *South-Sea* Comp. when the following Affairs were laid before them, *viz.* How much has been received here on the Negro Trade ſince 1732. How much of this Sum has been received on Account of old Dependencies, diſtinguiſhing before 1729. How much drawn by *Pratter*, the Company's Factor at *Jamaica*, to revive the Trade ſince 1729. How many, and what the Coſt, of the Negroes from 1729 at *Jamaica*.

Exported from Chriſtmas 1733 to Chriſtmas 1734. Barley 70,224 Quarters, Malt 223,174, Oatmeal 3038, Rye 10,735, Wheat 498,196. Bounty allow'd for the ſame on Exportation 153,476 *l.*

DEATHS.

Feb. 27. DR *Arbuthnot*, an eminent Phyſician, and F. R. S.

John Chadwick, Eſq; at *Staines*, *Middleſ.*

Dr *Hanbury*, Phyſician.

28. *Jacob Williams*, Eſq; *Groveſnor-ſquar.*

George Pitt, Eſq; of *Stradfieldſea*, *Hants.*

Capt. *Short*, formerly of the Marines.

March 1. Mr *Naſh*, Page of the Preſence, and Groom of his Maj's Wood-yard, *Whiteball.*

Lewis Rudolphus Guelp, D. of *Wolfenbuttel*, at *Wolfenbuttel*, aged 64. (new Stile)

Bevil Higgons, Eſq; Author of ſeveral Pieces.

2. Mr *John Eaſt*, Wine-Merchant.

Zaccheus Breedon, Eſq; at *Hammerſmith.*

3. Mr *Thorougbkettle*, a principal Meſſenger of the Treaſury.

4. *Wm Blake*, Eſq; *Groſvenor-ſquare.*

5. The Rev. Mr *Jefferies*, ſenior Fellow of *Pembroke-ball*, *Cambridge.*

John Binks, Eſq; of *Wandſworth*, *Surrey.*

Mr *John Atberley*, principal Surveyor of the Port of *Briſtol.*

6. Sir *John Fielder*, of *Brampton*, *Derbyſhire.* His Eſtate of 2000 l. *per Ann.* devolves to his Nephew, Mr *Stephen Arnold*, a Student at *Oxford.*

Capt. *John Eaton*, an old Navy Officer.

John Pryme, Eſq; Counſellor at Law.

Henry Rawlin, Eſq; at *Newcaſtle*, formerly High-Sheriff for *Northumberland*, worth 60,000 l. which devolves to his Brother Mr *Benjamin Rawlin*, an Apothecary at *London.*

7. Mr *Wyat*, Meſſenger of the Navy-Office.

Mr *David Barrett*, M. D. at *Briſtol.*

Capt. *J. Chilley*, at *Woodford*, *Eſſex*, one of the Commanders lately redeemed from Slavery.

9. Sir *John Suſfield*, in *Covent-Garden.*

Capt. *John Browne*, ſeveral Times a Director of the *Eaſt-India* Company.

Mr *Bradnock*, Maſter-Scourer of the King's Kitchen.

Lady *Suſan Fane*, Siſter to the E. of *Weſtmoreland*, aged 75.

10. The only Son of *James Cocks*, Eſq; Member for *Ryegate*, *Surrey.*

Wm Foſter, Eſq; at *Kenſington Gravel-pits.*

Francis Howard, Eſq; *Ditton*, *Middleſex.*

The Rev. Mr *Wm Coles*, at *Charlbury*, *Oxfordſhire*, formerly Vicar of that Place, but deprived for refuſing later Oaths, and ſtrictly adhering to former.

12. The Wife of Sir *Edw. Deering*, Bart of the Small-Pox, having the Day before miſcarried, a Lady of exemplary Piety & Virtue.

Major *Manners*, at *Holiport*, *Bucks.*

The Lady *Ruthven*, at *Edinburgh.*

Humphry Dolin, Eſq; in *Covent-Garden.*

Dr *Brook*, Phyſician and Manmidwife.

Samuel Jones, Eſq; elder Brother of the *Trinity-Houſe*, and formerly a Director of the *Eaſt-India* Company.

13. *George Jackſon*, of *Camberwel*, Eſq;

14. *James Robinſon*, Eſq; *Barnes*, *Surrey.*

George Turville, Eſq; at *Bath.*

Baldwin Wake, Eſq; eldeſt Son of Sir *Baldwin Wake*, Bart.

Mrs *Gunſton*, Siſter to the Lady *Abney*, worth 30,000 l. which ſhe divided between her three Nieces.

15. *Alexander Smith*, Eſq; at *Lambeth.*

16. *Tho. Moore*, Eſq; *Leatherhead*, *Surry.*

John Keyte, Eſq; *Maidenhead*, *Berks.*

Thomas Palmer, Eſq; Repreſentative for *Bridgwater* in *Somerſetſhire.*

Diana, Relict of *James Montagu*, of *Lackham*, *Wilts*, Eſq;

The Wife of *Roger Jones*, Eſq; formerly Member for *Brecknockſh.*

Richard Smart, Eſq; of *Mortlack*, *Surry.*

17. *Paul Dominique*, Eſq; aged 96, one of the Lords Commiſſioners of Trade and Plantations, and Member for *Gatton* in *Surry*, before the Union, which he had conſtantly repreſented ever ſince.

Sir *Walter Hawkſworth*, of *Yorkſ.* Bart.

John Slaughter, Eſq; at *Staines*, *Middleſex.*

John Harvey, of *Leskard*, *Cornwal*, Eſq;

18. *Philip Lloyd*, Eſq; Capt. of Dragoons, one of the Equerries to the King, and Member for *Leſtwithiel* in *Cornwal.*

John Ford, Eſq; at *Stepney.*

John White, Eſq; at *Walthamſtow.*

21. *Joſeph Benſon*, Eſq; at *Iſlington.*

22. *Thomas Maling*, of *St James's*, Eſq; Mr *Maling* of *Southwark*, his Brother ſucceeds to 300 l. *per Ann.*

23. *Fra. Lancaſter*, Eſq; at *Thames-Ditton.*

Tho. Hill of *Canterbury*, Eſq; & had conſiderable Eſtates in *Denbigſhire* and *Shropſhire.*

24. *Matthew Hutchinſon*, of *Plaiſtow*, Eſq;

Wm Northmore, Eſq; Member for *Oakhampton*

The Relict of the late Governor *Frere*, in *Bloomsbury.*

25. *Joſiah Shepherd*, *Blackwell*-hall Factor.

26. *Thomas Smith*, Eſq; of *Eaſt-Ham*, *Eſſex*, worth 600 l. *per Ann.* and 5000 l. in Money, which comes to his Widow.

27. The Wife of Col. *Schutz.*

Mr *Timberlin*, a Gardener, at *Chelſea*, died by the Bite of a mad Dog this Month; alſo a Lad in *Suffolk*, tho' both ſeveral Times dip'd in the Sea; therefore it may be of ſervice, on this Account, to mention, that there is a Powder of Dr *Mead's*, ſold by the Apothecaries, which is a Specifick againſt ſuch Misfortunes, was never known to fail.——The following Powder, with the Uſe of the Cold-Bath, cold Spring, or River, is likewiſe recommended for the ſame Purpoſe, having lately cured Mr *Iſin Goſs* of *Outwell* in the Iſle of *Ely.*

℞ (*Having waſhed the Blood from the Worm*) *of a Aſh-coloured Ground Liver-wort, reduced to Powder* 10 *Drachms, of Black Pepper, beaten to Powder* 4 *Drachms. Mix and divide them into* 6 *Parts, and take one every Morning in half a Pint of warm Milk.*

BIRTHS

BIRTHS.

March 4. THE Dutchess of *Marlborough* deliver'd of a Daughter.

6. The Wife of *Charles Hanbury Williams* Esq; : : of a Daughter.

14. The Wife of Sir *Wm Yonge* : : of a Daughter.

17. The Lady of the E. of *Cardigan* : : of a Son, whole Title is Ld *Brudenel*.

28. The Wife of *Wm Lowndes*, Esq; : : of a Son.

MARRIED.

March 1. The Rev. Mr *John Abbot*, minor Canon of *St Paul's* and *Westminster*-Abbey : : to Miss *Turner* of *St James's* Place.

4. *John Conyers*, Esq; : : to Miss *Jane Willey*, of *Marlborough*.

—— *Bowden*, Esq; : : to Miss *Greville*.

Capt. *Butterfield*, an Officer in the Army : : to Miss *Cherwynde*.

6. Mr *Cottiby*, a Brewer near *St Katherine's* : : to a Daughter of Mr *Thomas*, a Wine-Merchant.

15. *John Parry*, of *Carmarthenshire*, Esq; to a Daughter of *Walter Lloyd*, Esq; Member for that County, and Attorney-General for *South-Wales*, a Fortune of 8000 l.

John Ivey, of *Devonsh.* Esq; :: to Mrs *Carter* of *Covent-Garden*.

18. The Rev. Mr *Hotchkis*, Head-Master of the *Charter-House* School : : to Miss *Litzler*, of *Gravel-Lane*.

The E. of *Antrim*, of *Ireland* : : to Miss *Betty Pennisather*, a celebrated Beauty, and Toast of that Kingdom.

27. *Peter Ducane*, Esq; : : to a Daughter of Mr *Norris*, of *Hackney*, a Fortune of 10,000 l.

PROMOTIONS.

Lieut. *George Wynne*, made Governor of *London-Derry*.

Mr *Evans*, made Page of the Presence to the King.

Mr *Jones* : : one of the principal Messengers of the Treasury.

Sir *Wm Ashburnham*, Bart. : : Receiver, and *John Scot*, Esq; : : Commissioner of the *Alienation*-Office.

Mr *Bryan* : : Messenger of the Treasury.

Mr *Hewit* : : Groom of his Majesty's Wood-yard at *Whitehall*.

Mr *Gaskerry* : : Comptroller of the Sixpenny Office on *Tower hill*.

Mr *Swale* : : Messenger of the Navy.

Bp of *Hereford* : : Clerk of the Closet to his Majesty.

Mr *John Thomas* : : Master Scowrer of the King's Kitchen.

Mr *Read*, appointed Land-waiter for the Port of *London*.

Hon. *Tho. Herbert*, Esq; Member for *Newport, Cornwal* : : Equerry to his Majesty.

Mr *Robert Matthews* : : Page extraordinary of the Bed-chamber.

Ecclesiastical Preferments, *conferred on the following Reverend Gentlemen.*

MR *John Lowth*, made Rector of *Edith-Weston, Rutlandsh.*

Mr *Thomas Warren* : : of *Halwill, Devon.*

Mr *Philip Evans* : : of *Lanleger, Carmarthensh.*

Thomas Brown, M. A. Rector of *Cawston, Norfolk*, to hold the Rectory of *Salee*.

William Howdell, M. A. to hold the Vicarage of *Leesdown* and Rectory of *Birchels, Kent*.

Mr *Yates*, made Rector of *Slateburn, Yorksh.*

Alterations in the List of Parliament.

Places	New Members	succeed in room of
Aldbro' Yorks.	J. Jewkes	*s.* H. Pelham *waiv'd*
	And. Wilkinson	*s.* W. Jessop *dead*
Colchester,	*Jacob Houblon*	*s.* I. L. Rebow *dead*
Exon,	Sir *Hen. Northcote* Bt	*s.* J. King, *a Peer*
Hindon,	Henry Fox	*s.* Step. Fox, *waiv'd*
Lanerkshire,	Sr *James Hamilton*	*s.* Ld *Wm* dead
Malcomb Regis	J. Tucker	*s.* G. Doddington *w'd*
Monmouthsh.	*Chas. Hanbury Wms*	*s.* J. Hanbury, *d*
Norwich,	Tho. Vere	*s.* Waller Bacon, *dead*
Old Sarum	Wm Pitt *not*	T. Lyttelton, *as in last*
Suffolk	Sir *Cordel Firebrace*	*s.* Sr R. *Kemp* dead
Wells	Wm Piers, Geo. Speke	*Tho. Edwards, Geo. Hamilton* not duly elected.
Som.		

BANKRUPTS.

Wm Adcock, of *Aswell, Rutland, Chapman.*
Tho. Johnston, of *Ipswich, Suffolk, Chapman.*
Robert Tedstell, of *Newington, Surry, Coachmaker.*
Moses da Porto, of *London, Merchant.*
Jos. Farwell, of *Bridgwater, Somersets. Master.*
Gab. Duquesne, of *Old Bond-street, Middlesex. Merchant.*
Dugal M'Gibbon, of *Hay, Brecknocks. Chapman.*
John Litchfield, of *Leaden-hall-str. Lond. Taylor.*
John Smith, of *Fleetstreet, Lond. Chapman.*
James Mayfield, of *Ratcliff Highway, Middlesex, Bricklayer.*
John Poulton, of *Southwark, Surry, Felt-maker.*
John Spicer, of *Poole, Dors. Apothecary.*
Richard Hale, of *Glocester, Sugar-baker.*
John Bateman, of *Throgmorton-street, London, Merchant.*
John Dowland, of *Christ-Church, Surry, Lighterman.*
Samuel Kello, of *Leaden-hall street, London, Mercer.*
James Hudson, of *Grace church-street, London, Draper.*
Martin Kankel, of *Tavistock street, Middlesex, Chapman.*
John Lunt, of *Macclesfield, Cheshire, Mercer.*
Peter Colston, of *Ashprington, Devon, Cornfactor.*
John Byron, of *Westminster, Brewer.*
Wm Newberg, of *Bensington, Oxf. Wheelwright.*

Towards the End of the Month.

Courſe of Exchange.

Amſterdam—35 9
Ditto at Sight 35 7
Hamburgh - 35 2 *a* 1
Rotterdam - 35 10
Antwerp ---35 10
Madrid —— 40 ¼
Bilboa —— 40
Cadiz —— 40 ½
Venice —— 53 ¼
Leghorn —— 51 ¼ *a* 2
Genoa —— 53 ¼ *a* 4
Paris —— 31 ½
Lisbon - - - 5s. 5d ⅛
Porto - - 5s. 4d. ⅛ *a* ¼
Dublin - - - 11 ¼

STOCKS.

Bank 141 ½
India 149 ½
S. Sea Tra. Stock 82 ¼
——Annu. 107 ½
——New 106 *a* ½
An. 1726. 3 *p.*C. 94 ¼
Ditto 1731 94 ¼
Mil. Bank 109
Equivalent 105
African 18
Y[illegible] Build. 4
Royal Aſſ. 96
Lon. ditto 12 ½
Bank Cir. 6*l.* 10*s.*
Ind. Bo. 3 ½ *p.*C. 87 *s.*
Ditto 3 *p.* C. 50 *s.*
S. S. Bo. 3 ½ *p.*C. 79 *s.*

Monthly BILL *of Mortality, from Feb.* 25, *to Mar.* 25.

Chriſtned	Males 664	Females 626	1290
Buried	Males 995	Females 982	1977
Died under 2 Years old			773
Between 2 and 5			165
Between 5 and 10			73
Between 10 and 20			54
Between 20 and 30			147
Between 30 and 40			179
Between 40 and 50			199
Between 50 and 60			126
Between 60 and 70			119
Between 70 and 80			87
Between 80 and 90			46
Between 90 and 100			8
104			2
			1977

S. S. Ann. Dividend to be paid *April* 25.
Million Bank Ditto 22.
Navy and Vict. Bills to *Sept.* 30. laſt, are in Courſe of Payment.

Price of Grain at *Bear-Key, per* Qr.

Wheat 26*s.* to 30 *s.* 0*d.*	P. Malt 18*s.* to 23 *s.*
Rye 18 *s.* to 21 *s.* 0*d*	B. Malt 16*s.* to 22*s.*
Barley 15 *s.* to 18*s.* 0*d*	Tares 18*s.* to 2[illegible] 0*d*
Oats 09 *s.* to 14 *s.* 0*d.*	H. Peaſe 16*s.* to 19*s.*
Peaſe 20 *s.* to 22*s.*	H. Beans 16 *s.* to 20*s.*

Buried.	
Within the walls,	202
Without the walls,	495
In Mid and Surry,	834
City and Sub of Weſt	446
	1977

Weekly Burials	
Mar. 4 . .	469
11 . .	509
18 . .	511
25 . .	488
	1977

Scarce any Alteration in the Price of Goods ſince our laſt, except the Drugs which are about an 8th Cheaper. Hay 2 Guineas a Load.

An Account of the Number of Perſons dying, at the ſeveral Ages under-mention'd, for ſeven Years paſt, as publiſh'd by the Company of Pariſh Clerks, *London*, in the Yearly Bills of Mortality; as a Foundation for calculating Annuities upon Lives.

Ages of the Perſons.	in 1728	in 1729	in 1730	in 1731	in 1732	in 1733	in 1734	in ſeven Years	in every 1000
Under 2 Yrs of Age	9851	10735	10368	9907	9502	11738	10752	72853	387
Between 2 and 5	2407	2516	2448	2096	1517	2439	2830	16223	86
Five and Ten	1038	1056	1092	932	716	957	1228	7019	37
Ten and Twenty	950	999	901	806	611	754	829	5850	31
Twenty & Thirty	2254	2371	2048	1916	1627	1857	1718	13791	73
Thirty and Forty	2490	2784	2471	2351	2175	2564	2212	17047	91
Forty and Fifty	2624	2698	2373	2261	2121	2685	2154	16916	90
Fifty and Sixty	2123	2338	1713	1839	1741	2196	1668	13618	73
Sixty and Seventy	1563	1938	1577	1500	1581	1871	1324	11654	62
Seventy & Eighty	1290	1375	1001	913	974	1188	793	7534	40
Eighty & Ninety	785	769	622	628	660	804	484	4752	25
Ninety & Upwards	135	143	147	113	133	218	[illegible]	951	5
Totals	27810	29722	26761	25262	23358	29233	26[illegible]	189[illegible]	1000

GOLD in Bars, 3*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*—Ditto in Coin 3*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* to 6*d.* SILVER in Bars, Standard 5*s.* 2*d.* 3 Farthings—Pillar Pieces of Eight 5*s.* 2*d.* ditto Mexico 5*s.* 1*d.* 3ths.

SOME Letters lately publiſh'd in a certain *Daily Paper* eſpouſe very ſtrongly the Intereſt of the Emperor, by inſiſting on the Reaſonableneſs, and frequently inculcating the Neceſſity of *Great Britain*'s immediate interfering in the War againſt *France*, to ſtop her Progreſs, ſince her Faith with reſpect to *England* was never to be depended on, and her Views, as formerly, are for Univerſal Monarchy; therefore it will be more for our own Intereſt to oppoſe her now with all our Forces, than to ſtay till ſhe has got too great a Head. On the other Hand, it's remark'd, that as ſeveral of the *German* Princes are ſo regardleſs of their own Intereſt as not to ſend their Quotas of Men and Money to defend their own Territories, we ought to avoid, if poſſible, a Quarrel we are not immediately concern'd in; and conſequently to labour with the States of *Holland* to bring Matters to an Accommodation. It will not therefore ſeem ſtrange that the Emperor ſhould declare he accepted the new Plan of Accommodation, purely to give an inconteſtable Proof of his Readineſs to acquieſce in all the Views of the Maritime Powers; eſpecially ſince he builds on the Hopes, that if *France* refuſes to accept the Terms, it will open their Eyes, and induce them to exert themſelves another way to preſerve the Balance of Power in *Europe*.

From *Madrid*, That the Court ſeems averſe to give over their Conqueſts in *Italy*, much more to relinquiſh the Hereditary Dutchies of *Parma* and *Placentia*, which, her Catholick Majeſty did intend for *Don Philip*, her ſecond Son.

From *Paris*, That the *French* Nation in general were ſo piqued at the Thought of King *Staniſlaus*'s abdicating a Crown which had plung'd their Nation into a War, and already coſt them their beſt Generals, many thouſand Lives, and immenſe Treaſure, that the Miniſtry, to appeaſe the People, were forc'd to deny that the Plan of Peace, as given our, was authentick; however that the Court is not diſinclin'd to Peace. The Queen of *France* has miſcarried, being 3 Months gone with Child.

From *Turin*, That his *Sardinian* Majeſty thinks the Fortune of War in his Favour, and is not for dividing the *Milaneze*.

From *Stockholm*, Our King has declar'd to the *French* Miniſter, That 'He cannot accept the Subſidy (of 500,000 Crowns) on the ſtrait Terms his Maſter offers it; and that all he can poſſibly do for it, is, to engage that he will enter into no Meaſures or Alliances prejudicial to the Intereſt of *France*.'

From *Sicily*, That *Meſſina*, *Syracuſe*, and *Trepani*, had ſurrender'd to the *Spaniards*, whereby *Don Carlos* became poſſeſs'd of the whole Kingdom; and having now little Occaſion for his Troops there; was ſending the beſt of them to aſſiſt the Allies next Campaign in *Italy*.

From *Lisbon*, That his *Portugueze* Majeſty had impriſon'd ſeveral of the Domeſticks of the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador reſiding there, by way of Repriſal for the like Affront to his Miniſter at *Madrid*; notwithſtanding the King of *Spain* has ſent thither, and to all the Courts of *Europe* a Juſtification of his Conduct; inſiſting that the *Portugueſe* Miniſter was the firſt Aggreſſor, by ſuffering his Servants to reſcue a Murderer from the Hands of Juſtice, in the Verge of the *Spaniſh* Court.

From *Poland*, That the *Staniſlaiſts* under Count *Tarlo*, and General *Steinflicht*, had taken ſome Towns and a large Convoy going to *Warſaw*, but attempting to penetrate into *Saxony*, were prevented by the K. of *Pruſſia*, who would not ſuffer them to paſs thro' his Dominions, and oblig'd to return back, but the Towns they had ſeiz'd being retaken, and no way of Retreat ſecur'd, they are ſo hemm'd in by the *Saxons* and *Ruſſians*, that they muſt either fight their way thro' or ſubmit to K. *Auguſtus*; as the *Palatine* of *Kiow* has done.

From the *Hague*, That if an Accommodation does not take place, a Camp of Obſervation will be form'd in the *Netherlands* of 18,000 *Dutch*, and 12,000 *Danes* and *Engliſh*.

Plantation Affairs.

From *Georgia*, That the 27th of *December* laſt, the *Indian* Princes, and *Saltzburghers*, in the *Prince of Wales*, Captain *Dunbar*, arriv'd there in good Health, pleas'd with their Voyage. That Colony is in a flouriſhing Condition; 4 Towns are already ſettled, the chief of which are *Savannah* and *Ebenezer*, the firſt by the *Engliſh*, the other by the *Saltzburgh* Proteſtants. The Captain was contracting for his Loading of Rice, Pitch, Tar, and Pot-Aſh, of which laſt there are large Quantities and in great Perfection.

From *Jamaica*, That the Troops being arriv'd from *Gibraltar*, the rebellious *Negroes* had deſerted their chief Town, and were retir'd to the Woods.

A REGISTER of BOOKS, for MARCH, 1735.

THE great Improvements of Commons inclos'd for the Advantage of the Lords of Mannors, the Poor and the Publick; with an experienc'd Method of enriching every Soil, &c. Printed for F. Cogan. pr. 1 s.

2. The Volunteer Laureat, No. 4, for 1735. By Richard Savage, Esq; Printed for L. Gilliver, pr. 6d.

Modern Patriotism; or Faction display'd. A Satire on Political Writers. Printed for J. Brindley, pr. 1s.

3. A Caveat for Britons, or the History of Fiesch's Conspiracy against the State of Genoa. Translated from the Italian of Signor Mascardi. Printed for T. Cooper.

4. The Credibility of the Gospel History, part II. or the principal Facts of the New Testament confirm'd by Passages of antient Authors, cotemporary with our Saviour or his Apostles. Vol. II. Containing the History of the Remainder of the Christian Writers of the 2d Century, and their Testimony to the Books of the New Testament. By Nath. Lardner. Printed for Theo. Sanders.

5. The Dramatick Sessions, or the Stage Contest: In which are interspers'd the Characters of several modern Poets. price 1 s.

6. A new French Spelling Book; containing a List of such French Words as will shew the various Ways the Sounds of that Language are expres'd. By Claudius Arnoux. Sold by John Nourse, price 1 s.

7. Universal Beauty. A Poem. Part II. Sold by J. Wilford, price 1 s.

8. The History of Poland, under Augustus II. Translated from the French of the Abbe de Parthenay. By John Stacie, Esq; Printed for J. Lewis.

9. A Defence of Free-Thinking in Mathematicks, in Answer to a Pamphlet of Philalethes Cantabrigiensis entitled, Geometry no Friend to Infidelity, or a Defence of Sir Isaac Newton, and the British Mathematicians. By the Author of the Minute Philosopher. Printed for J. Tonson.

10. Proceedings of the last Sessions at the Old Bailey, containing the Trials of 14 Capital Offenders. Printed for J. Roberts, pr. 6d.

11. The Connoisseur, a Satire on the modern Men of Taste. Printed for R. Turbutt, price 1 s.

12. The Athanasian Creed a Preservative against Heresies. In Answer to two late Pieces, entitled, An Essay for a Review of the Book of Common Prayer, and a Defence of the Essay. (See V. IV. p. 636.) Printed for J. Crownfield.

13. The Ordinary of Newgate's Account of 13 Malefactors executed at Tyburn, and of the Pyrate executed at Execution Dock the 14th, in 3 Parts, price 6d. each. Printed for J. Applebee.

14. Remarks upon a Pamphlet, entitled, Some Considerations concerning the Publick Funds. &c. So far as it relates to the Application of the Sinking Fund, the easing the Civil List of the annual Pensions, &c. Printed for T. Boreman, price 1 s.

15. The Obligation to believe the Divine Mission of Jesus Christ. In 2 Sermons. By J. Brown, M. A. Sold by F. Jefferies, price 1 s.

16. A Detection of the Falshood, Abuse, and Misrepresentations, in a late Libel, entitled The Life of Sir Robert Cockran, Prime Minister in Scotland to James III. Printed for T. Cooper, price 1 s.

17. Epistles of Horace imitated. And illustrated with Gems and Medals. By George Ogle, Gent. Printed for W. Wilkins, price 1 s. 6d.

18. Free Thoughts concerning Souls: In 4 Essays. To which is added, an Essay on Creation. Printed for R. Robinson, price 2 s.

19. St Jatzko; or, a Commentary on a Passage in the Plea made by the Advocate for the Jesuits at Thorn. Printed for R. Hett, price 6d.

20. The Motto's of the Spectators, Tatlers, and Guardians, translated into English. Printed for R. Wellington, price 1 s.

21. Letters from a Persian in England to his Friend at Ispahan. Printed for J. Millan, price 3 s.

22. A Plea for the Church of Scotland against Patronages: With Reasons for relieving her from them, and repealing the Act made in the Reign of Q. Anne in the Year 1712, whereby Patronages were restored. Printed for Alexander Cruden, price 6d.

23. The Previous Question in Politicks. Printed for J. Darkeuson, price 6d.

24. The Bee Demolish'd: or, the whole History of the Life &c. of Eustace Drone, Esq; By John Williams, Esq; Printed for S. Harrison, price 1 s.

25. The Merry Milk Maid of Islington, or the Rambling Gallants defeated. Printed for W. Mears, pr. 4d.

26. Observations on the four last Sermons against Popery, preached at Salters-Hall. Printed for J. Wilford price 4d.

27. The Church of Rome's Doctrine and Practice, with Relation to the Worship of God in an unknown Tongue: A Sermon preached at Salters-Hall. By Joshua Bayes. Printed for R. Ford, price 6d.

28. Some Observations offer'd to Publick Consideration. Occasion'd by the Opposition made to Dr Rundle's Election to the See of Gloucester. In which the Credit of the Old Testament is particularly consider'd. To which are added three Tracts. By Thomas Chubb. Priced fort T. Cox, price 1 s. 6d.

29. The extraordinary Claims of the Clergy repugnant to Reason and Christianity. Printed for T. Cooper, price 1 s.

30. The Popish Doctrine of Auricular Confession and Priestly Absolution consider'd: A Sermon preach'd at Salter's Hall, March 13. 1734-5. By Josedh Burroughs. Printed for J. Noon, price 6d.

31. A Rational and Mechanical Essay on the Small Pox. By Wm Hillary. Printed for G. Strahan.

32. The Dramatick Historiographer, or the British Theatre delineated. Sold by F. Cogan, price 3 d.

33. Arithmetical Institutions; containing a compleat System of Arithemetick, Natural, Logarithmical, and Algebraical, in all their Branches. By the Rev. Mr John Kirby. Printed by B. Motte.

34. The Nature of Patronage, and the Duty of Patrons, in 3 Letters published in the Weekly Miscellany. (See Vol. IV. p. 378.) and a 4th Letter added. By Generolus. Printed for J. Wilford, price 6d.

35. L'Embarras des Richesses. Comedie. The Plague of Riches. A Comedy in French and English. Translated by Mr Ozell. Printed for Charles Marsh.

36. Satyræ quatuor elegantissimæ Auctore D. G. quarum Tit. 1. Scribimus indocti, doctique Poemata passim. 2. Fama. 3. Utere sorte tua. 4. Futurum quære, nec quære. Sold by J. Nurse, price 1 s. 6d.

37. Calumny, and Defamation retorted; or, Some brief Animadversions upon an erroneous and dangerous Position, lately advanced and defended from the Press. By the Rev. Dr Anthony Blits. Printed for G. Strahan.

38. The Protestant Family-Piece, or Picture of Popery; drawn from their own Principles, and express'd in the very Words of their Popes, Councils, Canons and celebrated Writers. Collected by Mr Lowe of Hammersmith.

39. The Syren. Containing a Collection of 420 of the most celebrated English Songs. Printed for J. Osborne, price 2 s.

40. A Letter from a Gentleman in the Country to a Friend in London: Giving his Reasons for deserting the Country Interest; proving Court and Country inseparable, by Ties of Wisdom and Justice. Printed for J. Roberts, price 6d.

41. The Gentleman's Pocket Farrier, with Remarks. By Dr Henry Bracken. Printed for S. Birt, price 1 s.

42. A Sermon, preach'd at the Ordination of Mr Wm Crookshank, in Westminster, Jan. 23, 1734-5. By James Gordon, A. M. with Mr Crookshank's Confession of Faith; and Mr Say's Charge. Printed for Alexander Cruden, price 6d.

43. The Case of Bankrupts and Insolvents consider'd Part I. Printed for J. Watson, price 1 s.

44. Remarks on the Laws relating to the Poor, with Proposals for their better Relief and Employment. Printed for J. Stagg, price 1 s.

In the Press. A complete Catalogue of all the Discourses (being 427) written in the great Controversy with the Papists in the Reign of K. *James* II. with Alphabetical Lists of the Writers on each Side. The whole drawn up in a new Method, with proper Reference. By *Francis Peck*, M. A. Rector of *Godeby*, *Leicestershire*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

On Thurſday, April 3. *will be publiſh'd*
With his Majeſty's Royal Licence and Protection
Number XXII.
(Containing 20 Sheets: Price 3s.)

In which is included the Lives of Dr Edward Bernard, Savilian Profeſſor of Aſtronomy at Oxford, containing ſome original Letters of him, Monſ. Bernard, Author of the Republique des Letters; Francis Bernier, James Bernoulli the Mathematician, Betterton, the Tragedian, Dr John Betts the Phyſician, Hadrian Beverland, Biſhop Beveridge, John of Beverly Arch Biſhop of York, and ſeveral other new and curious Articles: Being the Fourth of the Third Vol. of

A GENERAL DICTIONARY, Hiſtorical and Critical: In which a new and accurate Tranſlation of the celebrated Mr BAYLE, with the Corrections and Obſervations, Printed in the late Paris Edition, is included, interſperſed ſeveral with Thouſand LIVES never before Publiſhed. The Whole containing the Hiſtory of the moſt illuſtrious Perſons of all Ages and Nations, particularly thoſe of Great-Britain and Ireland, diſtinguiſhed by their Rank, Actions, Learning and Accompliſhments. With Reflections on ſuch Paſſages of Mr BAYLE as ſeem to favour Scepticiſm and the Manichee Syſtem. By

The Rev. Mr JOHN PETER BERNARD;
The Rev. Mr THOMAS BIRCH, F.R.S.
Mr JOHN LOCKMAN; and other Hands.

Printed for F. Strahan, J. Clarke and T. Hatchet in Cornhill; J. Gray, in the Poultry; J. Batley, in Paternoſter-Row, T. Worrall, J. Shuckburgh, in Fleetſtreet; J. Wilcox, A. Miller, and C. Corbet, in the Strand; T. Osborne, Gray's-Inn; J. Brindley, New-Bondſtreet; C. Ward and R. Chandler, in Fleet-ſtreet, and at their Shop in Scarborough; and ſold by J. Roberts, in Warwick-Lane; and E. Cave, at St John's Gate; of whom Propoſals for the Work may be had Gratis.

N. B. No. XXIII. To be publiſh'd the Firſt Thurſday in May will contain, among other new Articles the Lives of Dr Billoo the Phyſician, Emeric Bigot, Sr Henry Billingſley the Mathematician, John Blagrave the Mathematician, Bp Blackall, Admiral Blake, Sir Henry Blount, Sir Thomas Pope Blount, Charles Blount, Eſq, Boadicea, the Britiſh Queen, Hector Boethius, the Scots Hiſtorian, Boetius, Author of the Conſolation of Philoſophy, and Sir Thomas Bodley.

The authors return this Acknowledgment to the ingenious Gentlemen who have favour'd them with Memoirs and Articles, and ſhall be extreamly obliged to them for their future Aſſiſtance, being determined to make this Work as compleat as poſſible.

Now in the Preſs.

And will be publiſhed in May *next.*

DECURATA CURIOSA. Volume II. Containing. 1. The Hiſtory and Antiquities of the Church of Lincoln, by Bp Sanderſon, Sir William Dugdale and others. 2. The Hiſtory and Antiquities of the Iſle of Man, by James E. of Derby, beheaded at Bolton. 3. The Life of William Bateman, Bp of Norwich. 4. Memoirs of Richard Plantagenet, a natural Son of K. Richard the III. 5. The Life of that famous Critick Mr John Bois, one of the Tranſlators of the Bible. 6. The Life of William Clopton, Lord Mayor of Cork and Rot. 7. The Life of Mr Arthur Wilſon the Hiſtorian. 8. The Triumphs of the Muſes, or the Hiſtory of the grand Reception and Entertainment of Q. Elizabeth at Cambridge in 1564. and Oxford in 1566. of Thomas Arundel, Count Arundel afterwards L. Archbiſhop of Warham's Apology upon his Confinement for accepting the Honour of Comes Imperii, without the Queens Leave, in Reward of his great Service done in Aid of the Emp for Rudolph againſt the Turks. Wherein also is preſerved the chief Proceedings belonging to that Affair. 10. The Scheme of a new Univerſity erected at Ripon, 1 James I. 11. An Account of a remarkable Medal ſtruck in 1688. in Memory of Archbp Laud. 12. A large Account of a Deſign laid by K. Charles I. to eſcape from the Scots at Newcaſtle, and how prevented. 13. Of the Manner of the Burial of the K[illegible]

Court. 14. Many large and curious Memoirs of Dr Michael Hudſon's K. Charles I. his beloved Chaplain kill'd at Woodcrott Houſe in 1638. 15. A Diary of many private Paſſages at the Treaty of Newport in 1648. by Nich. Oudart Eſq; then Secretary to K. Charles I. 16. Particular Relations of the Murders of Dr Doriſlaus, and Mr Ant. Aſcham; and of a like Deſign upon Agent Bradſhaw. 17. A large Extract of Mr Prothonotary Smith (the famous Book-Worm) his Obituary; with Memoirs, Epitaphs, Characters, &c. of a great Number of Perſons therein mentioned. 18. A Narrative of a ſurpriſing Effect of Lightning at Gotham in Nottinghamſhire, in Aug. 1734. With ſundry Letters of Q. Elizabeth, William Lord Burleigh, Archbiſhop Parker, Abbot, Grindall, K. Charles I. Col. Robert Hammond, Marq. of Argyle, Lord London, Secretary Oudart, and ſeveral other eminent Perſons; amounting in all to above 150 curious Original Hiſtorical Pieces all now firſt publiſhed from divers antient MS. Copies, communicated by the Hon. Roger Gale Eſq; Mr Archdeacon Knight, Mr Thomas Baker, Dr William Warren, Dr Philip Williams, Dr Nicholas Lambert and others. The Whole digeſted into an Order of Time, adorned with Cuts, and illuſtrated with Contents, Notes, Additional Diſcourſes, and a compleat Index, by Francis Peck, M. A. Rector of Godeby near Melton in Leiceſterſhire, Collector of the firſt Volume.

Note. Any Gentleman or Bookſeller may have either the firſt, or ſecond Vol. or both, ſent as directed, upon writing to the Proprietor Francis Peck, in Cook's Court No. 3. near Lincoln's Inn: The Second Vol. being now in great Forwardneſs.

(Purſuant to the Propoſals)

On Thurſday *the* 27*th of* February *laſt was Publiſh'd*, No. I. (*containing 5 Sheets, Price 6d. to be continued Weekly*) *of*

MR STRYPE's Annals of the Reformation of the Church of England; interſperſ'd with divers other Political Affairs, ſupported by Records, Papers of States, Original Letters, &c.

For what concerns the Writer of this Hiſtory, it will be ſufficient to cite the Teſtimony of the then Biſhops, as we find it prefix'd to one of the Volumes in theſe Words.

'Mr Strype's Abilities for writing an Eccleſiaſtical 'Hiſtory of the Church of England, at and after the 'Reformation of it, are well known by the Works 'which he hath already publiſh'd, have given great 'Light to the Affairs and Tranſactions of our Church, 'and the State of Religion and Learning within 'that Compaſs of Years, which we had but very ſhort 'and imperfect Accounts of before; and therefore we 'cannot but approve of his Labours, and do heartily re'commend this his new Work, which carries on ſo 'uſeful and laborious a Piece of Church-Hiſtory ſo much 'wanted' &c.

W. Cant.	T. Chicheſter,	Fr. Briſtol,
W. Ebor.	Jo. Norwich,	Rich. St David's
Edm. London.	Jo. Wigorn,	Jo. Aſaph,
R. Winchester,	Jo. Landaff,	W. Bangor,
R. Lincoln,	Sam. Roffen,	W. Dureſme,
Tho. Ely,	Jo. Oxford,	Jo. Carliol,
Ben. Sarum,	W. Peterborough.	F. Ceſtriens,
Lan. Bath,	Jot. Gloucester,	T. Sodor and Man.

This Work is the Hiſtory of the Eſtabliſhment of the Reformation of the Church of England, and does not interfere with Biſhop Burnet's, that being only the Hiſtory of the Origin and Rife of it.

Printed for F. Syreen, over-againſt the Royal Exchange in Cornhill; and of whom the Propoſals may be had: as likewiſe Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5.

N. B. The Numbers as they are publiſh'd ſhall be ſent, covered with blue Paper, to ſuch Gentlemens Houſes as will be pleaſed to ſend in their Names.

March 31. *This Day is publiſh'd*, (*Price* 6 d.)

ABRAMIS: Carmen Heroicum P. V. In Chriſto Patri Londin. epiſc. dedicatum Et ODE in Reſurrectionem Chriſti. Per R. L. A. M.

Typis Eſſay, veneunt apud J. Roberts, in Vico anglice Warwick-Lane; J. Worrall, West-Street, L. Meyer, &c. & Cooper, Bartholomew-Close.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine:
APRIL, 1735.

To the Author of the Gentleman's Magazine.

SIR,

I Cant help communicating to you the Subject of a late Converſation held in the Preſence of ſeveral Ladies and Gentlemen. Your laſt Magazine occaſioned the Diſcourſe. Several Papers being heard and diſcuſs'd with much Attention and Pleaſure, at laſt was read the 7 *Univerſal Spectator* for the 15th of *March*; at the cloſing of the reading a *Roman Catholick* Gentleman in Acquaintance of mine turned himſelf towards me, and ſaid, *Sir*, many are the Obligations I owe you, but none can equal that of ſhewing me the Truth of what is advanced in the Paper juſt read. Many Years I have endeavoured to bring myſelf to a Conformity of Belief with the reſt of my Neighbours; but the more I have examined, the more Difficulties I meet: ſo that unleſs you aſſiſt me, I fear both I and my Family will ſtill be debarred all civil and military Employments, expoſed to double Taxes, and obnoxious to the Penalties of a Government, which Heaven placed us under for Protection, and not for Oppreſſion. I aſſure you, could I but be reaſonably convinced of the Truth of what is contained in this Spectator only, I would moſt readily renounce the Errors of *Rome*, ſuch then I would call 'em. To this I made anſwer, long Experience has taught me, *Sir*, not to queſtion your Sincerity, and your Juſtneſs in reaſoning makes me fear no Conviction can be hoped from ſuch Pamphlets as theſe, which uſually are made up of little elſe, but odious Aſperſions, and abſurd Falſhoods, better Terms I can't give, and yet it is by ſuch Methods as theſe many of our late Controverſiſts have pretended to ſhew the Errors of *Rome*. It were to be wiſhed theſe unneceſſary, nay prejudicial Arguments of refuting Errors by Errors were laid aſide. Many have been kept from Conformity to our Church, I ſpeak upon Knowledge, and more have been perverted by theſe Proceedings, and it is to this in great Part the Growth of Popery is owing among us. The Gentleman may read, replied the *Roman Catholick* Gentleman, both inſtance of the Truth of your Obſervation. It is no ſmall Grief to me that it confirms me in my Religion by the many palpable Calumnies, groſs and abſurd Falſities it contains. I beg leave, continued the Gentleman, to make a few ſlight Remarks on the Pamphlet without Offence to any perſon. The Truth of no one's Religion can depend on that of this Paper.

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I'll not inſiſt on an Inſinuation, that may be taken from the Author's Introduction, to wit, that durſt he have ſpoke out, he would rather have choſe to prove that the Church of *England*, than that of *Rome* is founded on Intereſt. Since this is a more agreeable Topick of theſe Letters, whoſe Example he mentions as a Motive of his writing againſt Popery, but I wave theſe Conjectures. The Pamphleteer's Deſign is to demonſtrate Popery

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is founded on Intereſt. To prove this he begins out what he calls the *Fundamental Doctrines* of *Rome*, which he ſuppoſes to be the Supremacy of the Pope, Purgatory, Indulgences, Auricular Confeſſion, and Celibacy of the Clergy.

On the 1ſt Article then he writes, *Granting St Peter was Biſhop of Rome*, and as ſuch had Precedency of the reſt of the Apoſtles, does hence a ſufficient Power devolve to the Popes over the whole World, with a Power to diſpoſe of *Crowns and Kingdoms*? Now, I ſay, this is miſrepreſenting the Caſe. *Roman Catholicks* do not any ways pretend St *Peter* and his Succeſſors have Precedency, becauſe they are Biſhops of *Rome*, but becauſe Our Saviour gave St *Peter* the Power of the Keys, the Care of his Flock, and on him built his Church. The Inference about the diſpoſing or depoſing Power in the Popes is as falſe as odious. Supremacy in *ſpiritualibus* argues none in *temporalibus*. The depoſing Power of the Pope is no Article of Communion in our Church, and for one that maintains it by way of private Opinion, thouſands deny it. Nor can Inſtances be given, that will prove any more this to be the Belief of *Rome*, than like Inſtances in your Proteſtant Churches, will prove it to be a Part of your Creed. Does not the Emperor, King of *France*, *Spain*, &c. look upon themſelves to be as abſolute and independent in their Dominions as Proteſtant Princes, and are not they as

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maintaining

faithfully ſerved? Our Pamphleteer next proceeds to refute his own chymerical Suppoſition. *It's not ſo much as probable* Peter *was ever at Rome*; had he ſaid it's not *certain*, it had been more tolerable, conſidering the Weakneſs of his Reaſons. A Fact may be probable, tho' not mentioned in Scripture. As for St *Paul's* ſaying *all ſought their own at Rome*, it's wide of the Matter, ſince the ſame St ſays, *Rom.* 1. the *Faith of the* Romans *is renowned thro' the World.* What St *Peter* means by the *Church of Babylon*, let him read St *Hierom*, and the Fathers of the primitive Church. Let him ſhew us it's recorded in early Hiſtory, that *Peter* was ever at *Babylon* in *Chaldea*, or that *Euſebius*, L. 2. Hiſt. and others, are miſtaken in writing *Peter* to have been at *Rome*, and there ſuffered Martyrdom. But this is little to the Purpoſe, only to ſhew the Inſincerity and Ignorance of the Author.

Purgatory, ſays the petty Controvertiſt, was unthought of till St *Auſtin's* Days, who ſaid it and unſaid it, and at laſt like a wiſe Schoolman left it doubtful.—This is ſomewhat odd to write of one he calls a Saint. That St *Auſtin* (L. 21. de civ. Dei) ſaid it, and practiſed it for his deceaſed Mother, is certain, but where he unſaid it, I wiſh the Author had mentioned. But it was *unthought of till St* Auſtin's *Time*; yet in the Paragraph he quotes St *Denys* as believing it. I think the St *Denys's* lived long before St *Auſtin*. Or he might have ſaid what St *Denys* he means. He goes on to ſhew the Doctrine ridiculous, becauſe Catholicks are infinitely divided in their Opinions about it. Is Hell a ridiculous Doctrine, becauſe Proteſtants are divided where, and what it is, as to the Kinds of Torment? But *Rome* gains by this Doctrine, and did not *England* by aboliſhing it?

I am ſurprized the Author grants Indulgencies were in the primitive Times of Chriſtianity, ſince they are an exploded Doctrine of the reformed Churches. But it's incredible, ſays he, what immenſe Sums *theſe have rais'd, and therefore are call'd the Treaſure of the Church, ſince* Gregory *the 1ſt's Days.* I think it's no diſadvantagious Conceſſion for us, that St *Gregory* the Apoſtle of *England* firſt raiſed this Fund. But if there's ſuch a Fund, who are it's Collectors? or what is the Tax of an Indulgence? the Pamphleteer anſwers, *the utmoſt of each one's Abilities.* I have often uſed the utmoſt of my Abilities to gain an Indulgence, and yet have never paid one ſingle Penny. Sir, (goes on the Gentleman addreſſing himſelf to me,) I think you was at *Rome* in the laſt Jubilee Year; did you ever hear of Taxes, or publick Sale of Indulgencies? did you ever hear the Poor were excluded the Benefit of 'em, or that theſe could not be ſaved according to the Pope's Doctrine? I anſwer'd ingeniouſly, that I had often heard ſuch Things at home, but never ſaw any Proofs of 'em abroad, tho' I made it my Buſineſs to enquire. All I ſaw *in that Year was*, that People ſeem'd more devout and charitable than uſual, and if there was *a Tax, it was paid to the Poor.*

Then the Gentleman proceeded to point out ſome Falſities in relation to auricular Confeſſion in the Paper, *viz.* that it was not conſiſtent with the Practice of the primitive Church; that is was not received before the Council of *Trent*; that it was a Piece of Prieſtcraft, only invented that Prieſts might be Maſters of the Laity's Secrets. He ſaid, this laſt Reflection was equally falſe and injurious to both Churches, ſince in the Viſitation of the Sick in the Common Prayer-Book auricular Confeſſion is preſcrib'd in Caſes of a troubled Conſcience, and in no other are *Roman Catholicks* obliged to it: Nay that it was more injurious to theſe, ſince their Confeſſors were prohibited under the ſtricteſt Penalties both in this Life and the next, to make any Advantage of what was heard in Confeſſion, like our Ordinaries in *Newgate*, who ſeldom fail of profiting by the poor Criminals Secrets.

As to Celibacy of Prieſts, the Gentleman owned it was only a Point of Diſcipline, not always univerſally practiſed in the Church, tho' always believed a perfecter State of Life, and as ſuch embraced by the Apoſtles after they were ſanctify'd by the Holy Ghoſt. What Harm then, if ſuch as chooſe to be Miniſters of Chriſt, be obliged to what the Apoſtle calls better? Will the incontinent Lives of ſome Prieſts, and Popes, ſuppoſing what the Author ſays is no uſual Piece of his Forgery, falſify the Apoſtle's Doctrine? What the Pamphleteer writes of *Thomas Aquinas*, the Gentleman demonſtrated was downright Calumny, as was what the ſame Traducer ſays, that Celibacy was enjoin'd, that *Rome* might profit by their Clergy both when living and dead. For pecuniary Mulcts are not pay'd by Delinquents to *Rome*, nor are theſe the only Puniſhments, except Cenſures, Suſpenſions, Impriſonments, are to be counted none, and it's abſolutely falſe, that the Pope is the general Heir of all the Clergy: He has no more Right to the Effects of the dead Prieſts, than the King of *England* has to thoſe of his deceaſed Subjects.

The Gentleman concluded with the Author, if the People will not think this the Craft of an inſincere, malicious, or ignorant Writer, *Si populus vult decipi, decipiatur.* Then ſays the Gentleman, do you think, Ladies and Gentlemen, that I ought to forſake my Religion, or make the Pamphleteer's Reaſoning the Rule of my Faith? can Salvation and Eternity depend hereon? This I took to be the Subſtance of what my Friend urged with much Modeſty and Temper; and I think it juſtifies my above Obſervation, that falſe Aſperſions, odious and groundleſs Inferences are a great Hindrance to the Progreſs of our Religion: I hope to ſee this in your Magazine, in order to put a ſtop to the growing Evil of late controverſiſtical Writers.

Your conſtant Reader, A. B

N. B. *We ſhould be glad to know what this Gentleman can ſay to all the other Articles objected to the Church of* Rome, *not doubting of a Reply from ſome of our learned Correſpondents.*

To the Right Hon. Sir Robert Walpole, *Knight of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, Chancellor and Under-Treaſurer of the Exchequer, firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, and one of his Majeſty's moſt Hon. Privy Council*, &c.

SIR,

AS ſoon as the Demand of the Publick made it neceſſary to collect the following Papers together, I took the Reſolution of addreſſing them to *you*. The Style of my Dedication will be very different from that, which is commonly employed to Perſons in your Station. But if you find nothing agreeable in the Style, you may find perhaps ſomething uſeful and deſerving your ſerious Reflection, in the *Matter* of it. I ſhall compare you neither to *Burleigh* nor *Godolphin*. Let me not prophane the Tombs of the Dead, to raiſe Altars to the Living. I ſhall make you no Compliments on the Wiſdom of your *Adminiſtration*, nor on the Wonders you have perform'd, to the Honour and Advantage of this Kingdom, in the Courſe of 14, or 15 *Years*, either at home, or abroad. I ſhall leave theſe copious Themes to others, and ſhall confine myſelf to Reaſons of another Kind, that induced me to *this Dedication*. If theſe Reaſons prove ſufficient to convince the Publick of the extreme Propriety of it, I have all that I propoſe to myſelf —Give me leave to preſent to you, in one ſhort View, the general Deſign of theſe little Eſſays.

They are deſigned then to expoſe the Artifice, and to point out the Series of Misfortunes, by which we were divided formerly into *Parties*, whoſe Conteſts brought even the fundamental Principles of our *Conſtitution* into Queſtion, and whoſe Exceſſes brought *Liberty* to the very Brink of Ruin.

They are deſigned to give true Ideas of *this Conſtitution*, and to revive in the Minds of Men the true Spirit of it.

They are deſign'd to aſſert and vindicate the Juſtice and Honour of the *Revolution*; of the *Principles* eſtabliſhed, of the *Means* employ'd, and of the *Ends* obtained by it.

They are deſign'd to explode our *former Diſtinctions*, and to unite Men of all Denominations in the Support of *theſe Principles*, in the Defence of *theſe Means*, and in the Purſuit of *theſe Ends*.

They are deſign'd to ſhew how far *theſe Ends* were anſwer'd at the *Revolution*, or have been anſwer'd ſince; and by Conſequence how much, or how little is wanting, to render that glorious Work compleat, according to the original Plan, and agreeably to the Engagements taken, at that Time, with the Nation.

Let me now appeal to you, *Sir*, Are theſe Deſigns, which any Man, who is born a *Briton*, in any Circumſtances, in any Situation: ought to be aſhamed, or afraid to avow? You cannot think it. You will not ſay it. That never can be the Caſe, until we ceaſe to think like *Freemen*, as well as to be *free*. Are theſe Deſigns in Favour of the *Pretender*? I appeal to the whole World; *and I ſcorn*, with a juſt Indignation, to give any other Anſwer to ſo ſhameleſs and ſo ſenſeleſs an Objection. No; they are Deſigns in Favour of the *Conſtitution*; Deſigns to ſecure, to fortify, to perpetuate that excellent Syſtem of Government. I court no other Cauſe; I claim no other Merit. *Stet fortuna domus, & avi numerentur avorum.*

Let the *illuſtrious and royal Houſe*, that hath been called to the Government of theſe Kingdoms, govern them till Time ſhall be no more. But let the Spirit, as well as the Letter of the *Conſtitution*, they are entruſted to preſerve, be, as it ought to be, and as we promiſe ourſelves it will be, the ſole Rule of their Government, and the ſole Support of their Power; and whatever happens in the various Courſe of human Contingencies, whatever be the Fate of particular Perſons, of Houſes, or Families, let the *Liberties of Great-Britain* be immortal

They will be ſo, if *that Conſtitution*, whoſe genuine Effects they are, be maintained in Purity and Vigour. A perpetual Attention to this great Point is therefore the Intereſt and Duty of every Man in *Britain*; and there is ſcarce any Man, who may not contribute to the Advancement of it, in ſome Degree. The old may inform the young, and the young may animate the old. Even they, who are moſt retired from the Scene of Buſineſs, may be uſeful, in this Cauſe, to thoſe, who are in it; to thoſe, who are heated by the Action, diſtracted by the Cares, or diſſipated by the Pleaſures of the World. I ſay, they may be uſeful; and I add, they ought to be ſo to the utmoſt, that their Situation allows. *Government* is the Buſineſs of thoſe, who are appointed to govern, and of thoſe, who are appointed to controul them. But the *Britiſh Conſtitution* is the Buſineſs of every *Briton*. It is ſo more particularly, indeed, of Perſons raiſed, like *you*, to the higheſt Poſts in the Government. *You* lie under particular Obligations of this Kind, beſides the general Engagements of Intereſt and Duty, that are common to all; and a Neglect in *others* would be a Breach of Truſt in *you*. We ſay that *our Kings can do no Wrong*. The Maxim is wiſely eſtabliſhed, and ought to be followed, no doubt, as far as the Conduct of *Princes* renders the Obſervance of it practicable. But from the Eſtabliſhment of this Maxim reſults the Neceſſity of another, without which the Exerciſe of the *executive Power* would remain under no Controul. Tho' *our Kings can do no Wrong*, and tho' they cannot be called to Account by any Form our *Conſtitution* preſcribes, their *Miniſters* may. *They* are anſwerable for the *Adminiſtration of the Government*; *each* for his *particular Part*, and the *firſt*, or *ſole Miniſter*, when there happens to be one, for the *whole*. He is ſo the more, and the more juſtly, if he hath affected to render himſelf ſo, by uſurping on his *Fellows*, by wrigling, intriguing, whiſpering, and bargaining himſelf into this dangerous Poſt; to which he was not called by the general Suffrage, nor perhaps by the deliberate Choice of his Maſter himſelf. It follows

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follows then that *Miniſters* are anſwerable for every Thing done to the Prejudice of the *Conſtitution*, in the ſame Proportion as the Preſervation of the *Conſtitution* in its Purity and Vigour, or the perverting, and weakening it, are of greater Conſequence to the Nation than any other Inſtances of *good*, or *bad Government*.

Believe me, *Sir*, a Reverence for the *Conſtitution*, and a conſcientious Regard to the Preſervation of it, are in the political, like *Charity* in the religious Syſtem, a Cloak to *hide a Multitude of Sins*; and as the Performance of *all other religious Duties* will not avail in the Sight of God, without *Charity*, ſo neither will the Diſcharge of *all other miniſterial Duties* avail in the Sight of Men, without a faithful Diſcharge of *this principal Duty*. Should a *Miniſter* govern, in various Inſtances of *domeſtick* and *foreign Management*, ignorantly, weakly, or even wickedly; and yet pay this Reverence and Regard to the *Conſtitution*, he would deſerve much better Quarter, and meet with it too from every Man of Senſe and Honour, than a *Miniſter*, who ſhould conduct the Adminiſtration with great Ability and Succeſs, and ſhould at the ſame Time procure and abet, or even connive at ſuch indirect Violations of the Rules of the *Conſtitution* as tend to the Deſtruction of it, or even at ſuch Evaſions as tend to render it uſeleſs. A *Miniſter*, who had the ill Qualities of both theſe, and the good ones of neither; who made his *Adminiſtration* hateful in ſome Reſpects, and deſpicable in others; who ſought that Security by ruining the *Conſtitution*, which he had forfeited by diſhonouring the *Government*; who encouraged the profligate, and ſeduced the unwary, to concur with him in this Deſign, by affecting to explode all *public Spirit*, and to ridicule every Form of our *Conſtitution*; *ſuch a Miniſter* would be look'd upon moſt juſtly as the Shame and Scourge of his Country; ſooner or later he would fall without Pity; and it is hard to ſay what Puniſhment would be proportionable to his Crimes.—To conclude this Head therefore; ſince the Obligations of Intereſt and Duty on every Man, eſpecially on every *Miniſter*, and more eſpecially ſtill on a *prime*, or *ſole Miniſter*, to reverence the *Conſtitution*, to conform his Conduct to it, and neither to invade, nor ſuffer it to be invaded by others, are ſo undeniable, and ſo ſtrong; and ſince the Means, which the *Miniſter*'s Power gives him to preſerve it in Purity and Vigour, or to corrupt and weaken it, are ſo many; nothing could be more proper than a Dedication to one in your exalted Station, of *Papers*, that are written to explain this Intereſt, and to enforce this Duty, and to preſs them on the Underſtanding and Conſcience of every Man in *Britain*; but of *him* moſt, who is moſt concern'd.

After the general Reaſons, for addreſſing this Dedication to *you*, give me leave to deſcend into ſome, that are a little more *particular, and that regard the Man*, as well as the *Miniſter*.

If the *Principles of the Revolution*, and the *Means* employed in it, have not been vindicated by *me*, with as great Force of Reaſon and Eloquence, as they were by *you*, in a famous Oration you made at *Sacheverel*'s Trial, they have been vindicated however to the beſt of my Power. The *Cauſe* is the ſame, tho' the *Performances* are not equal; and ſince the *Cauſe* is the *ſame*, the *Cauſe* will recommend *my Writings* to your good Opinion, how little ſoever you may like the *Advocate*. But I have ſomething more to urge in my own Favour. You had a *Sermon* to condemn, and a *Perſon to roaſt*, (for that, I think, was the decent Language of the Time) and, to carry on the Allegory, you *roaſted him at ſo fierce a Fire, that you burnt yourſelves*. Your Arguments being confined to the Propoſitions *this Preacher* had advanced, you may ſeem rather to have juſtify'd *Reſiſtance*, or the *Means* employed to bring about the *Revolution*, than the *Revolution*; for tho' the *Principles of the Revolution* were, and muſt for ever remain true, and tho' the *Means* were juſt, and will for ever be ſo, in Caſes of the like Nature; yet *true Principles*, and *juſt Means*, require to be farther ſanctify'd by their *Ends*. The Man, who ſhould affect the greateſt Zeal for the *Principles* then eſtabliſhed, and the *Means* then uſed, would deſerve, I think, to be rank'd among the *falſe Brethren*, and would prove himſelf a treacherous, and a mercenary Friend to the *Revolution*, if he ſhewed any Indifference about the *Ends* obtain'd, or endeavour'd in any Manner to defeat thoſe, that were intended to be obtained by it. The People, who run ſo great a Riſque, and bring about ſo great an Event, in order to reſtore their *Conſtitution*, and to ſecure their *Liberties* againſt Dangers of every Kind, and eſpecially againſt thoſe, which recent Experience hath taught them to apprehend, have ſurely a good Right to the whole Benefit of *ſuch a Revolution*; and they cannot be deprived of any Part of this Benefit, or left expoſed to any Shadow of the ſame Dangers, by any Rule of Juſtice, or good Policy.

Such Conſiderations as theſe made me think that, to aſſert and vindicate fully the *Honour and Juſtice of the Revolution*, it was neceſſary that the *Ends of the Revolution* ſhould be inſiſted upon in *my Arguments*, whether they were ſo or not in *yours*; and that the Importance of the *Subject*, as well as the Difference of the *Occaſions*, (for the whole lay open before me) would be a ſufficient Reaſon for ſupplying in the *Copy* what was wanting in the *Original*. I have endeavoured therefore to ſhew how much our *Conſtitution* hath been improved, how far our *Liberties* have been better ſecured by the *Revolution*, and how little is wanting to compleat that glorious Deſign, and to render the *Britiſh Conſtitution* the moſt perfect Syſtem of a free Government, that was ever eſtabliſhed in the World. If *all the Ends of the Revolution* are already obtained, it is not only *impertinent* to argue for obtaining any of them, but factious Deſigns might be imputed, and the

Name

Name of *Incendiary* be applied with ſome Colour, perhaps, to any one, who ſhould perſiſt in preſſing this Point. On the other hand, if *any of theſe Ends* have not been fully obtained, the Reproach of *Faction* and the Title of *Incendiary* will belong to every Perſon, who raiſes a Conteſt by his Oppoſition to theſe Inſtances, and who endeavours to make the *Friends of the Conſtitution* paſs for *Enemies to the Government*. Thus it is eaſy to join Iſſue; and when Iſſue is once joined, it cannot be difficult to decide. If a *principal End of the Revolution* was to ſecure the Nation for the future againſt all the Dangers, to which *Liberty*, as well as *Religion*, had been expoſed before the *Revolution*; if one of theſe Dangers aroſe from the *Corruption* that had been employ'd to create a *Dependency of the two Houſes of Parliament on the Crown*; if *this Corruption* might have ſucceeded, very probably then, had the *Means* been ſufficient to ſupport it; if no Proviſion was made, at the *Revolution*, to ſecure the *Independency of the two Houſes*, and the *Freedom of Elections*, againſt *Corruption*; if no Proviſion hath been made againſt this Danger, ſince the *Revolution*, proportionable to that Increaſe of the *poſſible Means of Corruption*, which hath happened ſince the *Revolution*, by the Increaſe of the *Revenue of the Crown*, of *Debts*, of *Taxes*, and of *Officers*, and *Powers* to raiſe *theſe Taxes*; if all this be ſo, (and the whole Merits of the Cauſe may be ſafely reſted there) how can it be pretended that *all the Ends of the Revolution* have been already obtained? They have not moſt certainly. When, and in what Manner, they ſhall be obtained, it would be Preſumption in any *private Perſons* ſo much as to inſinuate. They may repreſent ſuch Things as they judge to be of Uſe to the Publick, and may ſupport their Repreſentations by all the Reaſons, that have determined their Opinions. Thus far their Province extends. All beyond this belongs to their *Superiors*; and, in the Caſe before us, to the Wiſdom of the Nation aſſembled in *Parliament*. This however I would add; that as a Conſiſtency of Character ſeems to exact from *you* a Zeal for obtaining *all the Ends of the Revolution*, ſuitable to that, which you have expreſſed for the *Principles* it eſtabliſhed, and the *Means* it employ'd; ſo the particular Obligations *you* lie under to promote the Honour and Intereſt of *his preſent Majeſty*, and of his *royal Family*, ſeem to exact the ſame; for, after all, the *Revolution* is the Foundation of the *preſent Settlement*; whatever ſtrengthens the *Foundation*, ſtrengthens the *Superſtructure*; and there can be no Need of going about to prove that to obtain *all the Ends of the Revolution* is to ſtrengthen *that Foundation*. The Arguments, that prevail'd formerly with many againſt the *Principles* and *Means of the Revolution* are quite exploded; the Prejudices againſt them are quite worn out. We may therefore perſuade, without flattering ourſelves, that the Foundation of our *preſent Settlement*, and of all our future *national Happineſs*, is laid *immoveably in theſe two Reſpects*. Shall it not be ſo, and does it not become *you* in a particular Manner to endeavour that it ſhould be ſo, in every Reſpect? Could you forgive yourſelf, if you neglected the firſt Opportunity of concurring to remove the leaſt Pretence from the Diſaffected, nay from the Well-affected, to ſay that the *Ends of particular Men*, of *Parties*, and of *Families*, have been anſwer'd by the *Revolution*, even beyond their ſeveral Expectations; but that the *national Expectations* have not been ſo fully anſwered, nor the *Ends of the Revolution* intirely obtain'd. No Man knows better than *you* the Truth and Force of what hath been here advanced. No Man therefore is able to make a juſter Application of it to the moſt important Intereſts of *your Country*, to the true Intereſt of *your royal Maſter*, and to *your private Intereſt* too; if that will add, as I preſume it will, ſome Weight to the Scale, and if that requires, as I preſume it does, a Regard to *Futurity*, as well as to the *preſent Moment*. Upon the whole Matter therefore, I cannot but expect that you ſhould receive favourably an *Addreſs*, made ſo properly, and in which, if I have preſs'd you a little warmly, yet I have done it with the Decency, that every *Gentleman* owes to *another*, at leaſt to *himſelf*. You will allow me, and every Friend of the *Revolution* and of *Liberty*, Leave to hope that the Time is coming, when you will not oppoſe, or ſhall not have it in your Power to oppoſe, the Endeavours of thoſe, who promote the intire Completion of *all the Ends* propoſed by the *firſt*, and the full Security of the *laſt*. Whenever this happens, whenever the *Independency of the two Houſes of Parliament*, and the *uninfluenc'd* and *uninfluenceable Freedom of Elections*, are once effectually ſecured againſt the Dangers, that may ariſe poſſibly hereafter from the Growth of *Corruption*; then will all our *future Kings* be reduced to the agreeable Neceſſity of eſtabliſhing their Thrones, as we are obliged to acknowledge that the Throne, is now eſtabliſhed, not on the narrow and ſandy Foundations of *Court-Craft*, and *unconſtitutional Expedients*, but on the *Popularity of the Prince*, and the *univerſal Affection of the Subjects*; Foundations of the *Kingly Authority* ſo evidently ſuppoſed by our *Conſtitution*, that a *King*, who will add Weight to his Scepter, muſt govern by them, or govern againſt *this Conſtitution*, againſt the very *Rule of his Government*

I am now come to the laſt Reaſon, drawn from the Subject of *theſe Writings*, that I ſhall trouble you with, for dedicating them to *you*. The Attempt to extinguiſh the Animoſities, and even the Names of *thoſe Parties*, that diſtracted the Nation ſo long, ſo fatally at firſt, and ſo fooliſhly at laſt, intitles this Volume to *your kind Reception of it*, at leaſt, as properly as the Attempt to expoſe the Dangers, that may poſſibly ariſe hereafter, from *Corruption*, to the *Independency of Parliament*, and to the *Freedom of Elections*. Whilſt a real Difference of Principles and Deſigns ſupported the Diſtinction, we were divided into national

Parties

Parties; and this was Misfortune enough. It was lamented as a great one, at the Time, by every good Man of every Party. But if the *Diſtinction* ſhould remain, when the *Difference* ſubſiſts no longer, the Misfortune would be ſtill greater; becauſe they, who maintain'd the *Diſtinction*, in this Caſe, would ceaſe to be a *Party*, and would become a *Faction*. *National Intereſts* would be no longer concerned; at leaſt, on *one Side*. They would be ſometimes ſacrificed, and always made ſubordinate to *perſonal Intereſts*; and that, I think, is the true Characteriſtick of *Faction*. This Attempt therefore ought to have *your Approbation*. To dedicate it to *you* may be conſtrued to ſuppoſe that it will have *your Approbation*; and he who ſuppoſes that it will, makes you no indifferent Compliment.

When the *Court* fomented our *national Diviſions*, the very worſt Deſigns were carried on; for to *divide* can never be an Expedient for good Purpoſes, any more than to *corrupt*; ſince the Peace and Proſperity of a Nation will always depend on *uniting*, as far as poſſible, the Heads, Hearts and Hands of the whole People, and on improving, not debauching, their Morals. *Divide & impera*, is a Maxim often quoted. How are we to apply it? There is no Place for it, in *arbitrary Governments*; for in *them*, the Intereſt of the *Governors* requires that a *ſervile Union*, if it may be called an *Union*, ſhould be maintained by the Weight of *Power*; like that of Slaves in a *Galley*, who are united by their *Chains*, and who tug the Oar together, at the Sound of a *Whiſtle*. In *free Governments*, it can have Place as little, whilſt they, who are at the Head, intend the Maintenance of *Liberty*. To what Caſe then can it be apply'd? There is but one; and that is the Caſe of *thoſe*, who aſpire at more Power than a *free Conſtitution of Government* gives them. *Such Governors* muſt divide and incenſe *Parties* one againſt another, that they may be always able to bribe the Paſſions of *one Side*, and ſo uſurp on *both*. But the *Prince*, who purſues this Method, riſques the Power he hath for a Power he does not want. He would be the more inexcuſeable, under *ſuch a Conſtitution as ours*; becauſe, if he could not gain Eſteem by his *great*, he might gain Affection by his *good Qualities*; and *this Principle* would carry him, even better perhaps than the *other*, to the Power he would obtain. What can a *Prince* deſire more than to be placed at the Head of an *united People*; among whom he may have as many *Friends* as he pleaſes, and can have no *Enemies*, unleſs he creates them, by ſuppoſing them to be *ſuch*, and by treating them accordingly? If the Deſigns of a *Prince*, in fomenting the *Diviſions*, are to invade the *Liberties of his People*, his Deſigns are laid in the utmoſt Iniquity; and if *theſe* are not his Deſigns, they muſt be laid in the utmoſt Folly. When a *People* ſubmits quietly to *Government*, and is willing to obey on the *Terms*, on *which alone their Prince* hath a Right to command, *how extravagant* muſt his Demands be, and how unaccountable his Conduct, to *divide ſuch a People*? Shall he expect, for Inſtance, that *all his People* ſhould think like *him* and *his Council*, about every Occurrence, about every Meaſure he takes, and every Man he employs; and ſince this is too much to aſk of *Freemen*, nay of *Slaves*, if his Expectation be not anſwered, ſhall he form a *laſting Diviſion* upon ſuch *tranſient Motives*? Shall he proſcribe every Man, as an *Enemy to his Government*, who diſlikes the *Adminiſtration* of it? *Proſcriptions* are abominable, and inhuman, when they are backed by a Fulneſs of *arbitrary Power*. But to hang up the *Tables of Proſcription*, without the Power of ſending *Centurions* to cut off every Head, that wears a Face diſlik'd at Court, would be Madneſs in a *Prince*. Such a Conduct cannot ſuit his *Intereſt*, however it may his *Paſſions*, in any Circumſtances whatever. There are indeed Circumſtances, wherein it may ſuit the Intereſt of a *Miniſter*. Till the Sword of *civil War* be drawn, a *Prince* can ſcarce become irreconcileable with his *People*, and be reduced, for want of *national Strength*, to ſupport his Power and Dignity by the Force of *Faction*. But a *Miniſter* may fall eaſily, and ſoon, into this deſperate State; and after fomenting, as long as he could, the *Diviſions of Parties*, he may have no Refuge but in *Faction*. There may be ſuch a Conduct, as no *national Party* will bear, or at leaſt will juſtify. But *Faction* hath no Regard to *national Intereſts*. *Faction* therefore will bear any Thing, ſhare in any Thing, juſtify any Thing. If the *Miniſter*, who takes this Method to ſupport himſelf, hath any Art, he will endeavour to diſguiſe his *Faction* under the Name and Appearance of a *national Party*. But even this Diſguiſe will ſoon fall off. The beſt of thoſe, who were engaged in the *Party*, will quit the *Faction*, and then the *latter* muſt ſtand confeſs'd to publick View. But it is not only the *criminal Conduct of a Miniſter*, and the Fear of reſting his Adminiſtration on the *national Judgment* that may oblige him to govern by *Diviſion*, and by *Faction*. As the moſt oppoſite Notions are often united in the Head, ſo are the moſt contrary Sentiments in the Heart of Man. *Incapacity* often begets *Sufficiency*; and yet a *Conſciouſneſs of Incapacity* often begets a *Jealouſy of Power*, grounded on a Senſe of the *ſuperior Merit of other Men*. The *Miniſter*, who grows leſs by his *Elevation*, like a *little Statue* placed on a *mighty Pedeſtal*, will always have *this Jealouſy* ſtrong about him. He muſt of Courſe ſelect a *Faction* to himſelf; and *this Faction* muſt be compoſed, to anſwer his Purpoſes, of Men *ſervilely obſequious*, or *extremely inferior to him by their Talents*. Whenever this happens, the Reign of *Venality*, of *Proſtitution*, of *Ignorance*, of *Futility*, and of *Dulneſs* commences. The *Miniſter* will dread to ſee the *Perſons* employed, whom *he ſecretly eſteems*, for this very Reaſon, becauſe he *eſteems* them. *Abilities to ſerve the Common-wealth* will be an Objection ſufficient

to outweigh the ſtrongeſt Proofs of *Attachment to the Perſon of the Prince*, and of *Zeal for his Government*; nay, even the Merit of a *whole Life ſpent in giving theſe Proofs*. In ſhort, the very Reaſons, that ſhould determine the *Prince* to employ Men, will determine the *Miniſter* to proſcribe them. Diſlike, or Contempt of *him*, will paſs with his *Maſter* for Diſaffection to the Government; and, under this pompous Name of *Government*, will nothing but the paultry Intereſt, or Humour, of the *Miniſter* be couch'd. The *Miniſter* will reap, perhaps, (for even that may be doubtful) the immediate Benefit of *dividing*, or maintaining the *Diviſions of the Nation*, and of nurſing up *Faction*, by continuing longer in Power, his ſole Security, and by deferring, if not eſcaping, the *evil Day*, the *Day of Account and Retribution*. But the *Prince* will reap, in this Caſe, the permanent Miſchief of eſtabliſhing *Diviſion* and *Faction*; and may poſſibly make the lamentable Exchange of his *own Popularity*, for his *Miniſter's Impunity*. I need not finiſh up this Picture of Imagination, ſince I write to *you*, who know ſo much better than I pretend to do the *Characters of Men*, and the *Arts of Government*. It is ſufficient that I have hinted the general Cauſes and Effects of the Endeavours, that are ſometimes uſed, and to which *Great Britain* hath not been a Stranger, to foment *national Diviſions*, and to govern by the *Faction of a Miniſter*, arm'd with the Power of the *Prince*; againſt the Senſe and Spirit of a *Nation*, and the Intereſt of the *Prince* himſelf. This may ſerve, and it is all I ſhall ſay, to beſpeak your Approbation of the Papers that follow, on Account of the *Matter* they contain.

But, *Sir*, the Reaſons I have given, how pertinent ſoever they may be, are not the only Reaſons I had for addreſſing myſelf, in this Manner, and on this Occaſion, to *you*. There are Reaſons of another Kind that come ſtill more home to *yourſelf*; that appear very important to *me*, and will appear ſo to *you*, perhaps, when you have reflected duly on them, and have weighed impartially the Conſequences of them. I ſhall preſs theſe Reaſons with all the Plainneſs and Force, that Decency permits, in ſo publick, and perſonal an Application; becauſe, tho' *Truth* may ſometimes offend, I am very indifferent to Offences taken with *Truth* on my Side. If you hearken to *Truth*, which Men in your Station ſeldom hear, you may be the better for it. If you do not, the *Author of this Dedication* cannot be the worſe; for I will add, on this Occaſion, that whoever he is, he is one you cannot impoſe upon, in your *private Capacity*, neither as a Man, nor as a Gentleman; and that you can as little do it, in your *publick Capacity*. You cannot diſappoint him; becauſe the Temper of his Mind gives you no Hold on him. He hath neither *Avarice* to make him deſire *Riches*, nor *Ambition* to make him deſire *Power*, nor *Vanity* to make him deſire *Honours*. You cannot oppreſs him; becauſe *he is free from Guilt, and from every probable* (for no Man is free from every *poſſible*) *Imputation of Guilt*. The *Laws of his Country* are his Protection; and they are ſufficient to protect every *Briton*, who reverences and obeys them, in how *peculiar a Situation* ſoever he may be found. They, who act againſt *theſe Laws*, and they alone, may have Reaſon to fear, let their *Situation be never ſo high*, or their *preſent Power never ſo great*.

Having ſaid this, I proceed to obſerve to you, that you are in the right moſt certainly to retort by *yourſelf*, or *others*, in the beſt and ſmarteſt Manner that *you*, or *they* can, whatever the Writings publiſhed in the *Craftſman* may contain, which you judge to be injurious to *yourſelf*, or reflecting on *your Adminiſtration*. The Publick will judge uprightly upon the whole Matter. The Laughers will be for thoſe, who have moſt *Wit*, and the ſerious Part of Mankind for thoſe, who have moſt *Reaſon* on their Side. Again, As to Affairs of Peace, or War, publick Occurrences, domeſtick Management, foreign Negotiations, in ſhort, the News of the Day, and the current Buſineſs of the Time, *weekly* and *daily Papers*, or *more elaborate*, *anniverſary Treatiſes*, are properly employed by you to explain, in your own Favour, the Series of your Conduct; to refute *Caleb*; or, which is ſtill more eaſy, and by ſome thought as uſeful, to keep up the Cavil on *one Point*, till a *new one* is ſtarted, that draws off the Attention of the World. All this may be called *fair War*; and whoever prevails in the Judgment of the Publick, the Publick will reap Information from the Conteſt, and will have Reaſon to be pleas'd with *theſe Appeals*, which preſent an Image of the Cuſtom, that obtained in the ancient Commonwealths of *Greece*, and at *Rome*, where the greateſt Intereſts of the State were debated, and the greateſt Men in thoſe Governments were accuſed and defended, in publick Harangues, and before the whole People.

But the Writings of the *Craftſman* have not been confined to theſe Subjects, that are *perſonal*, or *temporary*. The Cauſe of the *Britiſh Conſtitution* hath been pleaded thro' the whole Courſe of *theſe Papers*; every Danger to it pointed out; every Security, or Improvement of explain'd and preſs'd. Now here, *Sir*, begins my Complaint. I ſaid that the Cauſe of our *Conſtitution* hath been *pleaded* in the *Craftſman*; and I am ſorry that the Expreſſion is ſo preciſely juſt, that no other would come up to the Caſe. The Cauſe of the *Conſtitution* hath been *pleaded*; for the *Conſtitution* hath been *attacked*; openly, inſolently *attacked*, and is ſo every Day by thoſe againſt whom the *Craftſman* ſo often employs his Pen. Who could have expected (for I will give an Inſtance or two) at this Time, and under the *preſent Eſtabliſhment*, to hear the Neceſſity of maintaining *ſtanding Armies* in Times of *Peace*, even againſt the People of *Britain*, who maintain them, contended for and aſſerted? Who could have expected to hear a Dependency, a corrupt Dependency of the Parliament

Rament on the Crown, contended for and aſſerted to be a neceſſary Expedient to ſupply a *Want of Power*, which is falſely ſuppoſed, *in the Crown*; as if our Fathers had oppoſed, and at length deſtroyed that Chimæra, call'd *Prerogative*, formerly ſo dangerous to our *Liberties*, for no other Reaſon but to furniſh Arguments for letting looſe upon us *another Monſter*, more dangerous to our *Liberties* by far? Who could have expected that Attempts to revive the Doctrines of *old Whiggiſm*, and the Principles and Spirit of the *Revolution*, in Oppoſition to ſuch manifeſt Contradictions of them all, would give any Umbrage, or cauſe any Alarm, among Men, who ſtill affect to call themſelves *Whigs*, and pretend Zeal for a *Government*, that is founded on the *Revolution*, and could not have been eſtabliſhed without it? This could not have been expected, I think; and yet ſo it is. There are *Perſons*, who take to themſelves the Title of *miniſterial Writers*, and have ſometimes the Front to aſſume that of *Writers for the Government*. *Theſe Perſons* are not content to ring, in daily Panegyrick, Encomiums on the Wiſdom and Virtue, the Juſtice and Clemency, the Succeſs and Triumphs of *your Adminiſtration*, and to anſwer, or to attempt to anſwer, the almoſt innumerable Objections that have been made (it matters not here whether juſtly, or unjuſtly) to *your Conduct at home*, and *your own*, and that of *your Brother abroad*; but they take Fire, they ſhew an Alarm, and they grow angry, whenever any Thing is written, nay when a Word is dropt, in Favour of the *fundamental Articles of Britiſh Liberty*. Sometimes they argue directly, and in plain Terms, againſt them. Sometimes they perplex and puzzle the Cauſe; evade what they cannot deny; and, when they cannot impoſe a Fallacy, endeavour at leaſt to hinder Men from diſcerning a Truth. Thus, *Sir*, they mingle *your Juſtification* with the *Condemnation of our Conſtitution*; and labour, as much as in them lies, to make *your Preſervation* and the *Deſtruction of this Conſtitution* a common Cauſe. If you could poſſibly doubt the Truth of what is here advanced, I might refer you to the *particular Pamphlets* and *Papers*, which are known at leaſt by the *Anſwers*, that have been given to them; till ſuch Time as an Extract of all the Paſſages, hinted at here, be made publick, as I hope it will; and whenever it is, I dare appeal beforehand to your private Thoughts, whether the *Principles* they contain, and the *Conſequences* deducible from them, would not deſtroy, if they were to take Place, the whole Scheme of the *Britiſh Conſtitution*. It hath been ask'd, why do the *Writers on one Side* eternally harp on *Liberty*, and the *Conſtitution*? Do they mean to inſtil *Jealouſy* and *Diſtruſt*, and to alienate the *Minds of the People*? In what Inſtances have the *Laws* been broken, or hath the *Conſtitution* been invaded by thoſe, who govern? Theſe Queſtions deſerve an Anſwer; and I ſhall anſwer the *firſt*, by asking another Queſtion, Why do the *Writers on one Side* eternally labour to explain away *Liberty*, and to diſtinguiſh us out of our *Conſtitution*? If nothing had been ſaid of *this Kind*, I am perſuaded that much leſs would have been ſaid of the *other*; and I can aſſure you, with great Truth, that the Publick had not been troubled particularly with *this Diſſertation upon Parties*. As to the *other two Queſtions*, they may be taken together. There is a plain and real Difference between *Jealouſy* and *Diſtruſt*, that may be obſerved in the preſent Caſe. Men may be *jealous*, on Account of their *Liberties*, and I think they ought to be ſo, even when they have no immediate *Diſtruſt* that the Perſons, who govern, deſign to invade them. An Opportunity of invading them opened, is Reaſon ſufficient for awakening the *Jealouſy*; and if the *Perſons*, who have *this Jealouſy*, apply to thoſe, who govern, to help to cure it, by removing the Opportunity, the *latter* may take this, if they pleaſe, as a Mark of *Confidence*, not *Diſtruſt*, at leaſt, it will be in their Power, and ſurely it will be for their Intereſt, to ſhew that they deſerved *Confidence*, in this Caſe, not *Diſtruſt*. But it will be always trifling, and fooliſh, to ask what *Laws* have been broken, what Invaſions on the *Conſtitution* have been made; becauſe as nothing of this Sort will be done, when there are no Deſigns dangerous to the *Conſtitution* carried on; ſo when there are *ſuch Deſigns*, whatever is done of this Sort will be private, indirect, and ſo covered, that the greateſt moral Certainty may be deſtitute of Proof. Whenever any of theſe Things are done publickly, directly, and in a Manner to be eaſily proved, the Danger will be over, the *Conſtitution* will be deſtroyed, and all Fear for it and Concern about it will be impertinent, becauſe they will come too late. If ever that old, trite Maxim, *Principiis obſta*, was well applied, it is ſo in the Caſe we ſpeak of here.

The Reaſons I have given for mentioning *theſe Writers* ought to excuſe me for it; at leaſt, to *you*; and even to *you* I ſhall ſay very little more about them. The Flowers they gather at *Billingſgate*, to adorn and enliven their Productions, ſhall be paſs'd over by me, without any Reflection. They aſſume the Privilege of *Watermen* and *Oyſter-Women*. Let them enjoy it in that good Company, and excluſively of all other Perſons. They cauſe no Scandal; they give no Offence; they raiſe no Sentiment but Contempt in the Breaſts of *thoſe* they *attack*; and it is to be hoped, for the Honour of *thoſe*, whom they would be thought to *defend*, that they raiſe, by this low and dirty Practice, no other Sentiment in *them*. But there is another Part of their Proceeding, which may be attributed by malicious People to *you*, and which deſerves for that Reaſon alone ſome Place in *this Dedication*, as it might be ſome Motive to the writing of it. When *ſuch Authors* grow ſcurrilous, it would be highly unjuſt to impute their Scurrility to any *Prompter*; becauſe they have in themſelves all that is neceſſary to conſtitute a *Scold*; *ill Manners*, *Impudence*, a *foul Mouth*, and a *ſcurler Heart*.

Hearts. But when they *menace*, they riſe a Note higher. They cannot do this in their own Names. Men may be apt to conclude therefore that they do it in the Name, as they affect to do it on the Behalf, of the *Perſon*, in whoſe Cauſe they deſire to be thought retain'd. Many Examples of *theſe Menaces* might be quoted, and moſt of them would be found directed againſt *one particular Perſon*. After employing the whole Impotence of their Rhetorick againſt him, and venting for many Years together, almoſt without Notice on his Part, as much Calumny as their Imaginations could furniſh, a *Pamphlet* hath been lately publiſhed, the profeſs'd Deſign of which is to call for a *vigorous Proceeding in Parliament againſt* this Man. (See p. 29.) To introduce this Propoſal, it is preceded by a long Series of Facts; ſome notoriouſly falſe; ſome, which it is impoſſible ſhould be true; others, which it is impoſſible *this Writer* ſhould know to be true, if they were ſo; and others again, not only deſtitute of Proof, but even of Probability. Such *Accuſations* muſt be brought by ſome * *Creature, of ſo notoriouſly proſtituted a Conſcience*, that *his Evidence would be rejected in any common Cauſe*, and ſhould not be refuted therefore by me, if I was concern'd to refute him. But, *Sir*, If I take Notice of *this Libel*, or refer to *others of the ſame Kind*, it is not done out of Regard to *theſe Authors*, whom I deſpiſe, as I am perſuaded the *Perſon* does againſt whom all the Virulence of their Malice is directed. My Concern, upon this Occaſion, is for *you* alone, and you will allow me to repreſent what that Concern dictates. It is poſſible that *you* may have very ſtrong Reſentments againſt *this Perſon*, and he againſt *you*. It is poſſible that you may have ſhewn *yours*, and he may have ſhewn *his*, according to the different Circumſtances you have been in, and the different Opportunities you have had. But this will not become a *Matter of State*, tho' you are a *Miniſter of State*. The Publick will eſpouſe *your Paſſions* no more than *his*; nor concern itſelf to enquire who gave the firſt Occaſion to *theſe Reſentments*; who have acted the Part of a *fair*, and who of a *treacherous Enemy*. It is, I doubt, too certain that the *Publick* hath been employ'd ſometimes to revenge *private Quarrels*, and to ſerve the low Turns of *Envy*, or *Jealouſy*. But, in all theſe Caſes, the *Publick* hath been impoſed upon; *theſe Motives* have been conceal'd; *others* have been pretended; and the *others* have been of a *publick Nature* alone; becauſe the bare Suſpicion of any *private Intereſt*, or *Paſſion* in a *publick Proſecution* is ſufficient, and moſt juſtly ſo, to create invincible Prejudices to it. The *Scribblers* I ſpeak of have laid you therefore under great Diſadvantages, notwithſtanding your *Elevation*, and your *Power*, whether you deſign any Thing againſt the *Perſon* ſo obnoxious to you, or not. They ſhould have conceal'd induſtriouſly, what they have affected to proclaim; ſince it is certain that, how great ſoever *your Popularity* in the Nation be, they will never bring up Mankind to think that any Perſon ſhould be proſecuted by *Methods extraordinary*, or even *ordinary*, purely for your Eaſe, your Pleaſure, or your Safety. If they could prove what they frequently throw out, that every Man is a *Friend to the Pretender*, who is not a *Friend to you*; and that he, who objects to *your Conduct in the Adminiſtration*, endeavours to pull down the *preſent Government*, and ſet up *another*; then indeed, they might raiſe a Spirit againſt *this particular Perſon*, for ought I know; but moſt certainly againſt *many others*, of much greater Conſequence, who appear every Day, in the Face of the World, not to be *your Friends*, and who make no ſcruple of objecting, with the utmoſt Freedom, to *your Conduct*. But ſuch Aſſertions as theſe will only ſerve to make Men angry, or laugh. They, who have the beſt Opinion of your *Abilities*, will no more agree that the *preſent Eſtabliſhment* is ſupported, than that it was made by *you*. They will never be wanting in their Reſpect to the *Crown* ſo much, as to confound the Cauſe of the *King* with the Cauſe of his *Miniſter*; or to ſuppoſe that the Reins of Government would grow weaker in his Majeſty's Hand, if *you* was out of Power, or out of the World. In ſhort, *Sir*, you may paſs, and I believe you do paſs juſtly, for a *Man of extreme good Parts*, and for a *Miniſter of much Experience*; but you would not deſire, I think, to be repreſented as the *Atlas*, who ſupports this State; and *your Brother* will not certainly paſs for the *Hercules*, who relieves you, & who ſuſtains, in his turn, the important Burthen.

I know very well that ſomething is added to ſupply, if poſſible, this Defect, and to make the Cauſe more plauſible. It is pretended that the Writings impured to *this particular Perſon*, and ſeveral others publiſhed in the *Craftſman*, contain Reflections of a very *extravagant*, *indecent*, and even *ſeditious Nature*; ſuch as they alone, who are capable of ſuppoſing them, are capable of making. But then theſe Reflections are to be proved by the *Conſtructions*, which the *Accuſers* make of the Expreſſions employ'd by *thoſe*, whom they accuſe; *Conſtructions* as arbitrary, and as forc'd, as many of thoſe, by which ſome of the beſt Men at *Rome* were brought within the Interpretation of the *Law of Majeſty*, by ſome of the worſt. Examples of much the ſame Sort have been ſet even in *Britain*, whilſt the Practice prevail'd of ſuppoſing *Innuendo's* and *Parallels*, and *oblique Meanings*, and proſecuting and condemning Men on *Suppoſitions*, and *Interpretations*. But there is no Room to fear that any ſuch Examples ſhould be renew'd, whilſt † *a Britiſh Spirit* prevails in a *Britiſh Parliament*. Whilſt *that Spirit* prevails, no *Parliament* will condemn any Man upon *Principles*, which *Parliaments* have always condemn'd as unjuſt and tyran-

* *See the* Grand Acculer, &c. p. 77.

† *See* ſome Conſiderations concerning the publick Funds, &c. p. 25.

tical.

nist. Left then any will they condemn those, who write in Defence of *this Constitution*, at the Request and on the Influence of those, who attack it. A *British Spirit* and the *Spirit of the British Constitution* are one and the same; and therefore § *if ever there exists a* British *Spirit in a* British *Parliament*, of which I presume no Doubt ought to be made at this Time, *Pregnancy will not contradict the former*; it may be the *latter*. § *Ib.*

What hath been *said* might suffice to shew how foolish and vain it is to throw out *Menaces* against *those*, who have nothing to fear, at a Time, when Zeal to preserve the *Constitution* in every Part inviolate seems daily to increase. But since I have enter'd on the Subject, and the Matter seems of some Concernment to you, give me Leave to add one Consideration more, that may serve to shew how foolish and vain such a Proceeding would be, even at any other Time. Let us suppose that the very *Person* pointed at was, and could be proved to be, the Author of *this Dissertation upon Parties*, for Instance, which I now dedicate to you. Let us suppose that the Resolution was taken to follow the generous and equitable Advice of *the Pamphleteer-writer*, who thinks he ought to be proceeded against in a *peculiar Manner*. Let us even suppose that we liv'd in an Age, when *Parliaments* were brought, in some Degree, under that very *Dependency*, against which so much is said in this *Dissertation*. In short, let us suppose that the most innocent Man, who was obnoxious to *those in Power*, might have reasonable Grounds to fear an exorbitant Exercise of *this Power* against him. But then let us make one single Supposition on the *other Side*. Let us suppose that *this obnoxious Man* was really in earnest, that he wrote from his Heart; and that he felt there the same Warmth for the *British Constitution*, which he express'd in his Writings, and laboured to infuse into the Breast of every other Man. I would ask you, *Sir*, Do you think *such a Man* would be ashamed to avow, in the Face of his Country, the Contents of the *following Sheets*, or be afraid to suffer for them? Could any Eloquence, even *yours*, if you would employ it to so unworthy, *unpaid*, by the Help of false *Surmises*, and invidious Comments, (the base Inventions of *little Rakers*) to make him pass for an *Enemy to the present Establishment*, who had prov'd himself a *Friend to that Constitution*, in Consequence of which, and for the Sake of which alone *this Establishment* was made? Would his Endeavours to reconcile *Parties*, and to abolish *odious Distinctions*; would pleading for the Attainment *of all the Ends* proposed by, and promised at the *Revolution*, for securing the *Independency of the two Houses of Parliament*, and the *Freedom of Elections*, as effectually against *Corruption* as they are already secured against *Prerogative*, would this, I say, make *him pass* for the *greatest of Criminals*? No, *Sir*, *not in the Breasts* even of *those*, who *gave Sentence* against him, if Man capable of giving such a Sentence could be found. Among the rest of Mankind his Innocency would be acknowledged; his Constancy would be applauded; his *Sufferings*, and his *grand Sufferer* in the first Place, would pass alone for *criminal*. He might fall a Victim to *Power*; but *Truth*, and *Reason*, and the Cause of *Liberty* would fall with him, and he, who is buried in their Ruins, is happier than he who survives them. That I am persuaded the *Person* here intended would be found, upon Trial, to think. The Event therefore of *such a Prosecution*, whatever it might be could not turn to his Disadvantage, and consequently, to threaten him with it would be ridiculous, even at such a Time as we have supposed, much more at the present. Void of all Ambition, except the Ambition of honest Fame, he might stand the Efforts of Violence in *such a Cause*, not only with little Concern, but with much inward Complacency. Weary of the World, determined and preparing to secure tacitly from it, he would surely suspend his Retreat to face the *Persecution*; and whatever her *Persecutors* might imagine, they would erect a Sort of *triumphal Arch* to the Man they hated. He would leave the World with more Honour than they would remain in it. By *suffering* in Defence of the *Constitution of his Country*, they, who had thought favourably of him, would think that he crown'd the *Good*, and they, who had entertain'd Prejudices against him, that he atoned for the *Ill*, which had been imputed to him. Such different Judgments you know, *Sir*, will attend every Man's Character, who sits on our dreaded Stage; and he is happy, who can reconcile them so nearly. It never happens that there is a Man, of whom all *speak well*; as it rarely, very rarely, happens that there is a Man, of whom all *speak ill*, except those, who are hired to *speak well*.

I find it hard to leave off, when I have the Honour of writing to *you*, *Sir*; but having now explain'd the principal Reasons, that induced me to address this Dedication to you, it is Time that I should force myself to a Conclusion, and should conclude by recommending the *following Sheets* to your serious Perusal. I recommend them to nothing else. I do not apprehend that they will want your Patronage any more than the *Person*, who wrote them. Let them stand, or fall in the publick Opinion, according to their Merit. But if you should find any Thing in them that deserves your Notice, you will have an Obligation to me, from whom you least expected any; as

I AM, Your most humble Servant,
The Author of the Dissertation on Parties.

N. B. The Dissertation on Parties, *to which the above Dedication is prefix'd, has been published at different Times in the* Craftsman *and may be turned to in our* Magazine *as follows, viz.* Vol. III. p. 538, 583, 586, 592, 630, 648, 653. Vol. IV. p. 14, 24, 30, 233, 608, 609, 613, 617, 633, 660, 666, 673, 708.

Ginſtreet Journal. April 3. No. 275.

Free-thinkers Learning.

Mr *Bavius*,

AS the Revelation of Redemption by Chriſt has ſtood the Teſt of the ſtricteſt Inquiſition for above 1700 Years, it ſeems neceſſary that thoſe who would overturn it, ſhould ſhew, that they have at leaſt as much Virtue, and more Learning and Knowledge than thoſe who have embraced and defended it. Accordingly theſe Reformers are continually blazoning the Characters of one another in the brighteſt Colours. Thus a late Champion againſt the Clergy (the Author of *the extraordinary Claims of the Clergy*, &c.) aſſures them, That thoſe who have oppoſed them moſt, *have been Men of Learning Ingenuity, Humour, and Character*; how far this is true as to their *Learning* is demonſtrated from near 100 Inſtances of falſe Conſtructions in *Greek* and *Latin*, produc'd by *Philelentherus Lipſienſis* in his Remarks on a *Diſcourſe of Free thinking*, publiſh'd near 20 Years ago, tho' that piece was reckon'd *unanſwerable*, which Remarks confounded them to that Degree, that the whole *Sect* could not find *Learning* or *Ingenuity* enough to make a *Reply*; yet obſtinately perſiſted in their Errors. Some of theſe Inſtances are mention'd in this Journal, but are too long for us to inſert.

Free Britain. April 3. No. 282.

Extract of a Pamphlet, entitled, A Detection of the Falſhood, Abuſe, and Miſrepreſentations in the Libel, entitled the Life of *Sir Robert Cochran, Prime Miniſter to* James *III. of* Scotland. *See p.* 67.

THIS Libel deſcribes the Nobility of *Scotland* as making *continual Wars* upon their Princes, oppoſing their Meaſures, deſtroying all their Miniſters, whether juſt or unjuſt, and in the End depriving them of their Crown and Life: But is it honeſt to cull ſuch Inſtances where Oppoſition attain'd its Ends by a Violation of the fundamental Laws, whereby the Weak muſt be for ever the Prey of the Strong?

The Libel alſo aſſerts with great Effrontery, That a *Prime Miniſter*, as inconſiſtent with the Conſtitution of the *Scottiſh Nation*, and always noxious to the People of *Scotland*, was their *utter Averſion*. Thus the Detector obſerves in a capital Falſhood, and doſn't wonder ſo many Perverſions of Hiſtory ſhould be from thence introduced in the Libel.

In Oppoſition to *Cochran*, he inſtances *Kennedy*, who, *Buchanan* ſays, was the moſt *amiable Miniſter* of that very K. *James*, and whoſe Elegance of Manners procured ſuch an Opinion of him, that the reſt of the King's Miniſters did willingly ſuffer him to be the *ſole Confor and Superviſor of the King's Service.*

Crawfurd ſays, he was of *noble Birth*, and well educated. *Spotſwood*, that *he put all Things into* ſuch Order, *as no Man has ſeen the like of in his Times*. *Lindſay*, that "he was a Man of ſingular Virtue and Prudence, wondrous wiſe and learned in the Laws." Notwithſtanding this, he was maligned and oppoſed by the *young Nobility*, among whom was *Thomas Boyd*, E. of *Arran*, who at length wrought his Ruin, together with their own: For, concludes he, theſe ambitious Men, who could not bear ſo worthy a Counſellor in the Office of *Prime Miniſter*, were the Men who by their Factions gave Riſe to the Power of *Cochran*, and to the worſt Miſery of their Times; for it's the Fate of Ambition, ſcarce ever to work its own Ends.

The Craftſman, April 5. No. 457.

Oh! when ſhall Britain, *conſcious of her Claim,*
Stand emulous of Greek *and* Roman *Fame?*
In Living Medals *ſee her Wars enroll'd,*
And vanquiſh'd Realms ſupply recording Gold?
POPE.

Mr *D'anvers*,

IN Mr *Addiſon*'s Dialogues upon *Medals*, I am particularly pleaſed with the following Parallel between *antient* and *modern Medals*.

"Before I enter upon this Subject, ſays *Philander*, I muſt tell you, by Way of Preliminary, that formerly there was no Difference between *Money* and *Medals*. An old *Roman* had his Purſe full of the *ſame Pieces*, that We now preſerve in Cabinets. As ſoon as an *Emperor* had done any Thing remarkable, it was immediately ſtamp'd on a *Coin*, and became current through his whole Dominions. It was a pretty Contrivance, ſays *Cynthio*, to ſpread abroad the Virtues of an *Emperor*, and make his Actions circulate. A *freſh Coin* was a Kind of a *Gazette*, that publiſh'd the lateſt News of the Empire. I ſhould fancy your *Roman Bankers* were very good *Hiſtorians*. It is certain, ſays *Eugenius*, They might find their Profit and Inſtruction mix'd together. I have often wonder'd that no Nation among

the *Moderns* hath imitated the antient *Romans* in this Particular. I know no other Way of securing these Kinds of Monuments, and making them numerous enough to be handed down to future Ages. But where *Statesmen* are rul'd by a Spirit of *Faction* and *Interest*, They can have no Passion for the *Glory of their Country*, nor any Concern for the Figure it will make among *Posterity*. A Man, that talks of his *Nation's Honour* a thousand Years hence is in very great Danger of being laugh'd at."

The *same Author*, propos'd a Scheme in one of the *Spectators*, or *Guardians*, for converting our *Copper Money* into a Series of *Medals*, like That of the antient *Romans*; and considering He was afterwards advanc'd to one of the first Posts of the Government, I wonder He did not put it in Execution. But He modestly put it to *Others*, who could do it with a better Face. For my Part, I like the *Project*, and think it admirably suited to our present Condition.

1. It would save the Nation immense Sums every Year, in *Hackney Writers* and *Hackney Post-Horses*, now employ'd in *spreading abroad the Virtues of a* Minister, *and making his Actions circulate*. Whenever therefore He carries any great Point, or makes any notable Attempt, for the future, let it be immediately sent to the ingenious Mr *C—d—r*, with Orders to be stamp'd on a *fresh Coin*, and made current. This would not only be a Kind of *Gazette*, as Mr *Addison* observes, but would likewise answer all the Purposes of *London Journals, Courants, Free Britons, Corn Cutters Dispensatories*, &c. which at present lye so heavy on the Government. How many thousand Tons of *good Copper* might be stamp'd into *Medals*, and even dispers'd about the Country *gratis*, like *these Papers*, at a much less Expence? But when We consider that the *Crown* does not find the *Materials*, and is even allow'd a considerable Profit for the *Manufacture*, the *Ministry* would be really Gainers by *this Expedient*, and turn a Penny by trumpeting their *own Praise*, instead of paying so dearly for it. There is no Occasion to add, that this Kind of *gold Panegyrick* would be of much longer Duration than the *other*.

2. *This Expedient* would in some Measure answer the *Regulation of the Press*, for nobody having a Right to *coin Money*, without his Majesty's Authority, it would be in the Power of *Ministers* to spread about whatever Representations They pleased of their *own Conduct*, without any Danger of a *Reply*; and thus, as *Medals were a Kind of Printing*, (to use Mr *Addison's* Expressions, in another Place) *before the Art was invented*, so now they might be made use of to restrain the *Liberty of the Press*, or to supply its Place, when it shall be extinct.

3. It happens very luckily for *Us*, that the fittest Metals for this Use are *Brass* and *Copper*; of which, I thank God, We have as yet a pretty good Stock; whereas if nothing but *Silver*, or *Gold*, would serve the Turn, the *Scheme* would be absolutely impracticable, for Want of *Materials*; and our *great Men* would be still oblig'd to make use of their *Paper Medallions*, which I may call a Sort of *Exchequer Bills*, not only because *one* generally passes in Payment for the *other*, and therefore they are properly *convertible Terms*, but likewise because they are *both* circulated, at the *publick Expence*, for the Support of, what is commonly call'd, the *publick Credit*.

4. I cannot omit an Observation, that *the late Coinage of Copper Half Pence for* Ireland would itself have furnished a noble Subject for a *Medal*, and at the same Time have propagated it thro' the whole kingdom. But, alas! *that glorious Design* was defeated, like our *Excise-Bill*, by the Artifices of *factious Patriots*, the Clamours of *seditious Tradesmen*, and the general Torrent of a *discontented Nation*.

Mr *Addison* then proceeds to give us several Instances of the Difference between *antient* and *modern Medals*, both as to the *Occasions*, and the *Subjects* of them. I shall mention only one——

* The *Romans* used to register the great Actions of *Peace*, that turn'd to the Good of the People, as well as Those of *War*. The *Remission of a* Debt, *the taking off a* Duty, the *giving up a* Tax, the *making a* Port, or the *making a* Highway, were not look'd upon as improper Subjects for a *Coin*. They were glad of any Opportunity to encourage their *Emperors* in the Humour of *doing Good*, and knew very well that many of *these Acts of Beneficence* had a wider and more lasting Influence on the Happiness and Welfare of a People, than the gaining a *Victory*, or the *Conquest of a Nation*. In *England*, perhaps, it would have look'd a little odd to have stamp'd a *Medal* on the *abolishing of* Chimney Money, in the last Reign, (meaning K. *William*) or on the *giving an hundred thousand Pounds a Year*, out of

civil List, towards carrying on the
in This," (meaning Q. *Anne's*)—
reason for This is founded on the
ing Conjecture.——" *Our Princes*
the Coining of their own Medals,
erhaps may think it would look
vanity to erect so many Trophies
tonuments of Praise to their own
, whereas among the antient Ro-
the Senate had full a watchful
o their Emperor, and if They found
thing in his Life and Actions, that
furnish out a Medal, They did not
making Him so acceptable an Off-
*."—But here I dissent from that
Man, for a British King, who hath
e Power of striking publick Medals,
s his Share in conferring such Alls
ufacture on the People than the Par-
nt; unless He does it, like Q. *Anne*,
his own civil List; and therefore
see no Reason why the Crown
not pay the same Compliments to
ll-spirited Parliament, which the
n Senate used to pay their *Emperors*.
ld think, for Instance, that *the Re-*
n of Two Millions to the South-Sea
any, to say nothing of *Five Millions*
ted before, the *taking off the* Salt
for above a Year, and the *giving up*
ecific Bill to the Humours of a mif-
d Populace, deserve to be *medallized*
ch as any *Acts of Beneficence*, that
o be found in the *Roman* History.
an I see the Reason why the laying
new Tax, or loading the People
new Debts, upon certain Occasions,
not deserve the same Honours as
g off *one*, or remitting the *other*;
his is so tender a Point, that I dare
ouch upon it any farther. As for
ing Ports, *making* Highways, and
ke, every Body knows that *our Go-*
ment is so different from the *Roman*,
ese Respects, that I do not think
: the *Prince*, or the *Representatives*
People, ought to have any Com-
nts paid Them for what the *People*
ally do Themselves, at a very great
nce, in their *collective Capacity*.
r Author tells us " that He does not
mber to have seen, in the *upper Em-*
the Face of any *private Person*, that
or some Way related to the *Imperial*
ly," tho' He cannot deny that *Ar-*
hath his Consulship mentioned on a
of Tiberius," which is somewhat
the *Ego et Rex meus*, in our own
ry; and, indeed, I have often won-
that *Wolsey* should be so modest as
have it inscribed on a *Medal*, with
per Device, during the Plenitude o
his Power. But since Mr *Addison* seems
to admit that such a Practice obtained,
in the *lower Empire*, This is sufficient
Authority for Me to insist on the Justice
of reviving it; and lest *proper Inscriptions*
should be wanting, the *same great
Author* hath left us a Collection of several, from the most famous *Roman Coins*
which may be apply'd, with very little
Variation, to the *present Times*. As for
Instance; upon our *Alliance with France*,
Fides mutua.—Upon the *Introduction of*
Don Carlos *into* Italy, *Restitutor Patriæ*.
——Upon the *present* Plan of Accommodation. *Res non affectata*——Upon a
certain noble Gentleman, *Gaudium Reipublicæ*, or *Hilaritas Populi Britannici*.—
Upon his *excellent Brother*, *Pacator Orbis*;
or if They should chuse to stand both together, like *Castor* and *Pollux*, on *one
Medal*, *Bona Reipublicæ natæ*.——Upon
standing Armies, *Fides Exercitus*—Upon
the *last Parliament*, *Genio Senatus*—Upon the *present Ace*, *Seculum aureum*.

But as there are several other *great
Subjects*, worthy of publick Monuments
for which it cannot be expected that the
Roman Age should furnish us with *Legends*,
I will endeavour to supply them, as well
as my poor Stock of *Latin* will allow—
For the *Bank Contest*, *Fallendo Fallacem*,
or the *Biter Bit*——For the *Fleet at
Spithead*, *Cautè tuta*, *non pavidè*——
For the late . . *Application of the* Sinking
Fund, *Effunditur*.—For a *Vote of Credit*,
Ratio ultima.

Mr *Addison* seems to condemn any Sort
of *Mirth*, *Raillery*, or *Satire* upon *Medals*, because He can find no Authority
for it among the *antient Romans*; though
He is obliged to confess that They run
into most *abominable Flattery*, and even
seems to grant that *one* is, at least as justifiable as the *other*. However, the
Reader will observe that I have comply'd intirely with his Doctrine in this
Particular, and have not recommended
one Inscription, which can be charg'd with
the least Tendency to *Irony*, or *Sarcasm*.

As for the *Devices*, I shall not recommend any, because That would be incroaching on the Province of a *learned
Virtuoso*, much better qualify'd

I am, SIR, &c.

† See Considerations about the Present Power, &c. p. 91

London Journal. March 29 and April 5

To the Author of the Dissertation on Parties

SIR,

YOU say a conscientious Regard for the *Constitution*, is a Cloak to hide a
Multitude

Multitude of Sins; (See p. 174 B) When you apply this Sentence to yourself, believe me, you are mistaken: The Regard you profess for the *Constitution*, will never be counted *conscientious*, nor ever be a *Cloak to hide the Multitude of your Sins*. *Constitution* is, indeed, the *Word* at present. I have lately heard in a certain House, the very Men, who, when in Power, trampled on the Constitution, and invaded the Rights of the Subject, cry out, *Oh my Country! Oh the Constitution!* The Words *Church* and *Army* are now no more! No Danger but of the Constitution! The *Government* is, it seems, against the *Constitution!* And the *Friends* of the Government, the *Enemies* of the Constitution! And these Words you have put into the Mouths of the People (See V. iv. p. 25, 30.) who once brought to believe This, will naturally hate both *them* and the *Government*; and indeed, if true, they ought to hate them. We will therefore shew, that ever since the *present Royal Family* came to the Throne, the Government hath, in every Instance, acted not only according to the *Form* or *Letter*, but the *Spirit* and *Design* of the Constitution; and if it had not, I should have been as much against the *Government* as yourself; for I am of your Opinion. See p. 124, G.

But to the Argument; the Constitution may be said to be *broke thro'*, or *acted against*, when either the *Constituent Powers* of it are alter'd, or the *great* and *fundamental Laws* relating to Person and Property, are chang'd for worse, or *new* ones made which *destroy* or *weaken* those *natural Rights* that were before established or allowed by *Law*. Such was the *Occasional* and *Schism Act* in the Queen's Time; when the *Quakers* were tamper'd with to give up *their Rights* of voting for Members of Parliament, in Exchange for their *Affirmation-Act*, which they *virtuously* refused. But nothing but the Death of a *certain Great Person* prevented you and some others then at the Helm, from *executing* what you *design'd*, the taking away, not only the *Quakers*, but *all the Dissenters Votes*. Thus you would have *violated the Constitution*; because you would have *deprived* the Subjects of *Rights* arising from *Reason* and *established by Law* too; and broke thro' not only the *Spirit*, but the *Letter* of the Constitution; you would not, indeed, have altered the *Constituent Powers*, but you would have destroyed some of the *fundamental Laws* of the Kingdom relating to Person and *Property; which is infinitely worse.*

But since the Accession of the present Royal Family, these Laws, which so *notoriously invaded* the Rights of the Subject, are *repealed*; and many excellent Laws made which have *enlarged* and *enforced* our Liberties; but *not one* that hath deprived us of any *just Liberty* we enjoy'd before, not excepting the *Riot Act*. How then hath the *Government* been against the *Constitution*; or the *Friends* of the *Government Enemies to the Constitution?*

I shall now prove, that the *Government*, or the *Exercise* of *Regal Power*, hath been more perfect than the *Constitution* itself.

Your Distinctions of the *Government* from the *Constitution*, and the *Letter* of the *Constitution*, from the *Spirit*, are *just* and *important* Distinctions; and had they been used in the Reigns before the *Revolution*, the Nation would have *blessed* the Author, whom *now* they have Reason to *curse*; for then it was a Court Doctrine, *sanctified* by some holy Persons, that the King's *Edicts* or *Proclamations* bound the Subject's Conscience under Pain of eternal Damnation; and that the Kings of *England* had a *Right by Law*, to *suspend*, or *dispense* with all the Laws. These were truly *Governments* against the *Constitution*.

I acknowledge the *Government* ought always to be in Subjection to the *legal Constitution*; and that the *legal Constitution*, established by the *three Constituent Powers*, ought always to be in Subjection to the *natural Constitution* of Things established by *God himself*.

In the Constitution of *Great Britain*, we are to consider not only the *Constituent Powers*, but the *Things constituted*, which are the *fundamental Laws* of the Kingdom, the *great Barrier* and *Security of Person and Property*. So that if the *Constituent Powers* should *abolish any old Laws*, or *make new*, which either *take away* or *weaken* the *general Security* of Person and Property, they would then act against the *Spirit* or *Design* of the *Constitution*. Thus, had the Lords and Commons, as K. *James wished* and *designed*, enacted a *Law*, that the *Kings* of *England* had a Right to *suspend* or *dispense* with Laws; to *levy Money*, or *raise an Army without the Consent of any future Parliament*; or that the Parliament should be *perpetual*, and *chuse one another* as Members died off; this, tho' done by the constituent Powers would have been a *traitorous delivering up* the Constitution; and the *People* would have had the same Reasons to *resist all the Powers* as to *resist one*.

As to our Government, tho' I cannot

ly with you, *That there never can be a better constituted Government than ours*; yet this I will say, that the *Spirit and Principles* of our Constitution are generally agreeable to *Nature*, and the *true Ends* of Government. I will say with you, that a King of *Great-Britain* is now, what *Kings should always be* (See V. iv. p. 25, C) Yet in another Place you disagree with yourself (See V. iv. p. 31 B)

Now, you have not been able to produce *one Instance* of the *Government's* acting against the *Constitution*, nor do you pretend to it, but in your *famous Dedication* you affirm, there can be *no Proof of it*; yet add there may be the greatest *moral Certainty*, which is an absolute Contradiction (See p. 178 D.) and is like the *Papists* requiring our Belief of *Transubstantiation* against the Evidence of our Senses.

Fog's Journal April 5. No. 335.

Luxury the Ruin of a Nation.

Nunc patimur longæ pacis mala—ſævior armis
Luxuria incubuit, victumque ulciſcitur orbem.

JUVENAL in his Satire complains of Luxury as a greater Plague than War, but *Juvenal* was a Poet, and his Sallies, perhaps, a little extravagant; yet an Obſervation made by a grave Hiſtorian falls little ſhort of this—*Aſiatica luxuria omnes pejor hoſtis invaſit. The Luxury of Aſia was more deſtructive to Rome than all its Enemies.*

Machiavel ſays, Luxury is not only the Sign of a State ſick, but expiring, and thinks, with *Tacitus*, it was the Ruin of the *Roman* Empire.

Mezeray, in the Life of Harry III. of *France*, obſerves, "that Luxury never riſes to ſuch a Height, as in Times of Poverty and Diſtreſs, for which no other Reaſon can be given, but that it is a Scourge of Heaven, ſent to puniſh the Sins of a Nation, and of the ſame Nature with Civil War and Famine, of which it is generally the Forerunner."

When we conſider the ruinous Effects of Luxury, we ſhould tremble to think to what a Height it is riſen within a few Years in this Nation. Every landed Gentleman and great Trader have ſeen and felt the Decline of Commerce, Decay of Manufactures, Fall of Rents, and Numbers of induſtrious People wanting Employment, yet this proud and delicate Monſter ſtalks about and ſpreads its Conqueſts, in Proportion as the publick Poverty encreaſes. We ſee all the effeminate Pleaſures of *Italy* introduced amongſt us, at ſuch an immenſe Expence as makes ſome of our Neighbours think the whole Nation in a Frenzy. I will not aſſert, with *Mezeray*, that high Taxes, that have introduced foreign Fopperies; but all the World have obſerv'd, that it's the Buſineſs of People in Civil Employments, this Way of getting Thouſands by the Stroke of a Pen, that are the Patrons and Encouragers of theſe enormous Follies, while too many others follow the pernicious Example, without ſuch Methods of Supply.

What is got by Fraud, Rapine, or Plunder, is ſpent in Riot and Extravagancy; if thoſe who are to live upon a real Patrimony, Traffick, and Induſtry, will needs vie in Prodigality with thoſe whoſe Fingers are in the Purſe of the Nation, how will it end? They muſt at laſt ſubmit to be dependant, and they ſhould conſider whether it is not the Intereſt of a certain Faction to encourage theſe profuſe Diverſions for that very Purpoſe.

When *Cyrus* the great demanded of his Counſellors the beſt Method of keeping a Nation he had conquer'd, in Subjection, one adviſed the quartering a Body of *Perſian* Troops always upon them; but another ſaid, Let them be only forbid the Exerciſe of Arms, let Singers and Dancers be introduced amongſt them, and let their Youth be brought up in learning the Lute, and there will be no need of Troops to awe them, for they will ſoon grow effeminate and baſe, and loſe all Senſe of Liberty.—This Advice was follow'd accordingly.

Tacitus ſays, the Method *Trebellius Maximus*, and *Agricola* took to eſtabliſh the *Roman* Power in this Iſland, was, to encourage the *Britons* to imitate the *Romans* in magnificent Galleries ſumptuous Bagnios, and all the Stimulations and Elegance of Banqueting, falſely called Politeneſs and Humanity——But now, we can vie in Luxury with *Rome* itſelf, even in its moſt corrupt Days, and may juſtly cry out with *Juvenal*,—*Nil erit ulterius*, &c. *Poſterity can add nothing to our diſſolute Manners, at moſt they can but do as we have done, for Vice is at a Stand.* Never was a Time which ſo well deſerv'd the Scourge of the moſt ſevere Satire as the preſent; one would think the affected Crowd of both Sexes imagine there is no Wit left in the World, or they durſt not be ſo ridiculous; but 'tis hop'd our *Engliſh Horace* will undeceive them; he has already laſh'd one Lil *Fanny*, and all the World is pleas'd

let

let him go on; let him repreſent Patricians. Place-Men and Penſioners ambitiouſly aſpiring to the Glory of being Directors of a Band of Fiddlers, ſhew them ſitting in Council, and giving Audience to Candle-ſnuffers, or receiving Petitions from Journey-Men Taylors, who are ſoliciting the high Honour of being made Captain of *Farinello*'s Guards.

Next let him ſhew one Matron taking the rich Jewel from her Finger, perhaps the firſt Token of her plighted Lord, and preſenting it to the ſqueaking Eunuch,—another putting the Bank Bill into the Gold Caſe curiouſly wrought, and, thoughtleſs of Husband or Children, ſend it to the warbling charmer of her fooliſh Heart.

Let him paint the Revels of a Midnight Maſquerade, where common Proſtitutes mix without Diſtinction with the Wives and Daughters of Patricians, and where the Language of the Stews is whiſpered in the Ear of a modeſt Maid, if ſuch a Thing there be.—Let them repreſent Men entruſted by their Country, tugging for Hire in the Harneſs of a Miniſter, and kiſſing their Leaders behind; then let him ſhew the ſame Perſons ſquandering away the Wages of their Proſtitution upon Fiddlers and Singers.——Let him laugh at the ridiculous Phrenzy of hiring an Eunuch with the Pay of more than ten Centurions of 500 brave Fellows who mount the Breach, and face the loaded Cannon, and of hundreds of the moſt uſeful and ingenious Artiſts.

Let him paint all the Foppery and Effeminacy of the Coxcombs of both Sexes, their affected Tranſports, their languiſhing, their dying away, when the Eunuch opens his wide Mouth, and ſtretches his Voice till it cracks; in fine, let him render them as ridiculous to the whole World as they are already to Men of Senſe. See p. 145.

Univerſal Spectator, April 5. No. 339.

Philo-Comedia makes ſome Remarks on the preſent Degeneracy of Taſte with regard to Dramatick Performances, which he will not charge on the Town, who are contented with ſophiſticated Wine and Wit, becauſe they can get no better, but to the Poverty of Authors; and inſtances in the Applauſe which the *Toy-ſhop*, an inſtructive Satire, univerſally met with (See p. 89. D)

Mr *Stonecaſtle* declares himſelf of the ſame Opinion, and avers, that a *Comedy*, well wrote, would be received by the Town with all the Applauſe it deſerved. But our *Connoiſeurs*, prizing Baubles like the *Indians*, ſay a ſerious Comedy is unnatural, that *Comedy* is to make the Spectator *gay*, and produce a *Laugh*; and that *Terence* and *Plautus* were of the ſame Way of Thinking.——The End of *Comedy* ſhould be to *improve*; therefore *Terence*, tho' in moſt of his Plays he may produce a *Laugh* from the *Artifices* or *Repartees* of a cunning impudent *Slave*, the *Flattery of a Paraſite*, or the *Bombaſt* of a *bragging Soldier*, yet he always introduces Characters of a more *ſerious* Caſt, which by their natural Repreſentation of the *Manners* and *Paſſions* of *Mankind*, and by the fine *moral* Reflections they convey, give a ſtronger and more laſting Pleaſure than the *lighter* Characters of his Drama. But the Obſervation of Mr *Addiſon* on the *Heautontimorumenos* of *Terence* will be an indubitable Proof, that a *ſerious Comedy* is not *unnatural*: *In that excellent Comedy*, ſays that Writer, *are Paſſages which would draw Tears from a Man of Senſe, but not one that will provoke his Laughter.*

As to *Plautus*, tho' his chief Deſign is to raiſe *Mirth*, yet he valued himſelf more for writing one *ſerious Comedy* than any other in his whole Works. The whole Fable of his *Captives* is entirely *ſerious*, and of a more raiſed and elegant Kind than any of his other Comedies, therefore, in his *Epilogue*, he claims ſome Praiſe, as by the Repreſentation of ſuch Plays *even good Men may become better.*

Hujuſmodi pacas Poeta reperiunt Comedias
Ubi Boni Mulieres fiant.

A RECIPE *to make a* MODERN CRITIC.

A Good Quantity of *Stage Terms*, ſuch as you may gather in the *Pit* any *firſt Night* of a *new Play*; a *Grain* and a *half* of *Judgment*, little or no *Reading*, and *Prejudice* and *Ill-nature Quantum ſufficit*. *Probatum eſt*, C. D.

N. B. The *Terms* chiefly recommended are *Fable*, *Manners*, and *Moral*, which in making up the *Recipe* you muſt manage thus:

As ſoon as you have nam'd the Word *Fable* you muſt proceed to *Definition*, and tell what *it is* and what *it is not*; obſcure the Reader's Underſtanding as much as poſſible with what you don't underſtand a Word of yourſelf.

Then write about it, Critic, *and about it.*

As for *Manners*, ſhew how they *differ* and *don't differ*; what is *in* Character and *not* in Character, and affirm there is not an *Author in England* knows what they

are

are beſide *yourſelf*; and take care to write in ſuch a Style that not one of them ſhall know for you.

Then for *Moral*, you muſt write *daringly*; for tho' the *Poet* you cenſure ſhould have it run thro' his whole Play, you muſt confidently aſſert, that the Comedy is *ridiculous*, *unmeaning* and *uninſtructive*: That all the reſt of the Town is *blind*, and that you are the *only Man* that can ſee clear in it——You ſhould alſo acquaint the World you are the moſt *learned Man of the Age*, leſt they ſhould not happen to find that *Secret* out.

This *Recipe* holds good againſt any *Theatrical Performance* whatever.

The Britain, April 10. No. 283.

Obſervations on a Book, entitled, Letters from a Perſian *in* London *to his Friend at* Iſpahan.

THE learned *Lyttelton*, in his *Treatiſe of Tenures*, does not preſume to affirm, that *all he had ſaid in thoſe Books is Law* On which *Coke*, in his Comment, obſerves the *great Modeſty* of this Author, *worthy Imitation*.

This, ſays *W.* was brought to my Remembrance, by reading a late *Invective againſt the Conſtitution* of this Kingdom, entitled *Perſian* Letters, &c. as above; the Author of which, with the ſlighteſt Knowledge of our Hiſtory and Government, fixes the heavieſt Crimes on every Part of it; and is ſo oppoſite to the famous *Lyttelton*, that he would compel us to acknowledge *every Thing* he ſays as both *Law and Goſpel*.

From the Patriotiſm he aſſumes, it might be expected he ſhould preſerve the niceſt Maxims of Morality; and yet there are *ſome Aſſertions* which muſt be deemed purely Flights of Imagination.

Of this Sort, is the defaming Cenſure, that in this Country *it is* uſually *better for a Man to* loſe *his Right*, *than to* ſue *for it*. Had he modeſtly ſaid *ſometimes*, it had been more agreeable to Truth.

This Habit of making *over-confident Aſſertions*, accompanies a viſible Partiality, unbecoming the Character *he aſſumes*, that of a *Traveller*. He makes all his Obſervations ſubſervient to the little Intereſts, and Spite of an *Anti-miniſterial Cabal*.

In treating of the *Liberty of the Preſs*, (See p. 189.) he makes *ſomebody* ſay, Tho' the *beſt Adminiſtration* may be attack'd *by Calumny*, he can't believe it wou'd be hurt by it; becauſe he had known a great deal of it employ'd to very little Purpoſe *againſt* Gentlemen *in Oppoſition to Miniſters*, who had nothing to defend 'em but the *Force of Truth*.—But thoſe Gentlemen don't think ſo; for the great Champion of their Party hath lately aſſured us for himſelf, that he is *weary of the World*, &c. (See p. 134. D) If nothing to the Purpoſe had been ſaid againſt them, could one of them have been in ſuch a Paſſion as to have *blabbed* all the *private Converſations* he could invent, to be revenged of a Charge he could not anſwer? (See V. I. p. 258.) or would another have cried, that the Offences of his Life were the Infirmities of *Human Nature*, frail, *but* human? (See V. I. p. 254.)

But ſetting aſide the *Logick* of this Paſſage, will they affirm that in the Courſe of a ten Years Oppoſition in ſpeaking, writing, ſcolding, and ſwearing, they have told no *Fibs*? Have they a Friend in the World will undertake to prove, they have entirely depended on the Tone of Truth?

The ingenious Author proceeds to the *Liberty of the Poſt*, and the Power of a Government to open private Letters. Much Amazement is expreſſed, that a free People would give up all the Secrets of their Buſineſs, and private Thoughts, to the Curioſity and Diſcretion of a Miniſter or his Tools in Office. (See p. 189.) Much Complaint is made, that this is invading every Man's Liberty, of communicating his private Sentiments; is like keeping a *licenſed Spy* in every Houſe, and ſuppoſes that a *Government cannot be ſecured without ſuch* Meaſures *as are inconſiſtent with the* End *for which it is deſigned*.

This is *prettily* ſaid; but if the Gentleman will forgive me the Uſe of his Phraſe, it is *very little to the Purpoſe*: There are *two Perſons in the Tower of London*, who loſt their Liberty by this Power in the Government, of *overlooking their Correſpondencies*; which Power this Gentleman I dare believe, then acknowledged was the Means of preſerving *his Liberty* in that *of the whole People*.

And the Perſons who ſuffered this Condemnation, *from the Evidence of* Letters *which had been* opened at the *Poſt Office*, had the Modeſty to be totally ſilent on the Subject of this Inconvenience, but had it been their Complaint, they would have been heard with the utmoſt Indignation; as they were when they ask'd the Queſtion, by what Authority ſuch Letters had been opened?

I will only deſire the Gentleman to conſider, that if the Enemies of a Government were once exempt from the Fear of having

having their Letters opened, the *Poſt-Office* might be employed to iſſue the *Summons for a general Riſing in Rebellion* and the Government might be the laſt to know of the worſt Deſigns projected for its Deſtruction.

On the other hand, it is ſcarce an Inconvenience to a free People, that Letters which they ſend by the Poſt are ſubject to be opened, becauſe they can ſuffer nothing from having thoſe Letters viewed by any Officer of the Crown, if they are innocent; and, ſhould the Nature of their Correſpondence be ſo very *delicate* as to require *uncommon Privacy*, there are other Means of carrying it on than by the *Common Poſt*: And even by that without Inconvenience.

But, ſuppoſing light Inconveniencies might caſually attend the opening of Letters at a *Poſt Office*; would they, in the Conſideration of an honeſt *Engliſhman*, ſtand a Moment in Competition with the greater Evils of *treaſonable Correſpondencies* being carried on with *Safety* and *Secrecy*? would they ballance the Danger of Civil War and Rebellion, which might at any Time be ripened and prepared, whilſt the King's Officers ſhould be obliged to convey the *Pretender's Declarations* againſt the King's Title and Government, and the *Poſt-Office* propagate all the Incentives to Sedition and Treaſon?

He cloſes his Remarks on theſe *Perſian Letters*, with a *Perſian Tale*, of a Tree with 365 Leaves (See V. II. p. 665. A)

Grubſtreet Journal, April 10. N° 276.

Remarks on No. I. *of the Hiſtory of the* Othman *Empire*; *written in* Latin *by* D. Cantemir, *Prince of* Moldavia, *and tranſlated by* N. Tindal, M. A.

Mr *Bavius*,

THE high Expectations I had conceived of this Performance from the Author's long Reſidence at *Conſtantinople*, were not a little damped on the Appearance of the *Specimen*, in which were obſerved ſeveral Inaccuracies, of which the Undertakers were privately informed, in hopes the Work would have been committed to ſome Perſon more knowing in that Sort of Learning. But on Peruſal of the firſt Number my Hopes vaniſhed; and tho' ſome few Miſtakes were amended, a Multitude of others were committed. I deſign therefore, if the Work be continued in the Manner it has begun, occaſionally to publiſh ſome *Animadverſions* on it; wherein I ſhall not only point out *and correct the ſtrange* and frequent Miſtakes, both of the Author and Tranſlator, but ſupply what may be wanting in the *Text* or *Notes* to complete or illuſtrate the Hiſtory; which in the Part already publiſhed, ſo far as relates to the Name and Origin of the *Turks* in general, and *Othmans* in particular, is vaſtly defective and erroneous.

The Writer inſtances in two or three Chronological Errors, three Geogaphical, many Miſtakes in Tranſlation, ſpelling and pronouncing the *Turkiſh* Names, and after enumerating ſome other Blunders, asks, but why ſhould we expect Accuracy in an Author, who makes the *Nile* one of the Boundaries of *Europe*?

[We don't find that the Tranſlator or Publiſher have controverted any of theſe Cenſures, but in a ſubſequent Advertiſement, they promiſe, that the *Turkiſh* Words in the Author's Annotations will (if Types are to be had) be printed in an Appendix, both in *Turkiſh* and *Engliſh* Characters; with an Addition of what Remarks may be found neceſſary to illuſtrate any Part of the Hiſtory.

The Craftſman, April 11. N°. 458.

Letters from a Perſian *in* England.

LETTER L. Selim *to* Mirza *at* Iſpahan.

I Was this Morning with ſome Gentlemen of my Acquaintance, who were talking of the Attempt, that had been made not long ago of ſetting up a Preſs at *Conſtantinople*, and the Oppoſition it had met with from the *Mufti*. They applyed to me to know what I thought of it, and whether in *Perſia* alſo it was our *Religion*, that deprived us of ſo uſeful an Art.

I told them that *Policy* had more Part than *Religion* in that Affair; that the Preſs was a very dangerous Engine, and the Abuſes of it made us juſtly apprehend ill Conſequences from it.

You are in the Right, ſaid *one of the Company*, for this ſingle Reaſon; *becauſe your Government is a deſpotick one*; but, in a *free Country*, the *Preſs* may be very uſeful, as long as it is under no Correction; for it is of great Conſequence that the *People* ſhould be inform'd of every Thing, that concerns them; and without *Printing*, ſuch Knowledge could not circulate, either ſo eaſily, or ſo faſt; and to argue againſt any Branch of *Liberty* from the ill Uſe, that may be made of it, is to argue againſt *Liberty* itſelf, ſince all is capable of being abuſed. Nor can any Part of *Freedom* be more important, or better worth contending for, than that, by which the *Spirit* of it is preſerved, ſupported

and

and diffuſed. By this Appeal to the Judgment of the *People*, we lay ſome Reſtraint upon *thoſe Miniſters*, who may have found Means to ſecure themſelves from any *other leſs incorruptible Tribunal*; and ſure they have no Reaſon to complain, if the Publick exerciſes a Right, which cannot be deny'd, without avowing that their Conduct will not bear Enquiry; for tho' the *beſt Adminiſtration* may be attack'd by *Calumny*, I can hardly believe it would be hurt by it; becauſe I have known a great deal of it employ'd, to very little Purpoſe, againſt *Gentlemen in Oppoſition to Miniſters*, who had nothing to defend them but the Force of Truth. See p. 187 A.

The *Gentleman*, who ſpoke thus, was contradicted by *another of the Company*; who, with great Warmth, and many Arguments, maintain'd, *That if the Preſs was put under the Inſpection of ſome diſcreet and judicious Perſon, it would be far more beneficial to the Publick.*

I agree to it, *anſwer'd he*, upon one Condition, *viz.* that there may be likewiſe an *Inſpector for the People*, as well as *one for the Court*; but if nothing is to be licens'd on *one Side*, and every Thing on the *other*, it would be vaſtly better for us to adopt the *Eaſtern Policy*, and allow *no Printing here at all*, than to leave it under ſo *partial a Direction*.

Letter LI. Selim to Mirza.

THE *ſame Gentleman*, who, as I told thee in my laſt, argued ſo ſtrongly for the *Liberty of the Preſs*, went on in the following Manner.

If we have ſo much Reaſon to be unwilling that what we *print* ſhould be under the Inſpection of the *Court*, how much more may we complain of a *new Power*, aſſumed within theſe laſt fifty Years by all the Courts in *Europe*, of inſpecting *private Letters*, and invading the *Liberty of the Poſt*? The Secrecy and Safety of Correſpondence is a Point of ſuch Conſequence to Mankind, that the leaſt Interruption of it would be criminal, without an evident Neceſſity; but that of Courſe, from one Year to another, there ſhould be a conſtant Breach of it publickly avow'd, is ſuch a Violation of the Rights of Society as one cannot but wonder at, even in *this Age*.

You may well wonder, *ſaid I to him*, when I myſelf am quite amazed to hear of ſuch a Thing; the like of which was never practiſed among *us*, whom you *Engliſh* reproach with being *Slaves*. But I beg you to inform me what it was, that could induce a *free People* to give up all the Secrets of their Buſineſs and private Thoughts to the Curioſity and Diſcretion of a *Miniſter*, or his *inferior Tools in Office*.

They never gave them up, *anſwer'd he*; but *thoſe Gentlemen* have exerciſ'd this Power by their own Authority, under Pretence of diſcovering *Plots againſt the State*.——No doubt, *ſaid one of the Company*, it is a great Advantage and Eaſe to the *Government*, to be acquainted at all Times with the Sentiments of *conſiderable Perſons*, becauſe it is poſſible they may have ſome ill Intent.—It is very true, *reply'd the other*; and it might be ſtill a greater Eaſe and Advantage to the *Government*, to have a *licens'd Spy* in every Houſe, who ſhould report the moſt private Converſations, and let the *Miniſter* thoroughly into the Secrets of every Family in the Kingdom. This would effectually detect and prevent *private Conſpiracies*; but would any Body come into it, on that Account?

Is it not making a bad Compliment to a *Government*, to ſuppoſe that it could not be ſecur'd without *ſuch Meaſures* as are inconſiſtent with the End, for which it was deſign'd?

But ſuch in general is the wretched Turn of *modern Policy*. The moſt *ſacred Ties* are ſpurn'd at, to promote ſome *preſent Intereſt*, without conſidering how fatal it may prove in its remoter Conſequences, and how greatly we may want thoſe *uſeful Barriers* we have ſo lightly broken down.

Letter LXVII. Selim to Mirza.

IN providing for the Maintenance of their *Kings*, the People of *England* have been bounteous, even beyond what could juſtly be expected; and thus ſhews with what Security a *Prince* may rely on his *Parliament*; but they do not ſeem to be ſufficiently aware how great an Addition of real Wealth accrues to the *Crown* from the Diſpoſal of all *Offices* and *Employments*; moſt of which it not only may beſtow, but reſume again at Pleaſure.

Is not this very properly a vaſt Eſtate in the Poſſeſſion of the *King*; ſince no Prince can eat and drink his whole Revenue, but muſt lay it out in Gratifications to his *Favourites*, his *Miniſters*, and his *Servants*? Anciently the *great Officers of the State* were all of them *for Life*, and many of them choſen by the *People*. Thoſe only of the *Houſehold* were immediately dependent on the *King*; and as he paid them out of *his own immediate Income*, it was

his Intereſt to have as *few* as was conſiſtent with his Dignity and Service. But now, that *all the Officers of the Commonwealth*, both *civil* and *military*, are nominated by the *King*, and paid by *him* with the Money of the *Publick*; now, that ſo few hold their Places by their *good Behaviour*, or any laſting Tenure whatſoever, it is plainly the Intereſt of the *Crown* to multiply *Offices* without End; becauſe the *Court* is the richer for all the Money, that is laviſh'd to maintain them, tho' the *Publick* be impoveriſh'd and undone. In other Countries, the Profit of a *Tax* is diminiſh'd by the Charge of *collecting* it; but here the *Court* does in Effect gain as much upon the Produce of a *Subſidy* by that Part, which goes to the *Collectors*, as by that, which comes into the *Exchequer*.

How can one hope that a *Prince* ſhould be deſirous of reducing the *national Expence*, by leſſening the Number of *Employments*, when every *new Salary*, that he gives, is a *new Fund of Wealth at his Diſpoſal*, and the infallible Purchaſe of a *new Dependent*?

Letter LXXVII. Selim *to* Ibrahim Mollac.

YES, holy *Mollac*, I am more and more convinced of it. *Infidelity* is certainly attended with a Spirit of *Infatuation*. The *Prophet* hurts the Underſtanding of all thoſe, who refuſe to receive his holy Law. He puniſhes the Hardneſs of their Hearts, by the Depravation of their Judgments. How can we otherwiſe account for what I have ſeen, ſince my Arrival among *Chriſtians*?

I have ſeen a *People*, whoſe very Being depends on *Commerce*, ſuffer *Luxury* and the heavy Load of *Taxes* to ruin their *Manufactures* at home, and turn the Balance againſt them in *foreign Trade*!

I have ſeen them glory in the Greatneſs of their *Wealth*, when they are reduced every Year to carry on the Expences of the Government, by robbing the very *Fund*, which is to eaſe them of a Debt of *fifty Millions*!

I have ſeen them fit out *Fleets*, augment their *Forces*, or profeſs continual Fears of an *Invaſion*; and all the while hug themſelves in the Notion of being bleſt with a *powerful and laſting Peace*!

I have ſeen them wrapt up in full Security, upon the Fortifying Style of *publick Credit*, only becauſe they had a prodigious Stock of *Paper*; which now, indeed, they circulate as *Money*; but which the firſt Alarm of a Calamity may, in an Inſtant, make *meer Paper* of again!

I have ſeen them conſtantly buſied in paſſing *Laws*, for the better Regulation of their *Police*, and never taking any Care of their *Execution*; loudly declaring the *Abuſes of their Government*, and quietly allowing them to increaſe!

I have ſeen them diſtreſſed for Want of Hands, to carry on their *Husbandry* and *Manufactures*; yet permitting ſome Thouſands of able Men to *beg* about their Streets, or breeding up ten Times that Number to be *lazy*, under a Notion of being *learned*!

I have ſeen them make *ſuch a Proviſion for their Poor*, as would relieve all their Wants, if well apply'd, and ſuffer a third Part of them to *ſtarve*, from the Roguery and Riot of thoſe entruſted with the Care of them!

But the greateſt of all the *Wonders* I have ſeen, and which moſt of all proves their *Infatuation*, is, that they profeſs to *maintain Liberty by Corruption*!

The Craftſman *obſerves, that* theſe polite little Pieces *having met with a general good Reception in Town, he inſerts them as a Specimen of elegant writing, for the Entertainment of his Country Readers, and recommends them to the Animadverſion of the learned Mr* Wallingham.

Craftſman's Journal, April 12. No. 336.

A Stadtholder *incompatible with the* Dutch *Government.*

IT is obſerved there have been lately greater Heats and Animoſities in *Holland*, than for many Years before. It ſeems the Army (which they are by their Situation obliged to keep up) and a great many of the lower People, are wiſhing for a Change in the Form of their Government, they would fain have a Stadtholder; the Magiſtracy and the upper Sort are againſt it, ſo that *Holland* is divided into Factions.

"In the infant State of the Republick of *Holland*, ſays a certain Author, a Stadtholder might have been neceſſary for ſtrengthening and confirming their Eſtabliſhment, and in Caſes of great Extremity.——But if it ſhould ever become the Cuſtom to chuſe the Repreſentative of the Family of *Orange*, or of any other Family, to be Stadtholder, immediately after the Death of his Anceſtor, and without any preſſing Occaſion, their Government will ſoon be deſtroy'd, and become a Monarchy under the Name of a Stadtholderſhip, and may probably be as abſolute as any Monarchy in *Europe*.——The Republick

Republick of *Holland* is in the greater Danger of this fatal Revolution, becauſe they have no noble Families amongſt them, who can any Way pretend to be Competitors with the Family of *Orange*—

As there ſeems to be no apparent Neceſſity at preſent for a Stadtholder, if the Pr. of *Orange* ſhould obtain it, by an Intereſt among the Populace, and by frightening the Grandees into a Compliance, his Power will, like all Powers granted by a Mob, become abſolute, if he has a Mind to make it ſo, and ſure no Country can be called free, whoſe Liberty depends entirely upon the good Will of the ſupreme Magiſtrate. Such a Government may be moderately and juſtly adminiſtred, but it muſt be called an abſolute Government; and as the Mob when they grant any Power, ſeldom take proper Precautions from preventing an ill Uſe to be made of it, the Perſon to whom they have granted it may eaſily enjoie them, till he has taken Meaſures to hold his Power, even tho' the Generality of them, ſhould be as loud in their Exclamations, as they had been before, in their Acclamations.

If the leading Men of that Republick ſhould, by what is ſtupidly called the Art of Government, be able to eſtabliſh themſelves in Power, not only in Oppoſition to the Pr. of *Orange*, but in ſpite of the Inclinations of the Generality of the People, the Conſtitution of their Republick would be quite overturn'd, it will become not only an Ariſtocracy, but a tyrannical one; for whenever Government is ſupported contrary to the Inclinations of the People, it muſt neceſſarily reſolve into a Tyranny, let it be of what Form it will,——there is no ſupporting ſuch a Government but by an Army of Foreign Troops, or, which is worſe, by an Army of Domeſtick Villains and Hirelings, for the maintaining of whom the People muſt be plunder'd and oppreſs'd; and for the further Security of ſuch a Government, all thoſe who are not in their Pay muſt be diſarm'd, and all Methods made uſe of for rendering the People in general cowardly and effeminate.

If it be at preſent inconſiſtent with the Conſtitution, or contrary to the Intereſt of the *Dutch*, to declare the Pr. of *Orange* their Stadtholder, their preſent Governors ought to employ all their Wiſdom and Addreſs to manage the Inclinations of the People with reſpect to him; to perſuade them that they may ſhew Gratitude and Reſpect enough to his Family, without making ſuch a Compliment to him as may endanger that very Republick, which his Anceſtors have greatly contributed to eſtabliſh and preſerve. But if this ſhould not prevail, if the Generality of the People ſhould, like the *Jews* for a King, inſiſt obſtinately upon having a Stadtholder, the Magiſtrates ought to think of falling in with the Inclinations of the People, and in the mean time to contrive and eſtabliſh ſuch new Regulations as may prevent its being in the Power of any future Prince to continue himſelf Stadtholder whether the People will or not—If ever any Pr. of that or any other Family ſhould hereafter under Colour of the Stadtholderſhip begin to uſurp an arbitrary and monarchical Power, and ſhould be diſappointed and diſmiſs'd, then would be a proper Time for eſtabliſhing among the People of *Holland*, as great an Averſion to the Name of Stadtholder, as the firſt *Brutus* eſtabliſhed at *Rome* to the Name of King; which Hatred was ſo properly cultivated, among the People for ever after, that even when they had loſt their Virtues, when they had loſt their Liberty, their Hatred to the Name continued, and thoſe who got hold of the Thing, were forced to aſſume to themſelves a new Name, under which indeed the People ſuffered much greater Oppreſſions and Indignities than any they ever ſuffered under their Kings."

Fog adds, I take the Office of Stadtholder in the Republick of *Holland* to be ſomething of the ſame Nature with that of Dictator in the Commonwealth of *Rome*, tho' not with ſo great Powers.—It muſt be obſerv'd, that while this Dignity was conferred with no other Views but to ſerve the Neceſſities of the State, and to prevent ſome Evil, which could not be prevented by the ſlow and regular Proceedings of a Commonwealth, and the Office was reſign'd, as ſoon as the Neceſſity was ſerv'd, it proved of great Advantage to the Publick; but when it came to be ſought and obtain'd upon ambitious Views, to aggrandize particular Men, and Families, it in a great Meaſure contributed to overthrow the Liberties of the braveſt and wiſeſt People the World ever ſaw.

Daily Courant, April 12. N° 3[illegible].

Cauſe proſe Fratres Antonii Thelwall.

Mr *Stevens*,

AN Author in the London Daily Poſt of *March* [illegible] undertakes to prove, that an Act of Play-houſes would be *beneficial* to the Nation. He ſays, the *repreſenting* a Play on a Stage

Stage is not in *itself immoral*, nor, under *proper* and *regular Management*, productive of *Immorality*—But which of the *Theatres* can boaſt of ſuch a Regulation? Are not the Plays, generally exhibited, far from being *innocent in themſelves*? And conſidering the *vitiated Taſte* of the *Age*, what *Manager* has had *Virtue* or *Morality* enough to get up ſuch a ſelect Stock of Plays whoſe *Repreſentation* would be *really innocent*? He conſults only his own *Intereſt*, and therefore brings not on thoſe Pieces that are moſt *inſtructive* to an Audience, but moſt *gainful* to himſelf. This admirable Logician allows, there may be *Irregularities* in a *Play houſe*, yet ſays that can be *no Reaſon* to have their Number limited.

This *Champion* for the *Stage* quotes the Opinions of the Ancients, often repeated in favour of *Players* and *Dramatick Writing*, which amount to no more than that *Plays* while they are *innocent* and *inſtructive*, are a *proper Diverſion*. But there is a wide Difference between the *Morality* of the *ancient* and *modern Drama*. *Philoſophers* and *Statesmen* ſupported the *Stage*, becauſe it ſerv'd only to inculcate *Virtue* and a *Spirit* of *Liberty*——To prove the Number of Play-houſes ought not to be limited, he ſhews the *Athenians* wiſely encouraged a *Play-houſe*, but does not ſay, they had one at the End of *every Street*, or any managed by the *Players*. The *Athenian Theatre* was managed by the *Legiſlature*; nor would an Audience then bear the Reſemblance of *Immorality*.

Players, continues he, were originally *Philoſophers* and *Orators*; which we muſt take on his own Credit; but he won't ſay, there are any ſuch among our *Modern Set*, or, that their Characters are not abſolutely the Reverſe. He allows, indeed, they have not *Opportunity* to indulge their *Vices*, becauſe all their Time is taken up in ſtudying *proper Geſture*. But Judges of Action muſt grant, that all our Theatres put together, could not furniſh out one *perfect Company*.

As to Mr *Giffard's Property* in his *Theatre* in *Goodman's Fields*, every Man might have the ſame Plea who erected one on his own Ground; but would it therefore be no Detriment to the *publick Welfare*? The *flouriſhing* ſtate of the Theatres will, indeed, force a great Number of People from their *preſent* Manner of *ſubſiſting*, but muſt they, therefore, *beg or ſtarve*? Let 'em return to their primitive Occupations. It may be a *ſevere Trial*, indeed; but let this be their Conſolation, they will appear *ſtrong in Chriſtianity*, they will *play* their *Part* with *Applauſe*, the *Hero*, in his proper Occupation of a *Barber*, adjuſting a Tupee, and the *Heroine*, as a *Mantua-maker*, ſewing up a *Seam*. Dramaticus.

Mr *Honeycaſtle*, in anſwer, thinks *Dramaticus* has carried his Reflections on *Players* too far; he can't conclude an *Actor* muſt neceſſarily be a *Debauchee*; yet wiſhes that the Pieces generally exhibited were not liable to the *juſt* Objection, of their rather *corrupting* than *improving* our Manners, and that the *Profligacy* of too many *Players*, did not give an ill Opinion of the *whole Profeſſion*. When one *Play-houſe*, in *Defiance* of the *Magiſtracy*, has been erected on the *Borders of the City*, a *Subſcription* carrying on to build another in the *Centre* of it, and none could tell where this *Theatrical Madneſs* might ſtop, it's high Time the *Stage* ſhould be oppoſed.

With Regard to Mr *Giffard*, what will enſue from *new Play houſes* being erected may be ſeen by that in *Goodman's-Fields*. The Street where it is built, was formerly inhabited by *Silk-Throwſters*, *Ribband Weavers*, &c. who employ'd the *induſtrious Poor*; immediately on ſetting up this *Play houſe*, the Rents were raiſed, and now there is a *Bunch of Grapes* hanging almoſt at every Door, beſides an adjacent *Bagnio* or two; an undoubted Proof that *Innocence* and *Morality* are not the certain Conſequences of a *Play houſe*.

Mr *Honeycaſtle* adds in a P. S. that a great Number of *Apprentices* and *Gentlemen*, who *play* for their *Diverſion*, have form'd a *new Company* at *York-Buildings*; which ſhews the Neceſſity of the *Parliament's* interpoſing to regulate the Number of *Players* and *Play-houſes*, or elſe the *whole Nation* may *degenerate* into a Set of *Stage-Players*.

Weekly Miſcellany, April 5, 12. No. 122-2.

Remarks on the Witneſſes of Chriſt's Reſurrection.

Mr *Hooker*,

TO the Evidence of Chriſt's Reſurrection it has been objected, 1. That Chriſt did not appear in a more *publick Manner* to the *Multitude* of the unbelieving *Jews*, when his Appearance was of ſuch *univerſal* Concern to them.

This Objection muſt be conſidered, 1. as it concerns the Conviction of *Mankind* in *general*; 2. as it relates to the *Jews* in *particular*.

Ad

As to the first, the Objection is founded on this Supposition, that a more *publick* Appearance to the *Multitude* of the *Jews* would have given a more convincing Evidence of the Truth of his Resurrection, A than the Testimony of a *select* Number of Persons, however qualified, is able to give us. But this seems *morally impossible*, unless we suppose, that all the People would have been converted by his Appearance. For, besides that *all* the People were not *qualified*, *all* of them not being sufficiently acquainted with his Person, B which must have occasioned various Opinions concerning the Reality of it; besides this, the *Jews* (especially the Priests and Rulers) had obstinately resisted many and extraordinary Miracles, and had conspired to put Christ to Death only for raising *Lazarus* to Life, so that they were C not likely to be converted by the Resurrection of *Christ himself*, but would probably ascribe it to the Operation or Delusion of the Devil. It appears from their suborning the Soldiers to swear that the Disciples of Christ *stole his Body out of the Sepulchre while they were asleep*, that D they would have left no Methods of Corruption unattempted to influence the People to assent or deny any Thing. Hence there would have been *extraordinary* Evidence upon Record of Christ's Resurrection. How much more satisfactory is the Testimony of a select Number of Wit- E nesses, all of them competent Judges of the Fact, all of them agreeing in their Report, confirming their Testimony by Miracles, and at last sealing it with their Blood?

But, *if* the Testimony of others may be to us the Ground of a reasonable Assent to the Truth of any Fact, the Question F will not be, whether the Publick would have been a better, but whether the Apostles be not a *sufficient* Evidence of the Resurrection? For, whenever God requires our Assent to any Fact, he is not obliged to give us *all*, but only such a De- G gree of Evidence upon which we may build a *rational* Conviction: But as the Truth of Christ's Resurrection is a Matter of such infinite Moment, it seems reasonable that the Evidence should bear *some Proportion* to the *Importance* of the Truth. But if we argue too closely from the *infinite* Distance between the Import- H ance of Things *temporal* and *eternal*, requiring a Degree of Evidence *proportionably* greater in one Case, than the other, we may require an *irresistible* Evidence as will leave no Room for the Exercise of our Humility or Faith. Wherefore in religious Enquiries, we should consider whether the Thing be highly credible *in itself*, and such as would satisfy us in temporal Affairs, without attempting to determine *exactly* what Degree of Evidence any particular Truth requires. Thus if the Resurrection be sufficiently attested, it's unreasonable to reject a credible Testimony, only because the *Goodness* of God might have granted us a Testimony *still more convincing*, tho' his *Justice* did not *oblige* him to do it, and his *Wisdom* did not think it expedient.

Secondly, As to the *Jews*, in particular, they had no Right to demand a more extraordinary Method of Conviction than was allowed others better disposed to believe the Resurrection, neither was their extraordinary Method consistent with the settled Purposes of God. Their obdurate Temper, which arose from their own Lusts and Passions, was in itself highly *criminal*, deserving rather *Divine Vengeance*, than Marks of *Favour* and *Goodness*. God had afforded them sufficient Means of Conviction, by the many Miracles Christ had wrought amongst them, for rejecting which they merited that judicial Visitation which God determined and denounced against them, and would therefore have destroyed his own immutable Purposes, and falsified his own Predictions, had he afterwards used any extraordinary Means for their Conviction.

Obj. 2. Tho' God was not obliged to satisfy the Demands of the hardened Infidel Multitude, yet why did not Christ appear to the *Priests* and *Rulers*, who may be thought most concerned in a Transaction relating to their *Religion* and *Government*.

There was no Reason for this in the Nature of Things, they could not claim it in Right of their publick *Station* and *Authority*. Even in a Transaction between two *independent Natures* Kings do not appear in *Person*. But the Resurrection of Christ was a Transaction between the Sovereign of the World, and his *Creatures*, who were all equally obliged to submit to his Will, and not entitled to make Demands for *singular* Privileges. Both *Rulers* and *People*, as *Creatures*, were upon a *Level*.

Again, there was no express *Promise of God* that Christ should *personally* appear to the *Priests* and *Rulers* after his Resurrection. God did, indeed, promise that the Gospel should be first preached to the *Jews*, and he fulfilled his Promise. The Author of the *Trial of the Witnesses* has

juſtly obſerved, that Chriſt's particular Commiſſion to the *Jews* ceaſed at his Death; that they having finally *rejected him*, he took his final Leave of them, and declared they ſhould ſee him no more; and ſo he could not appear to them without falſifying his own Declarations.

Obj. 3. That Chriſt appeared only to his Friends and Followers, who ſhould have been excepted againſt as *partial* and *prejudiced* Perſons.

In Anſwer to this, the proper Enquiry will be whether the Teſtimony of theſe *choſen* Witneſſes be *credible in itſelf*. To object againſt the Witneſſes becauſe there were not *more* of them, becauſe they were *private* Perſons, becauſe they were choſen from among Chriſt's *Followers* and *Friends*, not ſuch as were before *Unbelievers* and *Enemies*, all this is not *Argument*, but *Preſumption*; not *Reaſoning*, but *rebelling againſt God*. No Matter what their *Number* was, provided it was *ſufficient*; no matter *who*, or *what* they were, if they were *competent Judges* of the Fact, and *faithful Relators* of it. If we object againſt an Evidence only becauſe we think it might have been ſtronger; this will hold equally againſt *any Degree of Evidence* that is not abſolutely *irreſiſtible*, and ſubverts all Religion, *natural* as well as *revealed*, becauſe it deſtroys the very Notion of a State of *Trial* and *Probation*, and takes away the Foundation of *Rewards* and *Puniſhments*; becauſe, upon this Principle we never can be obliged to *believe* any religious Truth, till it's impoſſible to *diſbelieve* it. Mr *Chub*, in his *previous Queſtion*, uſes the ſame Argument.

Equally deſtructive is that Maxim, that all *neceſſary* Articles of Faith ſhould be ſo *plain* and *obvious*, that the moſt *illiterate* Perſon may readily underſtand them; whence it would follow, that we cannot be obliged to give our Aſſent to any Truth, but what is ſelf-evident. For, if we may be obliged to uſe any Means of Information and Conviction, we may be obliged to uſe all in our Power; if not of *all*, 'tis impoſſible we can be obliged to the Uſe of *any*. The Reaſoning is concluſive both Ways. What makes us accountable Beings is, our *free Will*; if then we may be accountable at all, we may be accountable for every Thing within our Power. There's as much Reaſon to require to apply to *others* for their Inſtruction in any religious Doctrine, as to apply ourſelves to the Knowledge of it at all. All theſe Queſtions therefore muſt reſolve into this *ſingle one*, *Is it conſiſtent with the known Attributes of the Divine Nature to put us into a State of Trial?* They muſt anſwer in the *Negative*, or give up their Notions about *irreſiſtible Evidence*, and the *Plainneſs* of all *neceſſary Points*. *Reaſonable* Evidence, and *proper* Means of Knowledge, is all that can be demanded by accountable Creatures. This the Adverſaries know, and therefore argue from the *Goodneſs* of God. The *ſtronger*, ſay they, the Evidence for Truth, the greater is the *Goodneſs* of God in granting it. But this Way of arguing is inconſiſtent with a State of *Trial*; for who would not think it *better* with regard to our *own particular Happineſs*, that God ſhould have put it *out of our Power* to make ourſelves *miſerable*? It will prove farther, that the Attributes of Goodneſs obliged God to create us as *perfect* and *happy*, as a Creature can be; in ſhort to communicate *all poſſible* Perfection and Happineſs to as *many* Beings as *Omnipotence* could create, and to create them all *eternal*; which is contrary to known Fact. We ſhall have but a *partial* and *imperfect* Notion of God's *Goodneſs*, without *Wiſdom* to *direct* and *regulate*. We cannot argue from what would be good to a *particular* Being, to what is *abſolutely good upon the whole of Things*; which nothing can judge of but *unlimited* Knowledge and Wiſdom.

To Sylvanus Urban.

SIR,

IN your laſt Magazine you ſeem mighty fond of the *Old Whig*, and are * inclined, I find, to change it for one you think not ſo good. You very well know from what Quarter that comes; and may eaſily perceive by the Specimen they have given us, what we muſt expect; for they can't keep themſelves within the Bounds of Decency and Moderation even at their firſt ſetting out.—Some People may harangue as they pleaſe againſt Popery, but when 'tis with an ill Grace, what does it ſignify? While they would be thought to hate the Name, they eſpouſe its Principles; for, I pray you, what Difference is there between *Infallibility* and *Thinkright*? (See p. 146. F) I muſt needs ſay the *Pope* himſelf never aſſumed ſuch an *infallible* Title. I can by no means agree with you

* *This Gent. accuſes us as intereſting ourſelves in the* Old Whig; *we believe our Introduction to the Extracts from that Paper will not bear ſuch a Senſe. we deſire him to reconſider it, and judge by our future Conduct.*

from

from the Specimen, that this new Paper is entertaining, or writ in a *masterly* Stile, I suppose you meant *magisterial*. I shall pass by a great many Passages that equally deserve the Lash—it makes a loud Cry for Liberty, and so does the Letter which begins the said *Magazine*, intitled, by a true *Friend to Liberty*.—Now a God's name what Liberty do they mean? one would imagine they were all in Prison by their repeated Cries for Liberty—would they have no Laws? What Christian Liberty do we want? or are in danger of losing—were they *Friends to true Liberty*, or satisfy'd with it, they would consider that we live under the mildest of Governments, and enjoy the best of Religions, that established amongst us. Nay, even most others are tolerated—but this, nay a great deal more won't satisfy some Men—It must be, they say, *Universal Liberty*, nay, they must contend for it, and teach their Children so to do, that is, they must throw off all Laws sacred and civil. In order to this (p. 148.) the Writer begins to sound the Trumpet—*Behold ye Britons!—Awake O ye Whigs!* Is not this like the old Doctrine, *Curse ye Meroz*—but this is not sufficient, and therefore he soon after cries out—The *Old Whig* demands your Patronage—Here's your *High Priest*, our Preacher of Sedition and Treason—Here's *your Oliver!*—Here's your Man! Your Leader to Liberty! I think this little less than sounding the Alarm to Rebellion. If this is the Instruction we are to receive from him, pray God keep us in Ignorance! I must own indeed that he is *consistent*, but *inconsistent* with what? Why, with all the Principles (and Practices too for ought I know) of that Clan since 41. It is the very same Language—If I have said any thing that may seem harsh—it ought to be imputed to a truly religious Concern for the best of Religions, and for the Peace and Prosperity of the best of Kings, and the happiest and the mildest of Governments.

Turi, S. L.

Master *Urban*,

I Rent between 3 or 400 l. a Year, and have a Freehold of 3 or 4 Score more, and yet dare not keep a Greyhound to follow at my Heels, about my Lands, nor a Gun to shoot a Snipe or Woodcock for my longing Wife, but shall be severely trounced, by my next great Neighbour, whilst his Game keeper, who is one generally pick'd out for one of the best Shooters in the Country, shall load his Table with Game, and some to spare for your Town Poulterers, whilst my poor Son Tom if but found with a Fowling Piece in his Hand, tho' 'tis in order to kill a Crow that is pecking my Lambs Eyes out, his Gun shall be taken from him, by this saucy Game-keeper, and severely chidd into the Bargain by the Squire. Now the Squire himself never takes a Gun in Hand, tho' I don't grudge him eating what Pheasants he pleases, for 'tis hard he shou'd go without, because he don't love that rough Exercise, but then 'tis as hard, I think, that we who have bred up good Store of this Game, must be wholly denied a little Recreation at some of our leisure Times, which are not many: For 'tis not we sort of People who destroy much Game, nor the Squire's Hounds, nor Game-keeper, so much as the little Curs that follow the Day-Labourers early in the Spring and Summer Mornings to the Fields and Woods, who lighting upon the fresh Taint, pursue to the Nests and Haunts of these Creatures, and by their Eagerness, as scarce having any other Way to live, will destroy more Hares and other Game in Embryo, than all the Dogs and Guns in the Nation, this we are very sure of. And the best Method to prevent this we imagine to be, would be to revoke all former poaching Acts, and enact a Capitation upon Dogs (to wit) that all Persons whatsoever, for every Dog they keep shall quarterly pay one Shilling, to be collected by the Overseer of the Poor of the said Parish, to be paid towards the poorest of the said Parish, wherein the Dog or Dogs are kept—that all Persons that shall keep Fowling Pieces, or Setting Dogs, to pay quarterly five Shillings to the same Purposes—that every Person who shall destroy a Hare by Gun or Snare, to pay ten Shillings, a Pack of Dogs Five Pounds yearly, to be levy'd by Warrant and Distress, &c. and apply'd to the Purposes aforementioned. Now that these Methods will entirely answer all the Intents and Purposes of preserving Game, are very obvious; not one of these ordinary sort of People, will keep a Dog, if they are to pay but the least quarterly Payment, and if perchance a lazy Fellow will do it, who generally are your Snarers of Hares, &c. he will be quickly guess'd at, for what Reason he does it: The Penalties at present are so severe, that 'tis Cruelty to inform against the poor Wretches, but if this Project succeeds, and it being known how the Money levy'd will be apply'd 'twill be a sort of Diversion for one Parishioner,

to tell Tales of another—No qualified Gentleman, I think verily, can be againſt this Scheme, the paying a little Charity-Money for his Pleaſure, will encreaſe it, and much leſſen his poor Rates, and when his Hounds are coming over our Grounds, ſhall rather bleſs, than curſe him, as we are apt to do now, when he breaks our Fences, and tramples our Corn. Now, Sir, I doubt not, when theſe rough Hints are publiſhed to the World ſome better Heads than ours, will much improve 'em, and which we are very well aſſured, will anſwer the Ends propoſed.

Your conſtant Readers,
FRANK FARMERS.

London Journal, April 12. No. 823.

Of the Arts of Catiline *to decoy the Youth and Nobility into his Conſpiracy.*

Mr *Oſborne*,

THE able and impartial Hiſtorian (*Saluſt*) aſſures Poſterity, that his Inducements to treat of this *Conſpiracy* were, "That he was entirely diſengaged from the *Intereſt* or *Influence* of any *Party*, and that he had nothing to *hope* and nothing to *fear*: He propoſes at the ſame Time to diſcuſs the Subject with *Brevity* and *Truth*."

I ſhall not deviate from my *Author*, or invidiouſly produce the *low* and *vulgar* Side of the *Oppoſition*, and conceal the *High* and *Noble*.

Saluſt obſerves, that in a City ſo *populous*, and ſo *debauched* as *Rome* was, it was not difficult for *Catiline* to *ſeduce* to his *Purpoſe*, Numbers of *diſſolute* and *wicked* Adherents; they were in a manner, his *Attendants* and *Guards*. And if any Perſon, *yet* untainted, chanc'd to throw himſelf within his Circle, what by *daily Uſe* and *Temptation*, he imbib'd *inſenſibly* a *Similitude* of Manners and Affections. But above all he courted the *Friendſhip* and *Familiarity* of the *Young*, whoſe Minds he *molded* with greater *Eaſe* and *Art* to his pernicious Purpoſes. For this he ſtudied their *ruling* Paſſions and *predominant* Vices. Some he *preſented* with *Cloaths*, others with *Horſes*, others with *Miſtreſſes*; nor ſpar'd any *Expence* or *Debaſement* of his Perſon, to bind them *firm* and *faithful* to him; ſo that the Youth who were the Companions of *Catiline*, got an ill Name, from the general *bad Opinion* of the Man. It's certain, that *Catiline*, while a Youth had been guilty of many *notorious* Debaucheries, and *flagrant* Crimes. The *Reflection* of theſe form'd the ſtrongeſt Motives to his *precipitate* Undertaking; for a Mind ſo *deeply* ſtain'd could find no *Happineſs* waking or ſleeping. Hence that *Langour of Countenance!* that *Heavineſs* of *Eyes!* that *Unſtedineſs* of *Walk!* that *Wildneſs* and *Deſpair* in all his *Looks* and *Geſtures!* As for the *Youths* whom he *lur'd* with theſe *Arts*, he taught them *firſt* to proſtitute their *Shame* and *Principle*, and train'd them by Degrees in all his pernicious Rudiments, and took all *Occaſions* to *exerciſe* their *growing* Faculties.

Confiding in theſe *Aſſociates*; and foreſeeing that Multitudes of *neceſſitous* Perſons were ready to fall in upon Occaſion, he form'd a *Conſpiracy* to *enſlave* the *Commonwealth*; and about the Calends of *June*, and in the Conſulſhip of *L. Ceſar* and *C. Figulus* he began to ſound the *Diſpoſition* of his Friends, ſpare not to *magnify* the *Power* of his *Party*, to *explain* the *defenceleſs* Condition of the *Government*, and to diſplay the *glorious* Conſequences of a *ſucceſsful Civil War*. When he had made a ſatisfactory Diſcovery, he appointed a *Convention* of the moſt *needy* and *enterprizing*. To this *Convention* came *four* of the *Equeſtrian* Order, and *eleven* of the *ſenatorian*; beſides *others* from the *Roman Colonies* and *Municipal Towns*. Many of the *Nobility* were *ſecret* Abettors of the *Plot*, rather from the *Exceſs* of their *ambitious* Views, than the *Neceſſity* of their Affairs. Among theſe was *Licinius Craſſus*, who ſeem'd pleas'd with a Party, that threaten'd Oppoſition to his *known* Enemy, *Pompey*, or he *flatter'd* himſelf with being made the *Head* of this *growing* Faction, if it ſucceeded.

Catiline promis'd the Conſpirators new Tables of *Indemnification* from all their *Debts* and *Miſdemeanors!* Large *Proſcriptions* of the moſt *wealthy* Citizens! *Poſts* of *Honour* and *Preferment* both *Civil, and Sacred! Plunder* and *Rapine*. He aſſur'd them that *Piſo*, who govern'd the hither *Spain*, and *P. Sitius Nucerinus*, who commanded in *Mauritania*, were *Participators* of the *Plot*. That as ſoon as the *Conſulate* was filled with *C. Antonius* and *Himſelf*, which he hop'd to obtain thro' their Aſſiſtance at the *enſuing Election*, he would put his *Deſign* in *Execution*, and raiſe an *actual* War *againſt* the State. 'Twas reported that having cloſ'd his Speech, he exacted an *Oath* of *Combination* from the *Conſpirators*, and to make it the more *ſolemn*

Silvam, handed about Veſſels of *Wine*, mingled with *human Blood*, and then unfolded the *Plan* of his *Deſign*. The candid *Hiſtorian* confeſſes, indeed, that this, and other Circumſtances, were thought only Aggravations of the Friends of *Cicero*, to take off the *Odium* He had contracted by purſuing the *Conſpirators*, with great *Rigour* and *Severity*.

Extract of an Epiſtle to

The great Unknown, April 17. No. 284.

FInding in your Paper ſome Extracts from a Performance of mine, entitled, *The Detection of the Life of Sir Rob. Cochran*, (*See* p. 181) I ſend you Remarks on a *Letter to the Detector*.

This *Letter writer* ſets out with infinite Choler againſt a *rotten* Miniſter, a *Cripple*, a *profligate* Adminiſtration;—Images of great Strength, Decency and Delicacy, which prove by neceſſary Conſequence, that a Miniſter *lame* with the Gout, muſt be a *Cripple* in his Adminiſtration; rotten in his Meaſures, becauſe unſound *in his Feet*; and *profligate*, becauſe that Word *tags another Epithet* to *cripple* Adminiſtration.

Next he pours his Wrath upon me; he likens me to *Don Quixote* for defending a Hero in the Clouds; but I think the *Don* uſed to *attack* them. In ſome Places he charges me with want of *claſſical* Knowledge, with *Billingſgate* Breeding; calls me *ſtupid Cur*: and after his Corrections of me, he tells us of ſome Body *that hath the* Air, *and is generally eſteemed*, a lazy, dirty *Dog*. This Paſſage ſhews that a Man may neither write *Grammar*, nor obſerve *common Decency*, yet have a World of Knowledge in the *Claſſicks*, and a vaſt Averſion to *Billingſgate*.—*What the Plague!* is another *Flower of his Learning*, which none will imagine ever to have grown in the Meadow of *Billingſgate*.

I had charged the Writer of Sir *Robert Cochran*'s Life with ſuppreſſing ſome high Crimes in his Narrative, ſuch as murdering the King's Brother. This he does not deny, excuſe, or amend, yet calls himſelf an *indignified Writer*. (*See* p. 199.)

This *Cochran* who was no *Knight*, he calls Sir *Robert*, and to prove it, cites out a Patent which ſpeaks of ſome *Hunting Horns Cochran* cauſed to be made, enrich'd with Gold and Jewels, and from this, impudently ſays, *Cochran was Knight of the Horn Order*. With this Warrant he juſtifies the Addition of *Sir*, which I believe this Writer is a living Inſtance to prove the contrary of his fooliſh Pretences; for, tho' he *owed his Fortune* to this *Order of Horns*, I never heard it dubb'd him with *Knighthood*, or gave any Addition to his Name more pompous than *Mr.*

I ſhall conclude with taking Notice of a *new Character* drawn into the Libel namely, the "*Lady Creighton*, the only Perſon, of her Sex, beſide the Queen, whom the Monarch is ſaid to have honour'd with his Favour and Confidence." It's made a Crime that ſhe was remov'd from Court. A *ſtrange Crime*, to remove from Court her who is ſpoke of almoſt *in Preference of Favour* even *to the Queen*! But I ſhall diſappoint him of the means to draw me into Animadverſions on the Characters of *Great Ladies*, and *Women of Quality*. *Yours, &c.*

Old Britiſh Journal, April 17. No. 277.

A Propoſal *for the Reformation of Play-Houſes and Players.*

IImprimis, That one or more Perſons be appointed with a handſome Salary to be pay'd by the State, who ſhall judge and determine betwixt the arbitrary Proceedings of the Managers of the Theatres, and the exorbitant Claims of the Actors; with a Power to puniſh both by pecuniary Mulcts, and upon their Perſeverance, either in Neglect of buſineſs, or ſcandalous Abuſe of morals, to exclude and cut off the Offender as a rotten Member of the Society, not to be readmitted but upon a reaſonable Proſpect of Amendment. That all Plays, &c. be examined and authoriz'd by the ſaid Officer, ſo that all Plays, or ſuch Parts of them, as any way tend to Corruption of Manners, be excluded the Theatre. That Actors be put on a footing in Reputation with all other Profeſſors of the liberal Arts; ſo that even an unſucceſsful Attempt to pleaſe upon the Stage, ſhall not in the leaſt diſqualify any Perſon for any genteel Employment; no, not for the Crown.

So many Acquirements are neceſſary to be joined, to form a compleat Actor, as perhaps no other Vocation demands. He ſhould have a graceful Perſon, a ſtrong and harmonious Voice, a genteel Deportment and Behaviour, a good Memory, found Judgment, and a perfect Knowledge of Men and Manners; he ought to have a competent Share in Languages; Oratory, and Poetry; in Painting, Statuary, Muſick, Dancing, Fencing, nor is there one Art neceſſary to the Ac-

tion of a Gentleman, of which he need not have any Knowledge, except only riding of the great Horſe. If then the Employment of an Actor be really uſeful, and ſo many Qualifications neceſſary to compleat his Character, why ſhould he be ſtigmatized with Contempt and infamy? Take off theſe, and Men of Learning and liberal Education, with ſmall Fortunes, will be willing to appear upon the Stage, and may ſoon raiſe it to that Eminence, which it formerly had in all civilized Countreys.

Craftſman, April 19. N° 459.

On the Art of Treaty-making.

Dear *Caleb*,

IT's long ſince you gave us any Diſcourſe on *foreign Affairs*, tho' often call'd to it by the *miniſterial Scribes*, who reproach you with endeavouring to ſhew your *Wit*, inſtead of giving your *Advice*, in this critical Conjuncture. But, perhaps you have not forgot the *Hague Letter* (See V. II. p. 559.) and indeed they who uſed you ſo ſcurvily ought not to expect your Aſſiſtance a ſecond Time. How many learned Papers were written on that Occaſion to prove that *foreign Affairs* ought not to come under the Cognizance of the Preſs; (ſee V. I. p. 470.) Since that time you have confined yourſelf chiefly to Matters of a *domeſtick Nature*; in tracing *Corruption*, and laying open the fundamental *Principles* of the *Conſtitution*. But this *way of writing* hath raiſed as great a Storm againſt you as the *other*, and the *ſame worthy Gentlemen*, finding themſelves unable to invalidate your Arguments on *thoſe Heads*, in order to ſhift the Scene, civilly deſire you to look *abroad* again; tho' were you to ſpeak freely on the *preſent Conjuncture*, they would ſoon call on the *ſecular Arm* to put a ſtop to ſuch Licentiouſneſs. However I wiſh you would now and then give us a few Hints upon *this Subject*. Many long to know your Thoughts on the *preſent, bleſſed State of Europe*, and the hopeful Proſpect of a *better*. The Negotiations of that *illuſtrious Courier*, who hath lately loſt more Leather in the Service of *Chriſtendom* than the famous Monſ. *Bannieres* did, will furniſh ample Materials for Obſervation and Panegyrick.

But leaving him to the Credit and Honour of his *Negotiations*, I proceed to aſk you a few Queſtions.

To *whom* is it owing * *that the Succeſſion to* Parma *and* Tuſcany *is not now left open*, as was once apprehended, to future Diſputes; the Conſequence of which would have been, "that all *Italy*, conſidering the Strength and Influence of thoſe Dominions, which the *Emperor* hath already got Poſſeſſion of in *that Country*, muſt in all Probability have fallen into his Hands, or at leaſt into ſuch Hands, as muſt have had an entire Dependence on him?" —But that Danger is now pretty well removed, and the formidable Power of his *Imperial Majeſty* in *Italy* ſo far reduced, by the glorious Treaty of *Seville*, and the *ſubſequent Operations upon it*, that we have the Pleaſure to ſee him ſtruggling with almoſt inſuperable Difficulties, to recover his *own Dominions*. *This Treaty* hath likewiſe had another good Effect, the Acquiſition of a *new Ally*, who may hereafter be of great Service and Advantage to us; for it cannot be ſuppoſed, that *his preſent Neapolitan and Sicilian Majeſty* will ever forget his Obligations to *thoſe*, who firſt introduced him into *Italy*, and upon whoſe † *Plan of Power* his late Conqueſts are founded. The prophetical Inſcription on a *Medal*, ſaid to be ſtruck on that Occaſion (*mox veniet*) is now fulfill'd; for the *royal Crown*, which then tempted his Eyes on the Reverſe of a *Medal*, is *actually* come to him, within 3 *Years* afterwards, and he wants only the Ceremony of a *Coronation*, to conſtitute him a *compleat Monarch*.

To *whom* are we obliged for having kept *France* ſo long in a State of *Peace*, as to enable her to put her Projects againſt the *Emperor* in Execution, for better ſecuring the Peace and Ballance of *Europe*?

At the ſame Time, *who* was it, that firſt encouraged *France* to impoſe a *native King* on the Republick of *Poland*, whenever the Contingency ſhould happen; and, when it did happen, very dextrouſly engaged the *Emperor* to oppoſe him, and ſupport the Intereſt of *another* againſt the general Inclination of the *People*; by which Means a moſt deſtructive civil War is kindled up in *that Kingdom*, and the Ballance of the *North* is likely to be put upon as ſtable a Foundation as that in the *South*?

When the greateſt Part of *Europe* is thus ſet in a Flame, and the whole ſeems to be in Danger from it; *who* is it, that hath the moſt viſible Influence over the *contending Parties*, and guides all their Motions for the Intereſt of his *own Country*? Or, as Mr *Addiſon* ſays, *who* is it,

Rides in the whirlwind, and directs the ſtorm?

Laſtly

* *See Obſervations on the Treaty of* Seville.

† *Natural Probability of a laſting Peace in* Europe.

Lastly, *who* is it, that projected the late masterly *Plan of Accommodation*, by which the Kingdoms of the Earth are parcell'd out with so much exquisite Judgment, and, as a *Preliminary* to it, is now soliciting an *Armistice*, *anglice* a *Cessation of Arms*, in so pressing a Manner?

I conclude at present with another *Persian* Letter for the Animadversion of Mr *Walsingham*. *Yours*, H. Y.

SELIM *to* MIRZA *at* ISPAHAN.

THERE is a new Science produced in *Europe* of late Years, entirely unknown to any former Age, or to any other Part of the World, which is called *Treaty Learning*. I have been let into a general Idea of it by a very ingenious Friend of mine, who hath acquired a considerable Talent in it, having served an Apprenticeship of twenty Years, under different Masters in foreign Courts, and made, in a political Sense, *the Tour of Europe*. He tells me it is a very extensive Study; for not only the *Rights of every Prince*, but *their Inclinations to the Rights of any other* are therein set forth and comprehended. This hath branch'd itself out into an Infinity of *separate and secret Articles*, *Engagements*, *and Counter-Engagements*, *Memorials*, *Remonstrances*, *Declarations*, all which the Learned in *this Science* are required to know perfectly by Heart, that they may be ready upon Occasion to apply them, or elude their Application, as the Interest of their *Masters* shall demand.

He shew'd me *ten* or *twelve Volumes* lately published, consisting only of the *Treaties*, which have been made since the Beginning of this Century; *four or five* of which were fill'd with those of *England*.

Sure, *said I*, this huge Heap of *Negotiations* cou'd never have been employed about the Business of this little Spot of Earth, for so small a Space of Time as *thirty Years!* No; the Affairs of all *Europe* must be settled in them, *For the next Century, at least*—*For the next Session of Parliament*, answered he, *These political Machines* are seldom mounted to go longer than *that Period*, without being *taken to Pieces*, or *new wound up*.

But how, *said I*, could *England*, which is an *Island*, be enough concerned in what passes on the *Continent* to undergo all this Labour in adjusting it?

Oh, *reply'd he*, We grow weary of being confin'd *within the narrow Verge of our own Interests*. We thought it looked more considerable to *expatiate*, and give our Talents *room to play*. But this was not the only End of our continual and restless Agitation. It may frequently be the Interest of a *Minister*, if he finds Things in a *Calm*, to *trouble the Waters*, and work up a *Storm* about him; if not to perplex and confound those *above him*, yet to embarrass and intimidate the *Competitors*, or *Rivals of his Power*.

Perhaps too, there might be still a deeper Motive. *These Engagements* are, for the most Part, pretty chargeable; and *those*, who are obliged to make them good, complain that they are much *the poorer for them*; but it is not sure that *those*, *who form them*, are so too.

As far, *said I*, as my little Observation can enable me to judge of *these Affairs*, the Multiplicity of your *Treaties* is as hurtful as the Multiplicity of your *Laws*. In *Asia a few plain Words* are found sufficient to settle the Differences of *Particulars* in a State, or of *one State* with *another*; but here you run into *Volumes* upon both, and what is the Effect of it? Why, after *great Trouble*, and *great Expence*, you are as far from a *Decision* as before; nay, often more puzzled and confounded. The only Distinction seems to be that, in your *Law Suits*, perplexing as they are, there is at last a *Rule of Equity* to resort to; but, in the *other Disputes*, the last Appeal is to the *Iniquitous Rule of Force*, and *Princes* treat by the Mouths of their *great Guns*; which soon demolish all the *Paper* on both Sides, and tear to Pieces every *Cobweb of Negotiation*.

Fog's Journal, April 19. No. 337.

OUR Ministerial Hacks, in one Instance, prove themselves as great Politicians as their Masters; that is, when a Writer on the other Side has quoted a Piece of History relating to some wicked Minister, they endeavour to persuade the World, that the Writer has falsified History, and that such a Minister was not so bad as he is represented, but that his Character was vilified to make it fit some living Friend of theirs; by which they declare, that the Writers on the other Side cannot find a Character in History bad enough to resemble their Friend without making it blacker than it really was.

There was lately published the Life of Sir *Robert Cochran* (*See* p. 67.) This was immediately answer'd by a Champion on the mercenary Side (*See* p. 181.) to whom another Writer address'd a Letter, which says, "The World will judge which is most to be credited, a Hackney Scribler, or the unbiass'd Writer of Sir *Rob. Cochran*'s Life; *See* p. 197 H. by whom I can perceive no Crimes imputed to the Minister without Foundation, nothing material suppressed that appears to have consisted with his Knowledge. Let me therefore recommend to your Consideration the following Remark, *viz.* That — as by dint of brazen Impudence:—By the prevailing Influence of his mean Sentiments, and the aukward Impulses of a Bastard Ambition, he swallowed more Reproach, submitted to grosser Insults, and for Years together through

ed over more ſcurrilous Treatments, than the leaſt delicate of his Predeceſſors (in high Station) would have reſted under one Night, for the Enjoyment of any Crown, but a Celeſtial Crown; which, ſurely, was never the Object of his Ambition, *ſo after his Death it is vain to pretend to skreen him*: His Fate ought rather to be ſet up as a Beacon to Poſterity, to avoid the perilous Courſe he ſteered.

Univerſal Spectator, April 19. No. 341.

Mr *Spectator*,

IN the *Daily Journal*, *March* 31, is a Paragraph that ſays, "ſome Propoſals are to be laid before the Parliament, to empower the elder Brothers of the Trinity Houſe, with the Aſſiſtance of ſome eminent Lawyer, to determine all Differences between Maſters and Merchant-Ships, and their Officers and Seamen." This Hint ſeems taken from your Paper of *Auguſt* 18. (See V. IV. p. 431 E) which explains at large the Benefits that would accrue from ſuch an Inſtitution. It has been objected, that this Society has already more Power than they well apply; but not juſtly, ſince they want Authority to put their By-Laws and Inſtitutions in force, for the Benefit of Trade and Navigation. They are certainly a Society the beſt calculated for this End. Several of 'em are Noblemen and Gentlemen of the moſt exalted Capacity and diſtinguiſhed Merit, and enjoy ſome of the higheſt Poſts in the Government with the utmoſt Reputation; others are Captains of the royal Navy, and ſuch as have been Maſters of Merchant-Ships; all Gentlemen of Experience and Judgment in Maritime, as well as Mercantile Affairs.

In ſhort, they are all well affected to his Majeſty K. *George*, and our happy Conſtitution; Aſſerters of the Liberties of *Engliſhmen*, and Promoters of the general Trade of *Great Britain*; and ſeveral of them greatly diſtinguiſhed for their Integrity and Candour, their Generoſity, Charity, and Benevolence to Mankind.—Can it then be of ill Conſequence to tranſfer a Power from a Set of Men (I am afraid too much the Reverſe of theſe) to ſuch a Society?

N. B. We are deſired here to take Notice of one Thing worthy the Care of this Society, but it would certainly have been more proper in our *Kentiſh* Correſpondent, to apply to the *Trinity-Houſe* directly. The two Spires, ſays he, of *Reculver* Church, which are known to Mariners by the Name of the *two Siſters*, the *only Sea* Mark on that Part of the Coaſt of *Kent*, are much damaged by the late high Wind, and in ſo ruinous a Condition that the Inhabitants are not able to keep them up, being at a conſtant Charge to defend their Land from the Sea, which is however daily gaining thereon, and within 60 Yards of the Church; much nearer ſome of the Houſes.

London Journal. April 19. N° 824.

On the Conduct of the Miniſtry.

A Pamphlet, publiſh'd this Winter, entitled, *Some Conſiderations concerning the Publick Funds, Publick Revenues, and annual Supplies granted by Parliament*, contains a compleat Anſwer to the *Enquiry into the Conduct of our domeſtick Affairs*. The Author reaſons in a plain and ſtrong Manner, upon *Acts of Parliament*, and other *inconteſtable Facts*; and explains the State of the *Sinking Fund* about which ſuch a *ridiculous Noiſe is made*) the *Civil Liſt*, *Bank Contract*, and *Fate of Credit*, &c. The Introduction ſets forth the *Reaſon* of its Publication in the following Terms.

"In my Purſuit of this Enquiry I ſoon loſt Sight of the *Perſon* I thought moſt injur'd, and found him the leaſt concern'd of any Body in the fatal Conſequences of ſuch *falſe Repreſentations* of the Publick Conduct. I ſaw him accuſed of nothing, but what he had done, not as a *Miniſter*, but as a *Member of Parliament*; I ſaw *all the Actions* that were cenſured and condemned, were *Tranſactions in Parliament*; no *one Inſtance* of a ſuppoſed Abuſe, but what had undergone the Conſideration of *Parliament*; all Councils and Meaſures which were *previouſly concerted* (ſuch as Treaties with foreign Princes, and which can be *no otherwiſe negotiated*) were laid before *Parliament*, and afterwards *confirm'd by the Sanction of Parliament*; and if That is not *ſufficient*, what Government can ſubſiſt, or be ſerved?

But when I ſaw the *Perſon* principally aim'd at arraign'd in *this Shape*, and *this Shape only*; that is, for Things which had received the *Sanction of Parliament*, I cannot but applaud his Conduct, and admire the Infatuation of his Adverſaries; for, what can happen more for the Honour of any Man, than to be employed and continued for ſo many Years in Offices of the higheſt Truſt and Confidence, to undergo the ſevereſt Scrutiny; and ſtricteſt Inquiſition of a *Band of Mock-Patriots*, a *Combination of the Chiefs of the Diſappointed and Diſcontented*, a numerous Train in all Ages: and of all the *diſaffected Parties* in the Nation;

Nation; and, after all, to find nothing laid to his Charge but the *Tranſactions of Parliament*; where, all that can be ſaid is, That *an angry Minority*, inſenſible of Conviction are pleaſed to *cenſure in Libels* what they were not able to *refute in Debate*.

This, tho' no Concluſion will juſtify me, if I come now to ſay, that the *preſent Queſtion is the Cauſe of the Parliament, and not the Cauſe of the King*, I do not enter into the Hearts of Men, nor do I meddle with their Deſigns and Intentions; but I think, I ſhall prove, that the Tendency and certain Conſequence of this Libel, called *An Enquiry into the Conduct of our Domeſtick Affairs*, can be no other, but to render *all Parliaments* that have differed, or ſhall differ from ſome few Gentlemen, contemptible, and *ſuſpected to the People*, and to alienate the Affections of the Subjects *from the King*, for whoſe Sake and *perſonal Intereſt*, and not *the Nation's Intereſt*, their great Burdens and Hardſhips are ſuppoſed to be *impoſed* upon the People.

Let it not be ſaid, that I am now putting forc'd Conſtructions upon innocent Intentions, and making the Caſe of *the Miniſtry*, the Caſe of *the King*, in order to ſcreen the Miniſtry from the juſt Vengeance due to their Crimes; for I ſhall prove, in the Courſe of the Argument, that what I'm now writing may more properly be call'd, *A Defence of Two Kings and Two Parliaments*, than a Defence of *the Miniſtry*."

The Reaſon which render'd Miniſters ſo juſtly odious to the Subjects in former Reigns, was their adminiſtring Affairs without conſulting the *Repreſentatives* of the Kingdom. But here is a *Miniſtry*, who hath done nothing but by the *Direction* and *Authority* of both *King and People*; and we may as juſtly call the *Two Late Parliaments* to an Account, as *ſuch a Miniſtry*.

But it may be objected, May not Parliaments err? May they not be under *undue Influence*? This, no doubt is poſſible. What then? The People have no *juſt Power* or *Authority* over the Parliament; nor *any Power*, unleſs it breaks thro' *the Spirit and Deſign* of the Conſtitution, invades our *Liberty*, and deſtroys the *Fundamental Laws* of the Kingdom; which is hardly to be ſuppoſed. In all other Caſes, tho' we may imagine ſome of the Members are under undue Influences; yet we have no other Power againſt them, than chuſing *more worthy Members*, when their legal Time of ſitting is expir'd. For Proof *Algernon Sidney* might be quoted, who died for Commonwealth Principles; (*See* V. II. p. 905.) but that is needleſs; for the Author of the *Humble Addreſs* hath acknowledged the ſame Principles, (*See* p. 24. G.) tho' *in direct Oppoſition* to all he had wrote about the Exciſe Bill.

It is needleſs alſo, becauſe the *Author of the Conſiderations* hath prov'd that the two laſt Parliaments gave Authority to no Meaſures but for the Public Good, and therefore cannot be called *Miniſterial Parliaments*, but the *Miniſtry* rather, what they ought to be, a *Parliamentary Miniſtry*, acting by the Advice, Direction, Sanction, Approbation, and Authority of Parliament.

The Weekly Miſcellany, April 19. N° 123

Errors of modern Education.

Mr *Hooker*,

THE preſent State of Infidelity has been, among other Cauſes, juſtly aſcribed to the wrong Education of our Youth. Our wiſe Forefathers confin'd their Children to a regular Diſcipline, till they had attain'd a competent Knowledge of the Languages, and then removed them to one of our *Univerſities*. But we have diſcover'd a more compendious Way to all uſeful Knowledge, and of commencing *Men* earlier and earlier.

'Tis not now enquir'd where a Son may be well grounded in the learned Languages, and early engaged in the Love of Religion and Virtue; the former would expoſe the Child to *Pedantry*; the latter infringe his *natural Rights*, give an unhappy Bias to his Thoughts, and make a Chriſtian of *him*, who was only deſign'd for a fine Gentleman. It's therefore principally conſider'd, where he may learn *French* and *Dancing* in the greateſt Perfection, for, his *Mamma* judiciouſly argues, no Man is better receiv'd at the *Drawing Room* than my Lord *Froth*, and yet he is a perfect Stranger to the learned Languages. But I affirm, that *French* and *Dancing* are only the Ornaments, not the eſſential Parts of a *Britiſh*, maſculine Education, they may anſwer for the Amuſement of the Buſineſs of Life; they may ſhine at a Ball, not at the Council Board.

Another fatal Error in modern Education is, that Children are introduc'd too early in every faſhionable Deſign and Diverſion. If theſe Methods will make a *Man*, he is as much a Man at fifteen

as he will prove at forty. Many are the unhappy Conſequences of this Folly and Vanity; the Mind is ſoften'd, and render'd inattentive to Things ſerious; impatient of Reproof or Reſtraint, and deaf to Inſtruction: Here too is the Source of that Expence and Foppery, which are unreaſonably charged on our *Univerſities*.

I might ſhew from the Example of the wiſeſt Nations, that, as long as they had any Pretence to that Character, they trained up their Children in a conſtant Courſe of ſevere Diſcipline, Virtue, and Love of their national Religion, and baniſh'd from their Preſence every Character of Vice, unleſs to expoſe its Deformity; and that as every Kingdom has degenerated, and gone to Ruin, a Remiſſneſs of Education has always been the Forerunner. When this was the State of antient *Perſia*, the Youth of Quality were no longer confined to their publick Schools, but each had a *polite Mede* for his Tutor, who, I ſuppoſe, ſerved 'em in capacity of his *Valet*; the young *Roman* had his *Greek*, and *we* our *Frenchman*.

But this is not all; a Man muſt forfeit his Title to *Taſte*, if he does not tranſport his Child to ſome *Foreign* Univerſity. Prejudices prevail in *our* Univerſities in favour of our *Eſtabliſhment* in Church and State. Is there a Profeſſor abroad, who has diſtinguiſh'd himſelf by writing againſt *Church Authority*, or decrying *antient Teſtimonies*? He is judg'd the beſt qualified to form an *Engliſh Proteſtant*, and to guard our Youth againſt *Bigotry* and *Superſtition*. And that our *Prince* may Share in the Compliment, the young Student is to learn Obedience to his *King* from the Maxims and Policies of a *Commonwealth*. Beſides other Conſiderations of Expence, &c. I appeal to *Reaſon* and *Experience*, whether the Influence and Authority of a *Parent*, are not as requiſite to the forming a Child's Morals, as the Care and Inſtructions of a Governor; and whether that Influence and Authority do not decreaſe in Proportion to the Diſtance intervening between ſuch Relations. *Tours*,

Britiſh Britton, April 24. No. 258.

A Vindication of the Britiſh Miniſtry, *in Anſwer to the* Craftſman, See p. 198.

I Am in no Secrets, ſays *W.* yet I will undertake to prove from undeniable Facts, that the Spleen and Reſentment of Parties have driven them into Contradictions, and ſhewed how little Reaſon they have had to be angry, by ſhewing how little Conſiſtency there is in their Actions.

They began, ſays *W.* their Oppoſition by charging the Miniſters with being engaged in the moſt *unnatural*, monſtrous, and dangerous *Alliance with the French*, and lamented the grievous Interruption of our Friendſhip with the *Court of Vienna*: Yet when the Emperor agreed to the Terms that were neceſſary to reſtore a good Underſtanding; and the *Miniſters of Britain* had no further Occaſion for the Aſſiſtance of *France*, but withdrew themſelves from the *Intimacies* of that Court, they were charged, even in that Meaſure, with having violated their Engagements with *France*, tho' the *French* themſelves never charged them with having departed from their Engagements

When the Rupture afterwards happened, and the *Spaniards* invaded *Italy*, tho' they made no Uſe of the *Spaniſh* Garriſon in the Great Duke's Dominions, yet that Garriſon was much inſiſted on as the Cauſe of the War, and the *Britiſh Miniſtry* have been charged as the Authors of the War, in having conſented to the Introduction of Troops: which every reaſonable Man muſt think a *ſhallow*, and *contemptible* Argument.

But it was not *Britain* only, who were engaged to introduce *Don Carlos* into *Italy*; nor was it the *preſent Miniſtry* that engaged the Nation in the *Quadruple Alliance*; for the preſent Miniſters came into Power with the Obligations of that Treaty upon them; even the Emperor had granted *Letters expectative*, and *Don Carlos* had a Right to be admitted in the *Dutchy of Tuſcany*, as Heir Apparent, by the Conſent and Recognition of all the Nations in *Europe*. It is not then the Crime of the preſent Miniſters; nor their Act, that *He* is in *Italy*, otherwiſe than as they carried a Treaty into Execution.

What then was the real Occaſion to the War in any Place? What led the Troops of *France* to the *Rhine*? What Cauſe led their Troops to *Savoy*? What carried 'em on to beſiege *Milan*? Was it not the diſputed Election of the Kingdom of *Poland*? Was it in human Power, to hinder the Troops of *France* from paſſing into *Italy*? Did we give them Paſſage or Aſſiſtance? Had the *Garriſon of Tuſcany* any Share in their Entrance?

The Truth is, the Alliance of *France* with the K. of *Sardinia* was the fatal Stroke to the *Imperial* Intereſts in *Italy*; and

and

and if this important Ally was loſt to the Emperor, from the Want of a ſeaſonable Care to ſatisfy him in Claims and Deſires of long Standing, and perhaps of ſmall Value; if this was neglected till he found it the readieſt Means of obtaining his Wiſhes, to give the *French* a Paſſage into the *Milaneſe*, and to unite with them in the Conqueſt of the *Hereditary Countries*, it can never be charged on the *Britiſh Nation*, or the *Britiſh Miniſtry*.

As to the *Polish Election*, was it in our Power to prevail with the *Emperor* that *Stanislaus*, or with the *French* that *Augustus* ſhould be King? And, if we had ſet up a *neutral Candidate*, could we have performed any other Miracle by that Project, than, without reconciling either Party to each other, to have drawn upon ourſelves the laſting Enmity of both?

Grubſtreet Journal, April 24. No. 278.

Mr *Bavius*,

THE late Obſervation of a *Frenchman*, that *Enthuſiaſm is as catching as the Plague*, led me to conſider the Kinds of *Enthuſiaſm*, in order to propoſe a Cure for the Species of it in this City. *Enthuſiaſm* is any exorbitant monſtrous Appetite of the human Mind, hurrying the Will in Purſuit of an Object, without the Concurrence, or againſt the Light of Reaſon, and common Senſe.

The *Dutch* were once ſo fond of Tulips that their richeſt Merchants were in Danger of being ruin'd by the exceſſive Prices they gave for Tulips of uncommon Colours. This was called *Tulipomany*.

Our Anceſtors had this Diſeaſe in a reſtrictive Form about 90 Years ago, and ſad Havock it cauſed. About 15 Years ſince, the *Delirium* aſſumed the Shape of a Merchant, and having firſt done abundance of Miſchief in *France*, came over, and cruelly ravaged this Metropolis and the whole Nation. At preſent we are infected with an *Empiromany*, or an Infatuation in Favour of *Quackery*, and we ſee Multitudes give up Health and Life into the Hands of *ignorant Pretenders*, whoſe *Confidence* is more dangerous than a Complication of Diſtempers.

Our Laws are not ſilent on this Head. *Lord Coke* in his 4th *Inſt.* 251. tells us, "*If one that is of the Myſtery of a Phyſician* takes a Man in Cure, and giveth him ſuch Phyſick as *within* 3 *Days he dies thereof*, without any felonious Intent, and againſt his Will, it is no *Homicide*." And then proceeds to cite *Britton*, that if one *that is not of the Myſtery of a Phyſician or Chirurgeon*, take upon him the Cure of a Man, and he *dieth of the Potion or Medicine*, this is *Covert Felony*. Serjeant *Hawkins*, in his firſt Book of the *Pleas of the Crown*, Chap. 31. § 41, 62, ſpeaks much to the ſame Purpoſe; and from what he ſays of this Crime, 'tis plain he thought it *Manſlaughter*, at leaſt, if not *Murther*. And let our Empirics remember, and the injured Families take Notice, that two ſucceſſive Convictions of *Manſlaughter* only, intitle the Criminal to Tyburn as effectually as one Conviction of *Murther*.

The Writer proceeds to recite ſome Clauſes from the Charter granted in an Act of Parliament in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. to the *College of Phyſicians in London*, mentioning their Power of regulating the Practice of Phyſick in the City, Suburbs, and within 7 Miles round *London*, and of puniſhing in a Penalty of 5 *l. per* Month, thoſe who ſhould practice Phyſick without being firſt admitted by the Preſident and Community of the ſaid College; likewiſe a Clauſe that no Perſon ſhall practiſe Phyſick *thro' England* without *Letters teſtimonial* from the *Preſident and Elects* of their approving and Examination, except a *Graduate of Oxford or Cambridge*. Mentions ſeveral Inſtances where this Charter and Act of Parliament have been carried into Execution. Concludes with a Letter to the College from *Francis Walſingham*, Eſq; Secretary to Q. *Elizabeth*, in Behalf of one *Buck*, who had practiced Phyſick and Surgery without a Diſpenſation from them; with their Anſwer, in which they refuſe his Requeſt. But as this Subject is to be continued, we may be more particular in our next.

A Letter to the Publiſher, in favour of Authors, with a Bull of Pope Leo X. *againſt Piratical Bookſellers*, &c.

Mr *Urban*,

WE live in an Age which values itſelf exceedingly upon its Learning, and perhaps has reaſon ſo to do; but then ought we not to look a little forward, and have ſome Regard to our Poſterity, that this great Bleſſing may be continued down to them? From whence does Learning ariſe but from Numbers of conſiderable Writers of all Kinds?—How are ſuch Writers to be procured to any Country but by giving them Encouragement?—How can they be encouraged but by ſecuring to them their own Works?—And can a Legiſlature be better employed than in making ſufficien:

ſufficient Proviſion to ſo good an End? I am told there's above a Score of Acts of Parliament exiſting, which relate to the tanning and tawing of *Hides*, and there can be no Offence againſt any one of them, but what is very narrowly looked into, and the Offenders ſeverely puniſhed: Yet there's no body but thinks all their Severities prudent and neceſſary in order to ſecure ſo valuable a Manufacture to this Nation. Now the Buſineſs of writing and printing I really in my Conſcience think to be of as great Conſequence to this Iſland as the tanning and tawing of Hides, and therefore cannot but wiſh they may be in ſome Meaſure put upon a Level; at leaſt that it may not be in the Power of every common Printer or Bookſeller to flea a poor Author of his Skin (for ſuch is the taking from him his Copy) and then tan and taw it as he thinks fitting, without being under any Regulation or Act of Parliament.

What a Regard was paid to Authors, even in the dark Ages of Popery, will appear from a Bull given by a Pope above 200 Years ago to one of theſe Gentlemen for the ſecuring him his Copy. I ſhall take the Liberty to preſent this to your Peruſal, exactly as it is printed in the Book itſelf to which it relates, and then tranſlate it into *Engliſh*.

LEX
Leonis Decimi Pont. Maximi
Juſſu Sanctione
Decretoq;
Bibliopola, Mercator, Impreſſor,
Inſtitorve Librarius, Quiſquis es,
Opus Caſtigationum & variæ
Lectionis in P. Virgilium Maronem
A Jo. Pierio Valeriano Editum
Intra Decennium Pierio Ipſo Invito
Ne Imprimito;
Neve alibi aut aliter quam
Permiſſu ejus Impreſſum
Venale Habeto
SANCTIO.
Qui contra hujus Decreti Sententiam
Ierit Feceritve, Anathema Illi
Et Pœna Pecuniaria Centum Aur. Duc.
Multa eſto.
Dat. Romæ, apud Sanctum Petrum ſub
annulo Piſcatoris Die XXVI. Martii
M. D. XXI. Pont. noſtri Anno nono.

i. e.

"LAW of Pope Leo the Tenth; Whereby he commands, ordains, and decrees, That no Bookſeller, Merchant, Printer or Publiſher of Books, whoſoever he be, ſhall within ten Years print, *or* expoſe to Sale, the Work intitled, The *Caſtigations and various Readings* upon *P. Virgilius Maro*, ſet forth by *Jo. Pierius Valerianus*, at any other Time or Place, or in any other Form and Manner, than by his Conſent and Permiſſion. Whoever ſhall oppoſe, or act contrary to the Tenour of this Decree, Be he DAMNED, and fin'd in a Sum of a Hundred Gold Ducats. Given at St *Peter*'s at *Rome*, under the Seal of the Fiſher, the 26th Day of *March* 1521. in the Ninth Year of our Pontificate."

As to the former Part of this Sentence the *Pirates* of our Age would be under no great Uneaſineſs about it; but as to the latter, it would not be at all unjuſt if it were more ſtrictly executed upon them for every Offence.

From the Prompter, No. 48.

The Author quotes a familiar Letter of Mr Pope's, *in whoſe Hands Points of Weight, ſays he, aſſume an* Eaſineſs, *and Trifles become* inſtructive *and* conſiderable, *it ſlides with an eaſy Felicity from the* Unconſtancy *of Men to the* Fidelity *of Dogs; and he chuſes it becauſe that faithful Species has been lately attacked in our New's-Papers.*

Part of a Letter from Mr. Pope *to* Henry Cromwell, *Eſq;* October 19*th*, 1709.

SIR,

"THAT *Quiet*, which *Cowley* calls the Companion of Obſcurity, was not *wanting* to me, unleſs it was interrupted by thoſe Fears, you ſo juſtly gueſs I had for our Friend's Welfare. 'Tis extremely kind in you to tell me the News, you heard of him, and you have deliver'd me from more Anxiety than *He* imagines me capable of on *his* Account, as I am convinc'd by his long *Silence*. However the *Love* of ſome Things rewards *itſelf*, as of *Virtue*, and of Mr. *Wycherly*.—I am ſurprized at the Danger you tell me, He has been in, and muſt agree with you, that our Nation wou'd have loſt, in *Him alone*, more Wit, Probity, and Good Nature, than wou'd have remain'd (for ought I know) in *all* the *Reſt* of it.—My Concern for his Friendſhip will excuſe me (ſince I know you honour Him ſo much, and ſince you know I love Him above All Men) if I *vent* a Part of my *Uneaſineſs* to you, and tell you, that there has not been wanting One (who is Every Way a *Scoundrel*, but that he had the Luck to be *born* a *Gentleman*) that has more than once inſinuated malicious Untruths of me to Mr. *Wycherley*, which I fear may have had ſome Effect upon Him. If ſo, He will have a greater *Puniſhment* for his Credulity, than I could *wiſh* Him, in *That Fellow*'s *Acquaintance*. The Loſs of a faithful Creature is ſomething, tho' of never ſo *contemptible*

Simplicity a One; and if I were to change my *Dog*, for ſuch a Man, as the aforeſaid, I ſhould think my *Dog* undervalued; who follows me about as conſtantly, here, in the Country, as I was uſ'd to do Mr *Wycherley* in the Town.

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Now I talk of my *Dog*, that I may not ſtart of a worſe Subject, which my Spleen tempts me to, I will give you ſome *Account* of Him; a Thing not wholly unprecedented, ſince *Montaigne* (to whom I am but a *Dog*, in Compariſon) has done the very ſame Thing of his *Cat*. *Dic mihi quid meliùs deſideres ego an ?* You are to know then, that, as 'tis *Likeneſs*, that begets *Affection*, ſo my favourite Dog is a *little one*, a *lean one*, and none of the *ſingle ſhap'd*. He is not much a Sprpiid in his Fawning, but has (what might be worth many a *Man's* While, to *imitate* from him) a *dumb, ſurly, ſort of Kindneſs*, that rather ſhows itſelf, when He thinks me ill uſed by *others*, than when we walk quietly, and peaceably, by *ourſelves*. If it be the chief Point of Friendſhip to *comply with a Friend's Motions, and Inclinations*, He poſſeſſes This, in an eminent Degree: He lies down, when I ſit; and walks, where I walk, which is more than very many Good Friends can pretend to, witneſs our Walk, a Year ago, in *St James's Park*.— Hiſtories are more full of Examples of the Fidelity of *Dogs*, than of *Friends*, but I will not inſiſt upon many of them, becauſe it is poſſible ſome may be almoſt as fabulous, as Thoſe of *Pylades* and *Oreſtes*, &c. I will only ſay for the Honour of *Dogs*, that the two ancient and eſteemable Books, (ſacred, and prophane) extant, (viz. the *Scriptures*, and *Homer*) have a particular Regard to theſe Animals. That of *Toby* is the more remarkable, becauſe there was no manner of *Reaſon* to take Notice of the *Dog*, beſides the great Humanity of the Author. And *Homer's* Account of *Ulyſſes's Dog Argus*, is the moſt pathetic imaginable, all the Circumſtances conſider'd, and an excellent Proof of the old Bard's good Nature. *Ulyſſes* had left him at *Ithaca*, when he embark'd for *Troy*, and found him on his Return, after Twenty Years, (which by the Way, is not unnatural, as ſome Criticks have ſaid, ſince I remember the *Dam* of *my Dog*, who was Twenty-two Years old, when ſhe died). May the *Omen* of Longevity prove fortunate to her Succeſſor! You ſhall have it in Verſe, which ſee p. 45.

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Plutarch (who if I have any Taſte, is the Greateſt of moral Philoſophers) relating, how the *Athenians* were obliged to abandon *Athens*, in the Time of *Themiſtocles*, ſtops back again, out of the Way of his Hiſtory, to deſcribe the lamentable Cries, and Howlings, of the poor Dogs, when left behind. He makes Mention of one, that follow'd his Maſter across the Sea to *Salamis*, where he died, and was honour'd with a Tomb, by the *Athenians*, who gave the Name of the *Dog's Tomb*, to that Part of the Iſland, where he was buried.—This Reſpect to a *Dog*, from the moſt polite People in the World, is very obſervable.—A Modern Inſtance of Gratitude to a Dog (tho' we have but few ſuch) is, that the Chief Order of *Denmark* (now called the Order of the *Elephant*) was inſtituted in Memory of the *Fidelity* of a *Dog*, nam'd *Wild-Brat*, by one of their Kings, who had been deſerted by his Subjects, and gave this *Motto*, or to this effect, which ſtill remains; *Wild-Brat was faithful*.—Sir *William Trumbull* has told me a Story, which He had from one, that was preſent, when our King *Charles the Firſt* being with ſome of his Court, during his Troubles, and a Diſcourſe ariſing, what ſort of Dogs deſerve Pre-eminence; and it being on all Hands agreed to belong, either to a *Spaniel*, or *Greyhound*, the King gave his Opinion on the Part of the *Greyhound*, Becauſe (ſaid He) it has all the *Good Nature* of the other, without the *Fawning*. A fine Piece of Satire upon his *Courtiers*, with which I will conclude my Diſcourſe of *Dogs*: Call me a *Cynick*, or what you pleaſe, in Revenge for all this Impertinence, I will be contented, provided you will but believe me, when I ſay a *bad Word for a Chriſtian*, That, of *All Dogs*, you will find none more *faithful*, than,

Yours, &c. A. Pope.

The Craftſman. April 26. No. 460.

MR *D'anvers*, after inſiſting on the Advantages which would accrue to the Publick from the dying Confeſſions of notorious Criminals in high Stations, gives us a Speech he has made for Card. *Ceſera*, ſuppoſing him on a Scaffold, and ready to be executed. The Cardinal confeſſes himſelf guilty of robbing a Barn of *Oats* and *Hay*, of contriving a pernicious *Contract* with Money Merchants; of impoſing Taxes, and cramming his own Pockets with the Money; engroſſing his Prince; Corruption; Inſolence; Luxury; Miſapplication of a ſacred Fund, &c. all Topicks which had been before handled by the *Craftſman* in different Modes and Forms; and in our Opinion with better Spirit and Humour, than where we muſt paſs it by, to make room for original Letters, and other Subjects more novel, and, we hope, more entertaining.

Fog's Journal April 26. No 338.

FOG purſues his Argument, begun p. 185, that Luxury is the Ruin of a Nation, which he exemplifies in the

Fate of the *Athenians*; and quotes Father *Rolland*, who ſpeaks of them to this Effect—"A Paſſion for Theatrical Repreſentations, was one of the principal Cauſes of the Deluſion, and Corruption of *Athens*." That Author goes on to ſhew the Degrees of Declenſion of that State from its antient Glory, as he finds it in Monſ. *Torreil's* Preface to the Tranſlation of the Orations of *Demoſthenes*. They were no more, ſays that Writer, the ſame *Athenians*, who being threatened with an Invaſion of *Barbarians*, pulled their Houſes to Pieces to build Ships with the Materials, and whoſe Women ſtoned the Perſon who propoſed to pacify the great Monarch, either by a Tribute or Homage; and by a Deduction of many other Particulars, ſhewing by what Means the People at length conceived a moſt inſurmountable Averſion to Fatigue and Danger, which they began to look upon as not fit for Freemen, as they improperly call'd themſelves, brings his Account to the Death of *Epaminondas*. No ſooner, ſays he, were they delivered from this Enemy, but they fell into Sloth and Indolence, that Wealth which ſhould have ſerv'd for their Defence, was conſumed in Games and Shows; the Repreſentations of the Theatre were preferred to the Exerciſes of the Camp; great Generals were no more applauded; all their Acclamations were given to Players. A *Lacedemonian* obſerving the vaſt Charge of the Repreſentations, and the Buſtle made by the Magiſtrates who preſided over their publick Games, cried out, there could be no Wiſdom in that City, which gave ſo ſerious an Application to ſuch frivolous Things.

After all, ſays *Plutarch*, to conſider the beſt of theſe Spectacles, which were the Tragedies, of what Advantage were they to *Athens*? *Themiſtocles* ſurrounded the City with ſtrong Walls; *Pericles*, by his Magnificence and fine Taſte, embelliſhed and adorn'd it; *Miltiades* by his generous Bravery ſtrengthened its Liberties; and the temperate Conduct of *Cimon* gain'd it in Effect the Government of all *Greece*. If the wiſe Poetry of *Euripides*, the ſublime Diction of *Sophocles*, or the Buſkin of *Eſchilus*, have procured the like Advantage to *Athens*, I contend, that the dramatick Pieces ſhall be placed among the Trophies of the Commonwealth.

Thus, adds *Fog*, too great an Attention to Theatrical Entertainments enervated the braveſt and wiſeſt People of antient *Greece*; yet ſomething is to be ſaid for thoſe Dramatick Entertainments, which cannot be urged to juſtify the more effeminate and expenſive Amuſements of the preſent Age; they might have been writ to recommend Virtue and Honour; and tho' the People might run to ſee them only for their Diverſion, yet the Moral might ſteal into their Souls, and mend their Hearts; but I would fain know whether a Man ever returned wiſer from an Opera than he was before he went, except he repented and laugh'd at his own Folly.

Fog has other Reflections, but little different from what we have lately given in ſeveral Extracts from him and other Writers.

From the Weekly Oracle.

Q. *Gentlemen, is it your Opinion, that the Lectures preached at this Time againſt the Papiſts can do any great good?*

A. We believe, a Farce, a Ballad, or a Harlequinade might do more; for, as the Impoſtures, Follies, and Abſurdities of the *Popiſh* Religion have been already ſufficiently laid open, it ſeems to give too much Credit to the idle Arguments advanced in the Support of it, to treat them ſeriouſly, and Ridicule is a Teſt they are not able to bear.

Q. *Why is a bad Author, commonly called a* Grubſtreet Author, *ſince I never heard of any remarkable Writers living in that Place?*

A. One very remarkable Writer lived there, and that was *John Fox*, who compiled the *Book of Martyrs* or *Acts and Monuments of the Church*, and it is very probable the ſaying might take Riſe from him, the Papiſts often calling him by way of Contempt the *Grubſtreet* Author, and his Work the *Grubſtreet* Writings.

Univerſal Spectator, April 26. No 339.

Of the Spleen and Vapours.

THE Letter-Writer complains that Mr *Stonecaſtle* has not treated of theſe Subjects in the Manner he cou'd wiſh, and being ſenſible of their Effects hopes to ſucceed better in their Deſcriptions. He calls them painful Follies of the Mind, which the ſtrongeſt Reaſon cannot avail againſt, and Diſtempers which make us ſick without a Diſeaſe, fearful without Danger, and angry without Provocation. The more ſeriouſly we think of them we add the more dangerous Fuel to them. He cannot think, when any one labours under

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this Malady, even a rigorous Application to Religion (proper in all other Cases) then adviseable; because 'tis the Nature of it to fill the Head with Scepticism, *Freethinking* and *Despair*, and as he believes most of the *Self-Murders* that have been committed took their Rise from the *Spleen*, so he doubts not but the *Contempt* of *Christianity* may be justly attributed to the same Cause. How many *Volumes* of the *Tindalls* of *several Ages* have been composed thro' the *Inspiration* of the *Spleen*? We omit the Instances he gives, having before described the like under the Name of the Hyp, See Vol. II. p. 1062.

The Old Whig, No. 4, 5, 6.

ASSERTS, in his own, and in the Name of all *Consistent Protestants*, that the sacred Writings are the only *sure*, *authentick*, and *infallible* Rule of the Faith and Practice of every Christian, protests against allowing the Decrees of any *Councils*, *Synods* or *Convocations* to be of equal Authority, and displays at large the Right of private Judgment in every Man as to Matters of Religion. But a Writer in the *Courant* having attacked him in form, we proceed thereto.

Daily Courant, April 17.

Considerations on the Principles of the Old Whig, see p. 147, 148, 149.

AS there is not the least Violation or Invasion attempted or designed against our *Civil* or *Religious Liberty*, what Reason can there be for setting on foot such a Paper as the *Old Whigg*, the *Discourses* in which can only tend to inspire Men of *warm* Imaginations, with this mistaken Notion, that *Liberty* is not sufficiently secured by the *Constitution*?

The *Old Whig*, No 5. tells us, many young Men are inspired almost to Enthusiasm with the Spirit of *Reformation*, by reading the Works of Lord *Shaftsbury* and others; he *compares* it to the *Greek* and *Roman* Virtue; and recommends such *Enthusiasm* as the *best* for a State. But I think, from the Consequences thereof to K. *Charles* I. and Monarchy itself, every *Kind* of *Enthusiasm dangerous* to a *State*; as to the *Writings* of Lord *Shaftsbury*, they have done irreparable Mischief to *Christianity*, and consequently to all Society and Government, in having been one of the chief Causes of the *Infidelity* of the present Age; and I am surprized, that one who pleads for the Right of *private Judgment*, and seems zealous to remove every Thing that reflects Dishonour on the Name of *Protestants*, should be so *inconsistent*, as to speak so *favourably* of those *Writings*, which are a *Reproach* to *private Judgment*, and reflect the greatest *Infamy* on the *Protestant Cause*, by representing the *noble Author* in that *favourable and deceitful* Light, "as an Enemy to *Enthusiasm* of the religious Sort," which is the Character he endeavours to fix on all *Revelation*.

I agree with the *Old Whig*, 'that the *grand Basis* of the *Reformation*, and *Support* of the *Protestant Cause*, is the Right of *private Judgment*, which every Man has to chuse his Religion, and judge of the Evidences of a Revelation; but I must differ with him in this Point, that he who rejects all *Revelation*, is entitled to the same Privileges with Christian *Believers*?

Mr *Locke*, in his *Letter concerning Toleration*, asserts, 'that those are not at all to be tolerated, who deny the Being of God; because Promises, Covenants, and Oaths, which are the Bonds of human Society, can have no Hold upon an *Atheist*?

This ought to have been extended to all who reject the *Revelation* of the *Gospel*, whether *Deists*, *Fatalists*, or the like. For these as effectually *dissolve* the Bonds of Society, as the most professed *Atheists* can do. For it is not the Belief of a *God*, *abstractedly* consider'd, that can make any Man regard his Promises, Covenants, or Oaths; but the Hopes and Fears of *Rewards* and *Punishments* in a *future State*, which are the *Consequence* of the *Belief* of a *God*; and therefore *Infidels*, &c. are not entitled to the *same Privilege* with *Christian Believers*; and consequently it is not true, as he seems to maintain, that no positive or negative Discouragements or Inconveniencies of any Kind, ought to be inflicted on any one for his rejecting all Revelation, particularly the Revelation of the Gospel; because the Reason concludes as strong against them as against Atheists, *viz.* that no Oath can *hold* them, therefore no Government can have any *Security* in entrusting them.

Our Author cannot believe or allow, that an exact moral Man can be *sincere* in his rejecting the Evidence of the truth of the Gospel Revelation, or of *Rewards* and *Punishments* in a future State. But tho' there have been many *excellent* Subjects, *faithful* to their Prince, and true to their private and public Engagements, who have in their Hearts, if not

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in *Profession*, rejected the Evidence of Revelation; yet surely, says he, no Man will affirm this can be any Reason — why in a christian Country it ought not to be required of those who take any public Trust to make Profession of their Belief of the Truth of the Christian Revelation.

It may be ask'd,— Will this prevent *Unbelievers* from coming into Offices of Trust and Power? Most certainly it will not. But may it not be asked on the other Side,— Will not the declaring, that *Atheists*, *Deists*, *Fatalists*, or any Persons who deny a future State, have the *same* Right with *Christians* to be admitted into Offices of Trust and Power? Will not this *encourage* and *harden* these Men in their *Infidelity*? Will it not reflect the greatest *Dishonour* upon the *Christian Religion*, to make such a *publick Declaration* as this,— "That *Infidelity* ought equally to *entitle* Men to the *Favour* of the *Civil Power* in a Christian Country, as the most *firm Belief* of a future State?

He concludes, That as to Reformation either in Church or State— If the Demands of all Malecontents were complied with, new Sects would arise in their Places— For that, if Men will not stop when once the Essentials of *Truth* and *Liberty* are secur'd, there is no End of Reformation.

The Old Whig, April 24. 1735.

In answer to the foregoing.

IF there are a *set of Men* daily contending for Wealth and Power, who have ever been the *Destroyers of Liberty*, he thinks there is some *Reason to fear an Attack on Liberty may be made*; and if this *Set of Men* (puffed up with Power) should interfere in the Disposal of Royal Favours, and not even refrain their Insolence from *Majesty* it self, in this Case he apprehends the *Attack* already begun. Again, when a weekly Paper is dispers'd by *Zealots* to villify the *best Men*, only because they are Lovers of *Liberty*, the *Attack* is fairly advanc'd. Lastly, if there are certain *Laws* * actually in *Force* repugnant to *Liberty* (and sometimes carried into Execution) and *text* even in the most valuable *Branches* of it; namely those *of chusing and exercising our own Religion*, and of *educating our own Children*, such Seasons are peculiarly proper to *demand* a full Enjoyment of our natural Rights.——

* *See Dr* Gibson's *Codex.*

The judicious Critick (says he) did not consider that the Publication of Principles of full and equal Liberty under the present Reign and Administration is the highest Compliment can be paid to them, as it supposes Liberty has now its proper Encouragements, and that such Sentiments may be maintain'd without Offence.

It is pleasant to observe, that this Gentleman, tho' he admits all the Premises laid down in the *Old Whig*, he will not have the Complaisance to let the certain Conclusions follow — Concludes with remarking upon the Synods of *Scotland* discharging Ministers and Preachers to accept Presentations from lay Patrons, how amply they are exercising the Power they condemn in other Churches.

Observations on the Hymn to the Trinity *in the* Gentleman's Magazine *for* August, 1734.

Supreme essential One, adored
In Coeternal Three.

REMARK.

Against Coeternal *Three, it is objected,*

1. THE St *Athanasian* Creed is directly contrary to this: For it says, *there are not three Eternals.*

2. There is an Impossibility of there being *three Eternals.*

For if there could be three Eternals, there could be three first Causes, three necessary self existent Beings. But necessary Existence of three, excludes all Possibility of it's having been otherwise than that these three should have existed eternally. Suppose the three either equal or unequal in Power, there would in either Case be a Possibility of such an exerting of Power, as to make the Existence of every of the three precarious. Therefore there cannot be three necessary self-existent *Beings*, three *first Causes*, or three *Eternals.* One Eternal Being infinite in Power, must necessarily exist; having neither Superior, nor Equal.

Supreme essential One, adored
In *Shecinahs.* Or in *Habitations three.*
or, Of *Sense in Objects three.*

1. The Voice from Heaven.
2. The Man Christ Jesus.
3. The Descent of the Dove.

In the Collect for *Trinity Sunday*, we acknowledge the Glory of the *Trinity*, and worship the *Unity.* We acknowledge the three most illustrious Manifestations of the one God; and we worship the one God, who dwelled in Christ reconciling the World unto himself.

PRIZE-

PRIZE-EPIGRAMS. No. XV.

EPIGRAM 1.

TWO maſters no man e'er cou'd pleaſe,
In ſacred writ is told;
I fear it meant two *miſtreſſes*,
If ſo, the rule will hold:
Whole Two! nay where's the man can ſay
He pleas'd One *miſtreſs* half a day?

EP. 2. *Spoke extempore to a* LADY *who aſkt what this* WORLD *was like.*

THIS world is a priſon in every reſpect,
Whoſe walls are the heavens in common,
The gaoler is ſin, and the priſoners men,
And the fetters are nothing but---*Woman*.

EPIGRAM 3.

SAYS *Roger* to his wife, My dear!
The ſtrangeſt piece of news I hear!
An *edict* ſoon the land will paſs
To purge the matrimonial *claſs*;
Cuckolds, if any ſuch there be,
Muſt to a man be thrown i'th' ſea.
She ſmiling cry'd, *My dear*, you ſeem
Surpriz'd! pray ha'nt you learn'd to ſwim?

(p. 551.) CLEOPHILUS.

PRIZE-EPIGRAMS. No. XVI.

EP. 1. FOG *and* DANVERS.

FOG rails, that placemen over-run the realm;
Caleb beſpatters the great man at helm.
Both labour hard, and reckon on ſucceſs,
But each in th' end will prove himſelf an aſs:
For death itſelf ne'er leſſens men in place,

EPIGRAM 2. *On* PRINTING.

HORSES and *aſſes*, *flies* and *devils* do
Their labour in the printing art beſtow;
No wonder, thence ſuch loads of *lumber* riſe,
Dulneſs and *maggots*, *calumny* and *lies*.

EP. 3. *On Mr* James Figg *the Prize fighter dying of a Lethargy.*

BRAVE *Figg* is conquer'd, who had conquer'd all,
Yet death can boaſt but little by his fall;
For, half afraid, he threw a leaden dart,
And maim'd him, e'er he pierc'd his noble heart.
Th' undaunted hero, grimly, as he fell,
Look'd for his arms, and ſwore by heav'n and hell,
Death never ſhou'd his conqueſt have ſecur'd
Had he fought fairly with a ſtaff or ſword.

HUMBLE-BEE.

PRIZE-EPIGRAMS. No. XVII.

EP. 1. *On Dean* SWIFT'S *Deafneſs.*

WHAT though the dean hears not the knell
Of the next church's paſſing bell;
What though the thunder from a cloud,
Or that from female tongue more loud,
Alarm not: at the drapier's ear
Chink but *Wood*'s half pence, and he'll hear.

EP. 2. *On the* 50*l. Prize Propoſed Vol* IV. p. 382

ALL try who dare: to one the prize is given;
Take thou *Cave*'s money, let me win thy heaven.

EP. 3. *Advice to the daſhing-- Scribblers.*

SINCE ſcriblers introduc'd the art of- daſhing
Letters and words ſeem going out of faſhion;
Under dumb ſtrokes--are fine concepti'ons lurking,
But prove alas! abortive in the working:
Pray, ſirs, (if you have wit) in words expreſs it,
Dull heads mayn't do you juſtice, left to gueſs it.

CLOE.

PRIZE-EPIGRAMS. N° XVIII.

EP. 1. *To a Gentleman who is fond of kiſſing Men when he greets them.*

WHene'er we meet, you ſay I am unkind
To ſhun your lips, I am of *Martial*'s mind,
If of my ſhyneſs you the cauſe demand,
Then to be plain, I chuſe to *kiſs* your hand.

EP. 2. *Wrote before Bp* B——T'S *Hiſtory.*

DE *Retz* in egotiſms falls ſhort of thee,
His books are minutes, thine an hiſtory.
Pride, diſappointment did thy ſoul inrage,
Againſt known truths thou open war doſt wage,
Saint in thy preface, *Mendez* in each page—
Thy laſt will ſhews thou would'ſt earth's penance ſave,
There is nor ſhame, nor ſorrow in the grave.

EP. 3. *To* CHLOE *miſtaken.*

THO' other fair I ſing and have in view,
Yet you are pleas'd, becauſe you think 'tis you,
When'e'er I draw a miſtreſs, or a wife,
You beg the copy, and you ſay—'tis life.
Deluded nymph, forbear your fond deſire,
'Tis not your picture, but you mine admire;
For whilſt I ſeem your praiſes to advance,
'Tis but a copy of my countenance. *Philalethes.*

PRIZE-EPIGRAMS. No. XIX.

EP. 1. *On two Courtiers.*

HAL *once* in place, in place *again* would be,
Bob ſtill in place would *keep* it willingly.
Hal whilſt in place, committed *blunders* many,
And *Bob* wont ſay he ne'er committed any.
Which *blunder'd moſt*? I think there is no doubt
One *blunder'd in*, the other *in* and *out*.

EP. 2. *On a noted Wrangler.*

CARPUS (whoſe frequent *quarrels* coſt him dear
Whom nothing but *coercive* laws can fear,)
Declares, if *Lawyers* ſhould in *heav'n* be,
He ever will *avoid* their company.
Lawyers good places love, and *heav'n* has ſtore.
Carpus, 'tis fear'd, thy lot's *without* the door.

EP. 3. *On Right and Wrong.*

ROBIN and *Harry* in *diſpute* grow warm,
What one *denies*, the other does *affirm*;
If *Robin's right*, *Hal's honour* lies at ſtake,
If *Harry's right*, then *Robin* pawns his *neck*.
Which e'er is *right*, *Hal* knows he cannot loſe,
Bob, keep thy *noddle* for a better uſe. *Wejion.*

PRIZE-EPIGRAMS. No. XX.

EPIGRAM 1.

YOU ſend me authors from the popiſh ſchool
For my conviction---go you *April* fool!

F f EPIGRAM 2.

EPIGRAM. 2.

FAir *Pell*, ſir knight with deep concern you own
To mother church is ſuch a convert grown,
Her father viſits, tho' by you forbidden;——
Ah friend! I ſhrewdly fear thy wife's prieſt ridden.

EPIGRAM 3.

WHile ſtrumpet *Joan* o'er-rul'd the papal ſee
Rome prov'd a *myſt'ry of iniquity*.
Rare church infallible! who cou'd not gather
Plain marks to know *ſhe cheat* from *holy father*.
Blind hereticks indeed might err herein,
And take the *harlot* for the *man of ſin*:
But when was mother church ſo out before,
For holy *Pope* to own—— *Rome's very whore?*

ANTI-POPE.

PRIZE-EPIGRAMS. No XXI.

EP. 1. *On Pr.* EUGENE's *Prayer.* V. iv. p 671.

O Heav'ns! a ſouldier's mattins on record!
Devotion in the army a watch-word!
Tremble, ye ſons of *Mars*, and bluſh to hear,
When you blaſpheme, a pious general's pray'r.
The *Friſian*, and th' *Imperial* hero-ſaint,
Have worth to ſhame a whole *church militant*.
Such only to true honour lead the way:
'Tis great to *conquer*, greater far to pray.

EP. 2. In ſyllabam longam in voce *Vertiginoſus*, à D. SWIFT correptam. Vid. v. iv. p. 623.

MUſarum antiſtes, Phœbi numeroſus alumnus,
Vix omnes numeros Vertiginoſus *habet.*
Intentat chavo capiti vertigo ruinam:
Oh! ſervet cerebro nata Minerva caput.
Vertigo *nimium* longa *eſt*, *divine poeta*;
Dent tibi Pierides, donet Apollo, brevem.

EP. 3. *On Dr* SWIFT's *leaving his eſtate to ideots.*

SWIFT, wond'rous genius, bright intelligence,
Pities the orphan-ideot's want of ſenſe.
And rich in *ſupernumerary* pelf
Adopts *poſterity* unlike himſelf.
To one *great individual* wit's confin'd!
Such *eunuchs* never propagate their kind:
Thus *nature's* prodigies beſtow the gifts
Of *fortune*, their deſcendants are *no Swifts*.
When did *prime ſtateſman*, for a ſcepter fit,
His *miniſterial* ſucceſſor *beget?*
No *age*, no *ſtate*, no *world* can hope to ſee
Two SWIFTS or W--LP--ES in one family.

RUSTICUS.

PRIZE-EPIGRAMS. No XXII.

EP. 1 *On a* Proteſtant *gentleman marrying a* Jewiſh *lady.*

JACK Goſpel's married to a *Jewiſh* fool,
From this joint am'rous work,
(As aſs and horſe produce a mule,)
May be produce'd a *Turk*.

EPIGRAM 2.

REaſon can conquer ſtrength and force,
And beauty raiſon's plan;
As *Jack* can rule his mettled horſe,
But yet is rul'd by *Nan*.

EP. 3. *Occaſion'd by a lady, whoſe parents were of ill repute, ſaying ſhe was born under the ſigns of* Mercury *and* Venus.

FAIR CLOE boaſts a birth ſurpriſing,
From eloquence and beauty riſing,
Nay farther on ſtill vaunts the fair,
That like them too her parents are;
But let her give her boaſting over,
Or, faith, I will the truth diſcover:
For too much like them it is ſaid,
The parents are of this fair maid,
For *Mercury* was pimp to *Jove*,
And a damn'd whore the queen of love.

TRITONIDES.

PRIZE-EPIGRAMS. No. XXIII.

EP. 1. *To Sir* Robert Walpole *on reading the late pamphlets for and againſt the miniſtry.*

FROM ſtinking bogs perfumes new ſtrength acquire,
By envy's breath thy blaze of fame mounts higher
Steel rubb'd by *dirt* improves and brighter ſhines,
And gold, the more 'tis try'd, the more refines.
So ſome bright *Venus* brighter does appear,
A ſooty *Ethiops* plac'd in contraſt near,
And *Phoſphorus* ne'er glitters half ſo bright,
As when oppos'd by all the gloom of night.

EP. 2. *To the* Craftſman *on the ſame.*

FLint ſtruck on ſteel but wakes its innate fire,
And *battering* makes its luſtre ſparkle higher,
Whilſt *braſs* and *lead* the more you work & beat,
Grow *weaker*, *duller*, and the more in *heat*.
But ſtill reflect, ye *brazen* factious crew,
The *ſteel*, that's *bright* and *ſharp*, can pierce ye too.

EPIGRAM. 3.

CLOE purſue the joys by me mark'd out;
Since *Hob* thy ſpouſe in temper is a *brute*,
Let us in ſecret joys conſpire, that he
As great a *brute* in *ſilent ſhape* may be. BLUNT.

PRIZE-EPIGRAMS. No XXIV.

EPIGRAM 1.

A Strumpet daughter to defend
From his wife's rage, *John* crys, *ſhe'll mend*.
Mend quoth my dame, ah coxcomb! what?
What can be mended now ye ſot?
A whore and always one ye elf,
Why ſure!——I know it by myſelf.

EPIGRAM 2.

Joan vows (to hearten timorous youth)
She ne'er ſaw ghoſt or thing uncivil,
Worſe than herſelf——tho' once in truth
Joan do's believe ſhe ſaw the devil.

EPIGRAM 3.

THE cards juſt dealt, as *Sylvia* gay
Firſt in her turn prepar'd to play;
Her *heart* tow'rd *Will* (who ſhou'd eſpouſe her)
Reaching—poor girl, ſhe let a rowſer:
Humph! *Jeff'ry* cries, 'tis plain the lady
Deſigns moſt tricks——ſhe trumps a'ready.

DRY-JOHN.

PRIZE-

PRIZE-EPIGRAMS. N°. XXV.

EP. 1. EPIGRAMS *and* DAGGERS.

Your *epigrams* like *daggers* shou'd be found,
As bright, as *short*, sometimes as *keen* to wound.

EPIGRAM 2. *On the same.*

Both us'd to please, to punish, and defend,
With well-turn'd shining *points* they both shou'd end.

EPIGRAM 3. *On the same.*

Both yield us most delight, and most surprize.
When unforeseen their shining *points* arise

LACONIC.

PRIZE-EPIGRAMS. N° XXVI.

1. *On D.* Swift's *endowing an hospital, for lunatics.*

GReat wit to madness sure is near ally'd.
This makes the dean for kindred *thus* provide.

2. *Another on the said hospital being to be built on* Oxmantown Green,

THE convenience of *Oxmantown* see in a true sense:
It purges the city of every nusance.
It's barracks † and hospital § cleanse many a bad house: [house!
O dean, make but room enough in thy new mad

† *For Soldiers.* § *For poor Children.*

EP. 3. EPIGRAM ÆNIGMATIC.

BOth summer and winter I go the same rounds,
Yet never stir out of my place,
Without and within I am all scars and wounds,
But still am in very good case.

In cities and counties I carry the day,
All mortals observe how I stand.
The city lord mayor, and the courtier so gay,
Are mov'd by a turn of my hand.

Thrice 20 bright guards wait about me in ring;
Tho' there's present but one at a time:
Nor a soul of them all but has slain some great king
And resolves to repeat the same crime.

Whenever I speak, as I oftentimes do,
'Tis then I'm regarded the most.
Sir R—— may strut with his ribon so blue,
But it's evident I rule the roast. *Anticap.*

EPIGRAM *on* MÆVIUS's *Epigram, p.* 160,

PRize epigrams are bad, rash *Mævius* cries,
Nay, *all are worst*; *'tis hard to judge the prize.*
But had himself put in at URBAN's call,
Where all are worst, we'd had a worst of all.

Another. By the same.

IF *wits* judge right, & *fools* wrong judgment pass,
Which *Mævius* is, let ev'ry reader guess;—
Or all are very bad, or *he's an ass.* YARICO

The triple alliance. *An* EPIGRAM.

FRance, *Spain*, and *Sardinia* together conspire
To set all the spirits of *Europe* on fire,
But what says old *Eugene*? hold, Sirs! not too fast.
'Tis a thousand to one I shall sweat you at last,
Give me but a *George*—then a pipe of *Virginia*
For all the proud boasts of *France*, *Spain* & *Sardinia*

The SPIES.

WHen C[illegible]r first in *Salter's-hall*
Harangu'd the lordly Pope to maul;
Two *Jesuits*, their old master's spies,
Mixt with the herd in safe disguise,
With conventicle mien and face,
And ev'ry outward sign of grace.
The Preacher mainly laid about,
And *Bellarmine's* church notes did rout.
Concern now struck the list'ning pair
For mother church and *Peter's* chair.
But lo! as schism wou'd have it, he
At length fell foul on prelacy.
" Courage! my friend, said one to t'other,
" Cou'd he do more, were he our brother?
" I know him *intus & in cute*;
" Tho' hir'd against us, he fights booty.
" War against *Rome*, tho' he proclaim,
" The church of *England* is his aim.
" Let but her bishops be run down
" By her false friends, the day's our own.

PHILALETHES.

DEATH *and the* DOCTOR.

An extempore, occasioned by an elegant poem intituled, Æsculapius *and* Death, *in the* Gentleman's Magazine *for* December 1734.

QUoth Death to the Doctor where so fast
brother kill 'em [will on?
With your two 1 opiferque's to push the fates
To fair *Celia*, says he, to try my small pill on.
With your pill of a grain, emetics and potions,
strum's antimonial and mercurial notions;
Zound's (cries old dry bones) you've made such a slaughter
If you thus proceed, I'se have nought to do after;
And then in a rage drew his bow to the height—
With a twang sprung the yew so true to the sight.
The shaft flew a'slant 'tween 2 old *C--w & Zany*—
And tipp'd the poor doctor, who had tipp'd so many—— PHILOBIOS.

1 A title assumed by the Apothecaries, but more properly applicable to Apollo, or Dr Ap---ly.
Opiferq; per orbem Dicor. Ovid. Met.
2 Two noted Apothecaries.

Another Extempore on the same.

THAT death met the doctor, I do not much wonder,
For death and the Doctor are seldom asunder;
If you would part them, and so save his breath,
Let not death kill the doctor, but the doctor kill death—— PHILOBIOS.

From ANACREON.

BAucis that drunken crone as once she lay
Sick of a feaver, thus to JOVE did pray.
Shou'd I escape this fit, I vow to take,
These hundred suns, no ale, but from the lake;
Wanting her wonted cups, when past all doubt
Of danger, she this cunning shift found out;
A *sieve* she takes and thro' the bottom pries,
Where she at once an hundred suns espies.

On Paulla. Martial *Lib.* 9. *Epig.* 5.

She'd fain have *Priscus*, and nobody blame her can
But he'l not have her, and who can blame the man?

PHARINUS.

D—— HALL.

Horrens ubi & tetlo vicinus jugis aquæ fons. Hor.

FRom noiſe & nonſenſe on the bank of *Thames*
Self loving fops, and triſle loving dames;
From baſſling crowds (&what my hearing loaths)
The roar of coaches, and the belch of oaths,
From city cries ſquawl'd in a tongue unknown,
(Which ſhews our very mob to opera prone)
And all the buzzy nothings of the town:
My muſe to D..... directs her flight,
Whoſe peaceful ſhades and rural charms invite;
Whoſe awful ſpires command the diſtant fields
Where bounteous heav'n both health and plenty yeilds.
Conduct me thro' the lofty rooms which ſtand,
True monuments of *Redgrave*'s skilful hand.
The hall capacious for the *Chriſtmas* feaſt:
The ſtairs with arms of ancient kindred grac't.
Now to the cellar vaults where well-brew'd ale
With ſtrength grows old 'mong e'er growing ſtale,
Pleaſant and mild, it like its owner ſmiles,
Unlike in this, that it too ſoon beguiles;
Here's to his health, may joys unmixt ſtill flow,
And ev'ry hour glaſs run as ſmooth as now:
And when with comfort his laſt ſand is done,
Turn up the glaſs again to's virtuous ſon.
But if a foreign voyage takes you moſt,
Taſte the beſt wines that *Portugal* can boaſt;
Thoſe next our beer do *Engliſh* hearts moſt good,
French wines and politicks but ſour our blood.
Then to the garden down the green deſcent,
And gueſs by that what *Adam's Eden* meant.
Survey the fine canals whoſe ſilver glaſs
Reflects each ſmiling nymph's deluding face,
While echo may in a calm ev'ning walk,
Repeat the am'rous virgin's lonely talk.
See there the ſwan with ſoft and ſpotleſs down,
Stills proudly by, as pleas'd with being ſhown:
Her emblem ſtill, for if you come too near,
He ſtrait is gone and leaves you where you were.
Hard-by a brook does in a baſin turn,
And like a river god makes that his urn:
What ſweet refreſhment in a ſultry hour
In that lone watry bed to plunge all o'er!
Then with recruited vigour riſe as gay
As *Phœbus* does each morning from the ſea.
To paint the walls peaches and nect'rins joyn,
And bluſhing grapes adorn the verdant vine.
Nice gravel walks of *Tyrus* golden hue:
Smooth ſhaven greens delicious to the view.
Enamel'd beds in artificial maze,
We fancy *Flora* dreſt in *Mecklin* lace.
Ruddy *Pomona* claims our next regard,
Storing the confines of one ſingle yard:
The prudent maſter here improvement ſhews
And raiſes apples in his quickſet rows,
Whoſe gen'rous juice his cyder preſs o'erflows.
How neat the dairy! where clean laſſes turn
The well-preſs'd cheeſe and fragrant butter churn.
The ſtables ſo magnificently great,
Might vie with ſome for a good manour ſeat;
Juſt ſuch as entertain'd, as authors ſay,
The four leg'd conſul of *Caligula*.
But I forbear! unequal to ſet forth
The place's beauty or its Owner's worth.
Enough for me to deck ſome humbler tale,
With ruſtick garland gather'd from the vale,
To crown the bleſſings of the neighb'ring farms,
And with low ſong the lads and laſſies charm.
Like that when mowers whet their crooked mow,
Or early damſel thrills beneath her cow;
Or blithſome carter whiſtles to his team,
When jingling bells revive the tir'd and lame;
So *Orpheus* heretofore made brutes to dance,
As fidlers now the wooden ſhoes of *France*.
Thro' lowing herds or bleating flocks I roam,
Or joyn the chorus of a harveſt home.
But when ſome jovial ſquire his hounds leads forth
Like *Goths* and *Vandals* pouring from the north.
I change my note, aſham'd to be out-done
By *Sweetlips* tenor, or deep *Bowman*'s tone:
Then mount *Sorello* eager for the toil,
Nor with the curate lag upon the Foil.
But over hedge and ditch attend the ſquire,
To end the day with ale and logwood fire:
Admire his gelding, coax his favrite dog,
And ſing of *Chevy Chace*, or *Molly Mog*.

A MODEST *WISH*

Occaſion'd by the peruſal of an eſſay, on improving and encreaſing the ſtrength of Great-Britain *and* Ireland, *by fornication, &c.*

Variam ſemper dant otia mentem. *Lucan Lib.* 4

AS fields untill'd, grow rank for want of uſe,
And wild unprofitable herbs produce:
Spend all their virtue on unwholeſome weed,
Unleſs ſupplied with ſerviceable ſeeds:
Such are th' excentrick motions of the ſoul,
Such ſprightly wits, that range without controul,
Having no certain ſtudy to purſue
" Know not this moment what the next they'll do.
With whirlwinds of miſtaken notions toſt,
In labyrinths inextricable loſt,
Reſtleſs they rove, and grope the gloomy way,
To every new deluſion made a prey.
But limit's fixt, theſe giddy flights reſtrain,
With hold that heavenly gift, in golden rein,
Keep within bounds, and circumſcribe the mind,
Which ſtarts aſide, and wanton's unconfin'd.
Thus have I ſeen an horſe, his rider caſt,
With double ſwiftneſs o er the common haſte,
Broke looſe, into a thouſand miſchiefs run,
Which an experienc'd guide wou'd wiſely ſhun.
Grant me kind heaven ſome buſineſs, & ſome ſenſe
Some time to think on my departure hence,
No idle hours in vanity to ſpend,
And *Agar*'s wiſh ſhould all my wiſhes end.

Mr URBAN,

I laugh'd ſo heartily at the ſurpriſing concluſion of epigram 3. No. V. p. 97. that my tea flounc'd over. I blow'd my fingers, and try'd if the *Latin* would bear the ſame turn, it being probably the caſe of ſundry writers in that language.

SÆPE mihi conjux languens queritur; gemitus
" Inſtat mors ſponſa pallida, Bille, tua.
Indolui, ſed mox ſedato corde repreſſi
Fletus, fata memor corrigere eſſe nefas.
Me compono malis rectâ ratione ferendis,
Et certum eſt, quicquid dij voluere pati.
Non temerè ingentis fuerat præſaga mali mens.
Heu! morbi infelix exitus, illa—valet.

QUAVIS.

The Extract from an Epiſtle not yet publiſh'd
Written by Richard Savage, *Eſq;*

FROM *Codex* hear, ye eccleſiaſtic men,
This paſt'ral charge to *W—f—r, S—b—g V—n*;
Amend ye emblems of your P——'s mind!
Mark *faith*, mark *hope*, mark *charity*, deſign'd;
On terms, whence no ideas ye can draw,
Fix well your *faith*, and then pronounce it *law*;
Firſt wealth, a croſier next, your *hope* enſume,
And next church power;—a power o'er conſcience
claim;
In modes of worſhip *right* of *choice* deny,
Say, to convert, all means are fair;—add, why?
'Tis *charitable*—let your powder decree,
That *perſecution* then is *charity*;
Call reaſon error; *forms*, not *things*, diſplay;
Let *moral* doctrine to *diſtruſt* give way;
Sink demonſtration, myſt'ry preach alone;
Be thus *religion's* fiend, and thus your *own*!
But *Foſter* well it is honeſt truth extends;
Where *myſtery* begins, *religion* ends.
In him (great modern miracle) we ſee
A prieſt, from av'rice, and ambition free;
One, whom no perſecuting ſpirit fires;
Whoſe heart and tongue benevolence inſpires:
Learn'd, not aſſuming; eloquent, yet plain,
Meek, tho' not tim'rous; conſcious, tho' not vain;
Without craft, reverend, holy, without cant;
Zealous for truth, without enthuſiaſt rant.
His *faith*, where no credulity is ſeen,
'Twixt infidel, and bigot, marks the mean;
His *hope*, no mitre militant on earth,
'Tis that bright crown, which heav'n reſerves for
A prieſt, in *charity* with all mankind, [worth,
His love to virtue, not to ſect confin'd,
Truth his delight, from him it flames abroad,
From him, who *ſcarce* no being, but his God:
In him from chriſtian, moral light can ſhine,
Nor mad with myſt'ry, but a ſound divine!
He was the *wiſe*, and good, with reaſon's lore,
Then ſtrikes their paſſions with pathetic power,
Where vice erects her head, rebukes the page,
Mix'd with rebuke, perſuaſive charms engage;
Charms, th'unthinking muſt to thought excite,
Lo! vice leſs vicious! virtue more upright:
Him copy, *Codex*, that the good, and wiſe,
Who ſo abhor thy heart, and head deſpiſe,
May ſee thee now, tho' late, redeem thy *name*,
And glorify what elſe is damn'd to fame.
But ſhould ſome *clamichan*, ſpurg wiz ſevere,
The poet's ſure turn'd *hypoſt* ſay, and ſneer?
Shame on that narrow mind ſo often known,
Which in one mode of faith, owns worth alone;
Sneer on, rail, wrangle: nought this truth repels;
Virtue is *virtue*, wherefoe'er ſhe dwells,
And ſure, where learning gives her light to ſhine,
Her's is all praiſe, if her's, 'tis, *Foſter*, thine.
Three boaſt diſſenters, we with pride may own
Our *Tillotſon*, and *Rowe*, her *Foſter*.

Occaſioned by the foregoing.

FOR *cruel* murder doom'd to *Hempen* death,
S—e, by royal grace, prolong'd his breath.
Well might you think, he'd ſpend his *future* years
In *pray'r*, in *faſting*, and *repentant tears*:
The leaſt you could expect, for bloody ſtride
To make atonement, was a *prayerful* life:—no
But, O vain hope!—the truly *Savage* cries,
'*Prieſts*, and their ſlavish *doctrines*, I deſpiſe.
'Shall I ——————
'Who, by *free thinking* to *free actions* fir'd,
'In midnight brawls a deathleſs name acquir'd,
'Now ſtoop to *learn* of *eccleſiaſtic* arts,
'To *rant* and *pray* confine my willing parts,
'And write like *Codex*, *W—r*, *S—*, *V—*!
'No: arm'd 'gainſt *rhyme*, at *prieſts* I'll take my aim,
'Tho' *prudence* bids me *murder* but their *fame*.
Thus he, while others hail the happy men
Maligned by *ſuch* a foe, traduc'd by *ſuch* a pen!
Miſs.

To a young Lady whoſe name was inſcrib'd on a glaſs full of wine with this motto:

Let virtue be——A guide to thee.

By a Gentleman aged but 18.

UNblemiſh'd as the diamond may'ſt thou ſhine,
Smooth as the glaſs, and ſparkling as the wine;
Thy humours free, avoiding ſtill offence,
May art thy wit, and age improve thy ſenſe!
Yet ſhou'd each grace to finiſh thee combine,
And o'er thy form diffuſe an air divine,
Yet ſhou'd the pow'rs of love thy ſteps attend,
Point ev'ry glance, and ev'ry feature mend;
May virtue crown the vaſt applauſe with praiſe,
And judgment fix the youth thy beauty ſways.
The paſſion toſt, its courſe when fancy ſteers
Midſt ſtormy joys, falſe hopes, and groundleſs fears,
Wrecks on a fatal whirl of looſe deſires,
And all the lover in the ſpouſe expires.
Thou to a juſt eſteem thy beauties owe,
To merit grateful, but unmov'd by ſhow:
Gay without lightneſs, grave without diſtaſte,
Fair without pride, and without coldneſs chaſte.
Thus ſhou'd the bloom that tinges thy features
And all that harmony or ſhape declares, [pare,
More charms than time reſumes, than age ſhall
beauſt, [youth!
And the wiſe friend ſucceed the blooming
Montanus.

Upon reading late accounts from VIENNA.

WHEN good *Æneas* from his native ſhore,
Troy's dear remains in promis'd *Latium* bore,
Juno, Jove's bieter ſiſter, and haughty queen,
(Nor fire, nor exile, cou'd abate her ſpleen)
Reſolves, againſt reſiſtleſs Fate's decree,
Her *Carthage* ſhou'd the world's proud miſtreſs be!
Heav'n to her ſchemes averſe, to hell ſhe goes:
Call'd forth by magick ſpells *Alecto* roſe.
'The hated race at laſt has croſt the main.
'I purchaſ'd ſtorms, and *Dido* ſigh'd in vain.
'If he muſt have *Latinus* 'royal maid:
'Make him thro' blood to love & empire wade.'
Thus furious *Juno* ſpake. The fiend was joy'd,
To be by ſpite beyond her own employ'd.
So royal *L——s* conjures up the *Turk*,
To do ambition's and the devil's work;
Hell with *Mahomet* wou'd reconcile,
Knew the impoſtors *why*, in hell they'd ſmile.
Think, *Europe's Pha'ton*, think, yourſelf muſt groan
If thus be CHRISTIAN, *Solyman's* a ſaint.
Reviens.

The WORM DOCTOR'S HARANGUE.

Moor *of* Moor hall—*With nothing at all*
He ſlew the fam'd dragon of Wantley.
Old Ballad.

SINCE the whole brotherhood of quacks
Have leave to day to vend their packs,
Diſpenſing each, arcanas for ſick
Enough to make a very horſe ſick;
Depending on your candid ſpirit
And all the deference due to merit,
I in my turn aſcend the roſtrum
To ſpeak the praiſes of my noſtrum;
A med'cine of approv'd condition ——
Sirs—I'm the famous worm phyſician.
What ſtrange narrations ev'ry week
In print my powder's praiſe beſpeak!
Subſcrib'd, (by patients of capacity)
With name and place to their veracity.
Of thoſe whoſe entrails have been freed
From this devouring reptile breed,
By cluſters chaſing out their gangs,
Some arm'd with wolfiſh ſnouts and phangs,
Some form'd like dragons, dire to view,
And long, as that fam'd *Cadmus* ſlew,
Tho' ('cauſe I hate the lying trick)
Plain truth to own – not quite ſo thick.
Flat joynted —all the vermin rout
My doſe expells—with heads—without.
As num'rous, rare, and odd a crew
As e'er *Nile*'s mudd expos'd to view.
Nor, only, can I make my boaſts
From news, and bills on piſſing poſts;
The muſe, the muſe, immortal fame
Beſtows, and far renowns my name.
Who has not read my med'cines praiſe
In the bright bard of *Twickenhams* lays
Who (bleſt with *Horace*'s facility)
In lyricks owns my try'd ability,
My worth, importance—in ſuch ſort
As ſtrikes the college *a la Mort*.
He proves that men of all degrees
Have the vermicular diſeaſe.
Nay, ſhows in ſtrictneſs of the letter,
Whole human race is nothing better;
Of each condition, ſex, and nation,
Kin to that crawling generation,
One genus, tho' of various ſpecies
As he demonſtrates on the theſis.
For inſtance——we of worms proceed,
All know that worms at laſt we feed,
Beginning, end, and middle way
Mankind their vermin breed diſplay.
The miſer fitly we deſcribe
A reptile of the muck worm tribe;
A ſilk-worm ſeems the gloſſy beau;
And ſlovens, earth-worm——nature's ſhow.
The ſluggard we define a ſlow worm;
Sots grubbs, and drury's nymph a glow worm;
Scholars and book worms ſuit conditions;
The death-watch are we poor phyſicians.
This and ſuch like, in laſting verſes,
The bard of matchleſs fame rehearſes;
Mankind, in my behalf, informing
They plainly ſtand in need of worming.
All parties, and all ranks have got 'em
Within and out, from top to bottom.
The friſking maggot-kind aſſail
The head, aſcarides the tail.
'Twas ſome ſuch worm-diſorder'd paſt
Sure brought crude merc'ry in of late;
And now the madneſs is at top
Kills patients with the pill and drop.
Sure ſymptom that the worm-mad crowd are
In need of my ſpecific powder,
It's wond'rous faculties and cures
To lateſt Times its fame enſures;
Or ſhou'd it fall a prey to foes,
Th' immortal credit POPE beſtows
To lateſt ages ſhall tranſmit me,
And ——worms will never dare to eat me.

The following EPIGRAM was occaſion'd by ſeeing, in the Church-yard of *Receulver* † in *Kent*, the Grave of a young Woman aged 15, who with Capt. *Hatton*, Baron *Eſtoff*, and others, was in *January* laſt drowned on that coaſt, and who might have ſaved her life, had not ſhe entreated her Mother to take her place in the Boat, when the Sloop *Neptune* was ſtranded. Her name was *Holden*. † See p. 200 H

HOLDENA et ACILIA. *Scripſit O. B. ætat* 13.

Matri lac dantem ſiccat gens Romula natam;
Solum Hac furtivæ cauſa ſalutis erat.
Anglica ſponte necem virgo pro matre ſubivit,
Funera quæq; illi depulit, ipſa tulit.
Heu! quam diverſâ meruiſtis ſorte puellæ!
Ponit Roma (1) *æras*, Anglia *buſta negat.*

(1) The Temple of Piety was erected on the Spot where ACILIA gave ſuck to her Mother in Priſon.

We recommend the foregoing Subject to our Engliſh *Bards.*

Wrote with a lead pencil on the green-houſe wall at *Chateſworth*, the ſeat of his grace the duke of *Devonſhire*.

Cuilem fugiens Scotia regina tumultum,
Fertur in antiquâ hâc clauſa fuiſſe domo.
Hanc ſi vidiſſet qualis nunc quantaque, vellet
Exilium regnis præpoſuiſſe ſuis!
Te profugam, ô regina, nefas plorare fuiſſet;
Felix meta fuga cui paradiſus erat. M. F.

The foregoing Engliſhed extempore.

WHen *Scotland*'s queen, her native realms expel'd,
In antient *Chateſworth* was a captive held,
Had then the pile to its new charms arriv'd,
Happier the captive than the queen had liv'd!
What ſighs in pity of her ſtate cou'd riſe,
That found the fugitive in *Paradiſe*. C. C.

Wrote on the ſame wall under the foregoing.

Qualiter in mediis, quam non ſperaverat, urbem
Attonitus Venetam *navita cernit aquis,*
Sic improviſo, emergens è montibus imis
Aſtollit ſeſe Devoniana domus.

Engliſhed, extempore.

NOT ſailors view with more aſtoniſh'd eyes
On open ſeas Venetian tow'rs ariſe,
Than from the mountains, ſtrangers with delight
See unexpected *Chateſworth* charm the ſight.

To FIDELIA.

FIDELIA, I find, a retinue of poets,
From the higheſt cluſs, quite down to the low wits,
From *Apollo's* true ſons, to his vain implorers,
Moſt humbly profeſs themſelves your adorers.
Friend *Urban's* judicious,—he gives but the name
Of *ſuch*, whoſe encomiums are *ſmoak* and no *flame*
Tho' their panegyricks, he reckons but lumber,
Yet their names, cypher-like, may mount up the number.
I hope, dear *Fidelia*, as loyal, as witty, [ty;
Nor doubt I the leaſt, but you're youthful and pret-
If quarrels ſhou'd riſe with *the Don*, or *Monſieur*,
Will engage each admirer to go *Volunteer*.
A company ſoon, I believe you cou'd raiſe
To fight for the king, and to ſing in your praiſe,
And ſure great exploits they'd perform,—if they *fight*,
With but half the ſpirit, & which you can *write*.
Like *Pallas*, the goddeſs of arms and of arts,
At once you'll inſpire both their heads and their hearts.
Your *genius* appears too in ſome of their lays,
And the rivals grown friendly unite in your praiſe;
For in your ſweet numbers, are ſuch potent charms, [to arms.
Shou'd you once command 'em—they'll all ruſh
So *Gracian Corinna* inſpir'd old and young,
And her country was ſav'd, by the force of her ſong.
Songs, odes, and epiſtles, I've wrote,——and what not!
And ventur'd amongſt the *male bards* to the grot;
And once I deſign'd to have try'd on the *theme*,
Propos'd by *Sylvanus* for *pounds* and for *fame*,
But ſoon as *Fidelia's* bright *genius* was ſeen
Set off, and applauded in his *Magazine*;
I then recollected, what often I'd read,
That *Pallas* proceeded from *Jupiter's* head.
'Tis a parallel caſe---I ſuſpect---by his leave,
That *Fidy*, like *Sybil*, ſpeaks out of a CAVE.
Be that as it will,---'tis to me very plain,
She'll win *Fifty-Pounds*,---tho' ſhe loſes the *Dean*.

M———A.

To the unknown Gent who ſigns SYLVIUS, p. 155.

SYLVIUS, thou bard divine, no more invite
My humble muſe on ſacred themes to write.
At thy ſublimer lays ſhe folds her wings,
And ſcarce can reach to tranſitory things,
Much leſs dares ſhe attempt ſo high to ſoar,
To ſing th' almighty judge's awful pow'r.
To paint th' amaze of ſouls to vengeance hurl'd,
The glories of the juſt—th' expiring world,
Would ſuch a genius as thy own require,
Such lofty numbers, ſuch poetick fire.
Thine alſo, SYLVIUS, be the taſk to ſhow
The way of bliſs to wand'rers here below;
A ſtyle like thine can never fail to move
The moſt obdurate heart to heav'nly love.
Then while we liſten to thy pious ſtrain
That treach'rous ſyren ſin ſhall lure in vain.
Directed by thy precepts ſafe we'll fly
Thoſe dangerous ſeas where rocks and quick-ſands lie
And ſwell our ſails for Immortality.

FIDELIA.

To SYLVAN URBAN.

NOW *nature ſmiles*, and *fields* look *gay*,
And *flow'rs proclaim* th' approach of *May*;
Now *birds*, with *notes harmonious*, chear
The rural ſwain's attentive ear;
Thy labours, URBAN, leave awhile,
And anxious care with mirth beguile.
O let us, ſoon as early morn
Shall mountain tops with light adorn,
Walk forth and breath the *vernal air*,
And each decay of life repair;
Enjoy the *cool refreſhing gales*
And *balmy ſweets* that SOL exhales
From *blooming trees* that charm the ſight,
And *flow'ry meads*, the nymph's delight.
Methinks ev'n now we *ſeem* to ſtray
Some lonely, unfrequented way,
Or, charm'd with *native muſick*, rove
Beneath the covert of a grove;
And then, with chat deceiving pain,
A tow'ring hill's high ſummit gain,
Where underneath a friendly ſhade
By ſome tall oak's thick branches made
AUGUSTA's *proſpect* greets the eye,
And ſpires that ſeem to mate the ſkie.
What ſcenes invite to gaze around
Far as the horizon's utmoſt bound!
How much the *various landskips* pleaſe
Chequer'd with *villa's*, rivers, trees!
Here *Thames* in ſmooth *meanders* flows,
And there a *waving foreſt* grows,
There ſoftly murm'ring brooks appear
With lowing cattle grazing near,
There *verdant hills* riſe gently high
And fleecy flocks with food ſupply.
More *diſtant objects* fly in vain
The keeneſt ſight's *unaided ken*,
Our *glaſſes* envious ſpace ſubdue,
And a *new world* appears in view.
But when the ſun is mounted high,
And darts his beams from mid-day ſkie,
We, near ſome *cryſtal fountain* laid,
Invoke the muſes ſacred aid,
In *Flaccus'* or in *Maro's* page
Our more attentive thoughts engage.
Let thoſe who love the *ſmoaky town*,
Enjoy their eaſe on beds of down,
Or o'er inſipid coffee dream,
Diſcanting on ſome thread-bare theme
And when the evening ſhades appear,
Their pockets drain to pleaſe their ear,
On *faſhionable Eunuchs* doat,
And DIE with each enchanting note;
We reliſh pleaſures more ſerene
Pleaſures! which leave no fretful ſpleen,
But when dark thoughts an entrance find,
Relieve the heart and chear the mind.

MARCELLUS.

Senis cujuſdam Cambro-Britannici epithalamium.

FOrtunate ſenex, verna quam dignus amore!
Et ſponſam et prolem cui dedit una dies.

On Mr HART, *the ſuppos'd author of the* Eſſay upon Reaſon. *Extempore.*

'TIS an old tale, in proſe, and rhime,
"There's but one *phœnix* at a time,
POPE's wondrous aſhes did their part,
Another phœnix roſe in HART'

A. B

" Can others write like you? your task give o'er,
" 'Tis printing what was publish'd long before.
" If nought peculiar thro' your labours run,
" They're duplicates, and twenty are but one.
Doctor Young's *second Epistle to Mr* Pope.

On the foregoing lines.

IF YOUNG this rule don't judge amiss,
The consequence is, plainly, this;
Great *Dryden*, *Boileau*, *Hudibras*
Who *faintly copies*, is an ass.
In *tuneful sense* ne'er hope to shine,
Unless you can on POPE refine:
Nor boast of *satire*, *fine*, and *strong*,
Except you can out-cut ev'n YOUNG;
(Who falls, * his pen close by his side,
A *Lunatick*, a *suicide!*)
At *humour* never run adrift,
Without more genius than a SWIFT.
In vain!——don't once attempt to write,
Read *these*,—your nails with envy bite:
If such the fate of us poor *low-wits*,
Preachers may soon be few, as *poets*. A. B.

* *For if I fall, by my* OWN *pen I die.*
Doctor Young—*the same Epistle.*

A true copy of the legend on the foundation-stone of HOUGHTON HALL in NORFOLK.

HIC me fundamen posuit
Domûs natali solo extruendæ
ROBERTUS *ille* WALPOLE,
Quem nulla nesciet posteritas.
Fuxit deus,
Quòd postquàm maturus avi dominus
Diu lætatus fuerit absolutâ,
Incolumem tueantur incolumes
Et nati natorum, et qui nascentur ab illis.

ENGLISH'D.

THAT ROBERT WALPOLE, whom posterity
In latest times will ment on with a sigh,
Hath plac'd me the foundation of a pile
To rise stupendous in his native soil.
Grant heav'n! he full of days, & free from guilt,
May long enjoy his (1) *Hegen* house when built.
May many a peer succeed, and no *pretender*
Force his great-grandson's grandson to surrender.
WALPOLIENSIS.

(1) In allusion to the name of his strong beer, a large bottle of which is buried under the foundation stone.

The same in English. *By* R. B.

ILLUSTRIOUS WALPOLE-he, whose envy'd name
In Latest ages shall be dear to fame,
Laid ME, the earnest of a lofty pile,
The future honour of his native soil;
SOON may he view the beauteous mansion rise,
And with compleat proportion greet his eyes:
But LONG, *O very* LONG! may he possess,
With ev'ry joy sincere, the lov'd recess.
And when with years replete he must resign,
May HEAV'N itself be *guardian* of his line,
That undisturb'd, unblemish'd and secure,
They *here* may shine, while sun and stars endure.

†

A Description of Elden-hole *in the* Peak, Derbyshire.

UPON the lofty *Peak* (as fame reports,)
Wonder sits plum'd, and nature shews her sports.
A frightful cavern there, the plumb disdains
Call'd *Elden-Hole* by all the neighb'ring swains;
It's gaping chink with horror greets the eye,
And cautions mortals not to come too nigh:
Yet curious mortals eager to attain
Some just remarks, tho' all attempts are vain,
From missive stones, a rattling rends the skies,
Sound after sound still dwindling as it flies,
Till in a hollow siz---z they lose the noise;
Nor yet suppos'd the bottom to explore,
Each plumbs the center, and is heard no more.
So mutt'ring thunder roars around the coast,
Till in the wide expanse the sound is lost.
YARICO.

(See Mag. Brit. p. 486.)

Ad Hypodidascalum quendam plagosum, alterum Orbilium, ut uxorem duceret Epistola hortativa.

TU, commissa olim fuerat cui masculæ pubes,
Accipe fœminei sexûs, non amplius, unam;
Nec tamen aut dubiam cape, communemve duorum-
Syllaba acuta sonans erit indubitabile signum
Unde genus noscas, signacula cætera sint hæc,
—Sit personalis, perfecta modo, atq; figurâ,
Propria quæ maribus, nulloq; heteroclita membro.
Sit flexu facilis; casus formanda per omnes;
Junctura gaudens, et crescens in genitivo:
Tum subitò, quot habet partes oratio, discet,
Nec virgam metuet, quantumcunq; arrigis, altam.
Æs in præsenti dabitur, post paulo futurum
Plurali in numero, modo sit concordia rerum,
Debita syntaxis, metriq; prosodia mater.
Hanccine declinas? cave ne carnisse gerundis
Dicaris, quando hanc habeas licet usq; supinam.
Scis bene nemo cacet genitu; excipiesne teipsum
Regulâ ab hâc? quid enim? an non substantivum
es, atq;
Per te stare potes? fer opem bonus adjectiva
Quæ nec stare potest, nec significare remotè.
Sin bene conjungas bene conjungenda, magister,
Tertia prodibit persona, velut caro carnis.
Quare age, et ad partes hanc omni mane vocato;
Hæc tibi, ne metuas, bene respondebit et aptè
Ici ictum, genui genitum, peperi quoq; partum.
Si quod erit regimen dubitas, memor este, dativum
Dandi verba regunt, genitivum verba monendi:
Sed quarto abstineas, et parcius mere sexto.
Propositi officium peragat conjunctio felix;
Quin hinc mitte procul quæ disjunctiva vocantur.
Hæc te grammatica docet ars, hinc nomina cernas
Derivata tuo de nomine, nec tibi casu
Manca sit, aut numero defecta, propago, nec eccans
Syncope de medio tollat, quod epenthesis infert.
Kent, Lady-Day, 1735.

On the Author of the great and good Character.

POETS in days of yore were us'd to feign
Their minxes each a goddess of the main,
And *Thompson* thus describes a modern fair:
• " See her, says he, and guess what angels are!
But thou to shun so 'xtravagant an evil,
Hast made thy Mistress a black scolding D--l!
FESTUS.

• *In his* Tinmouth *bathers, a poem.*

N. B. *To oblige our poetical Correspondents, by inserting the pieces they have favour'd us with, we may possibly admitted are printed in the paper.*

The Monthly Intelligencer.

APRIL, 1735.

Tuesday, 1.

THE great Cause concerning the Charter of the City of *Chester*, between the King Plaintiff, and Ald. *Johnson* and others Defendants, was tried before the Hon. *John Verney*, Chief Justice of *Chester*, wherein the principal Issues were, Whether there had been a By-Law made in the Reign of *Henry* VIII, to confine the Election of Aldermen to the select Body, exclusive of the Freemen in general? and whether a Charter granted by K. *Charles* II. in 1664, had been accepted or not. After a Trial of 14 Hours the Jury (who were a special Jury of Gentlemen) gave a Verdict for the Defendants. 'Twas said this Cause had cost both Parties 10,000 *l.*

There was found lately at the side of a little Brook near the Roman Wall in *Northumberland*, by a Smith's Daughter of *Corbridge*, an ancient Piece of Silver, thus describ'd to the Royal Society. Its Shape like a Tea-board, 20 Inches long, and 15 broad, hollowed about an Inch deep, with a flat Brim an Inch and a Quarter broad, neatly flowered with a Vine full of Grapes, &c. On the Right Hand is the Figure of *Apollo*, with the Bow in his Left Hand, and a Physical Herb in his Right, under a Canopy supported by two Corinthian Pillars; near his Left Leg is a Lyre, under it an Heliotrope, and at his Feet a Python; near the Right Hand Pillar is another of a different Form, with a Sun for its Capital; against this sits a Priestess on a Tripod, who looks over her Shoulder at *Apollo*, under her Feet is an Altar, near which lies a Stag, on his Back. The next Figure to the Priestess is another Female, her Head unveil'd, with a Spear or Wand in her Left Hand, on the Top of which is a Ball, and near her is a *Minerva*, with a Helmet on her Head, a Spear in her Left Hand, pointing with her Right to a Man (supposed an Hunter) on the other Side of a large Tree; on *Minerva*'s Breast is a Medusa's Head, under her Feet an Altar, and near it a Wolf looking up to the Man, who has a Bow in his Left and an Arrow in his Right Hand; below him at one Corner of the Plate is a Rock with an Urn on the Midst of it, from which flows a Stream: The Figures are raised, large, and well proportioned, and Cast Work, without the least Sign of a Graver on it: There are a few Scratches of a Punch or Chissel on the Back of it; the three first are I. P. X. but the rest very unintelligible: it had under the Middle of it a low Frame, about 7 Inches long, 4 broad, and one and a half deep, but this was broken off by the Smith, tho' once all of a Piece. It weigh'd about 148 Ounces, and was bought by Mr *Cookson*, a Goldsmith of *Newcastle*, who values it at a high Rate.

Thursday, 10.

Philip Wilkinson and *Wm Sweet* were executed in *Kingston*, for robbing the Church there, and declar'd they were innocent.

Friday, 11.

Matthew Sellers, *John Robinson*, and *John Priestly*, condemn'd at *Kingston* Assizes (See p. 162.) were executed at *Kennington Common*.

Tuesday, 15.

Elected at a General Court of the Bank of England,

Bryan Benson Esq; Governor.

Thomas Cooke, Esq; Deputy-Governor.

DIRECTORS.

Sir Edw. Bellamy, Kt.	John Rudge, Esq;
Sir Gerard Conyers, Kt.	Matthew Raper, Esq;
Mr John Eaton Dodsworth	Sir John Thompson, Kt.
Nathaniel Gould, Esq;	Christopher Tower, Esq
Samuel Holden, Esq;	Robert Alsop, Esq;
Henry Herring, Esq;	Mr Robert Atwood,
Matthew Howard, Esq;	John Bance, Esq;
Mr William Hunt,	Delillers Carbonnel Esq;
Sir William Jolliff,	Moses Raper, Esq;
Mr Benj. Lethieullier,	William Snelling, Esq;
Mr Benjamin Longuet,	Hon. Horatio Townshend.
Mr Joseph Paice, *jun.*	Mr Robert Thornton

Directors of the E. *India* Company.

*Robert Adams, Esq;	William Gosselin, Esq;
Dodding Bradyl, Esq;	*Capt. Harry Gough
Sir William Billers, Knt	*John Gould, *sen.* Esq;
and Alderman	John Gould *jun.* Esq;
Charles Boone, Esq;	Mr Samuel Hyde
*Richard Blount, Esq;	Balzar Lyel, Esq;
Capt Richard Boulton	Matthew Martin, Esq;
*Mr Christ. Burrow	Jones Raymond, Esq;
Charles Colborne, Esq	Mr William Rous
Mr John Eccleston	John Salter, Esq; Ald.
*Mr John Emmerson	St Quintin Thompson,
Samuel Feake, Esq;	Esq;
Peter Godfrey, Esq;	Josias Wordsworth, Esq;

* New ones. See V. iv. p. 215.

An Ambassador from *Portugal* arrived here to demand Succours of this Court against the *Spaniards*, the late Quarrel with them (See p. 166.) tending to an open Rupture.

Thursday, 17.

Was held a General Court of the S. Sea Company; to consider of the Disposal of their Trade; when it was agreed, That the Court of Directors be impower'd to receive, within the Space of 14 Days, Proposals for letting out, or disposing of their Assiento-Trade or Tonnage of Shipping, to any Person or Persons whatsoever, and that the said Proposals be laid before the next General Court; and order'd, that it be referred to the Court of Directors to prepare an humble Address, to represent to his Majesty the many Losses and Injuries the Company has sustained from the Spanish Factors abroad, in Violation of the Assiento Treaty, humbly to desire his Majesty to interpose for Redress of past Grievances, and to grant his Protection of the Trade for the future.

Was the Anniversary Meeting at *St Sepulchre's* Church of the Children educated in the 132 Charity Schools within the Bills of Mortality. All except St *Margaret's Westminster*, and at *Norton Falgate*, set up since 1697. The present State of the Charity Schools in *Great Britain*, is as follows.

	Schools	Boys	Girls	in all
About *London*	132	3158	1965	5123
England	1329	19506	3915	23421
Scotland	109	3009	1047	4056
Ireland	168	2406	600	3606
Total	1738	28079	7527	35606

Friday, 18.

The 4 following East India Ships arrived in the River, *viz.* The *Princess Louisa*, *Mary*, *Prince Augustus*, and *Royal Guardian*. There are 43 more Ships employ'd in this Company's Services of near 500 Tons Burden each.

Saturday 19.

Receiv'd Sentence of Death, at the *Old Bailey*; *Daniel Stockman*, alias *Mallquin*, for stealing a Sword from *Wm Hawkins*, Esq; *Elizabeth Grinley*, for robbing *Roger Brown* of 2 Guinea and 3 half Guineas near *Old Bethlem*; *Thomas Symonds*, for robbing *John Shergold* of a Watch; *Esther Barret*, for stealing out of the Shop of *Benjamin Godfrey* a Case of Gold Rings; *Elizabeth Tee*, for the Murder of her Bastard Child.

His Majesty settled 500 *l. per Ann.* on Dr *Douglas*, who attended the Princess of *Orange* in *Holland*, and is return'd to *England*, her Highness not proving with Child.

Wednesday, 30.

Sir *Charles Wager*, is to command the Squadron which is to Convoy his Majesty to *Holland* in his Way to *Germany*, where he is to go about the 20th of next Month, and, as reported, to make a Campaign there. Her Majesty to be Regent in the mean time.

'Tis advis'd from *Jamaica*, That the Governor had sent to the Blacks, Offers of a free Pardon, in case they would submit, and return to their Masters.

A great many Robberies, and 6 or 7 Murders Committed this Month.

Alterations in the List of Parliament.

Places	New Members	succeed in room of
Bridgewater,	*Cha. Wyndham*	*s. Tho. Palmer* dec.
Bewdly,	read *Col.* Phineas Bowles	
Canterbury	Sr Tho Hales	*s.* Sr *Wm Hardres* not duly elected
Cirencester,	*Henry Bathurst*	*s. Wm Widhouse* dec.
Chipping Wycomb,	Sr *Cha. Vernon*	*s E Waller* wav'd
Launceston,	Sr Wm Irby Bt	*s.* John King *a Peer*
Leskwithiel,	M. Ducie Morton	*s.* R Edgcumb *wav'd*
	John Owen	*s.* Philip Lloyd *dead*
Nairnshire	*Brodie* of *Leven*	*s.* J. Cambell *wav'd*
Okehampton,	Geo. Lyttelton	*s. W. Northmore* dec
Tamworth,	Dr *Cha. Coates*	*s. Geo. Compton* wav'd
Windover,	Ld *Limerick*	*s* John Bateler *void E:*
Whitchurch,	J. Mordaunt	*s.* J. Conduit *wav'd.*

BIRTHS.

April 1. THE Wife of *Thomas Townshend* Esq: Member for the University of *Cambridge*, deliver'd of a Daughter.

3. The Lady of the Ld *Bellew*, of *Ireland* —of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

Joseph Andrews of *Bloomsbury Square*, Esq; —to Mrs *Elizabeth Petrit*.

The Rev. Mr *Jebb*—to Miss *Gansel*.

Edward Ferrers, Esq; of *Henden*, *Middlesex*, —to Miss *Ann Broughton*, of *Devonshire Square*, with 4000 *l.* Fortune.

Philip Jourdon, of *Hammersmith*, Esq;—to Miss *Bragge*, a Fortune of 70,000 *l.*

Mr

Mr *John Boissier*, an *Italian* Merchant, to the youngest Daughter of Mr *Barbers* of *Thregmorton Street*, with a Fortune of 10,000 *l.*

Mr *Wyat*, a noted Quaker at *Ware*, *Hertfordshire*, —to Miss *Procter*, who the Day before stood Godmother to him at his Baptism.

William Warren, Esq; of *Brewern*, *Pembrokeshire* —to Mrs *Skirm* in the same County, with 2,000 *l. per Ann.*

Mr *March* a Cheesemonger in *Newgate Street* —to the only Daughter of Dr *Wright*, a Dissenting Teacher, with 2000 *l.* Fortune.

Mr *Whitfield*, *Turkey* Merchant—to a Daughter of Mr *Pitt*, one of the chief Officers of the *S. Sea* House.

John Egerton, of *New Tatton*, *Cheshire*, Esq;—to the 2d Daughter of *John Ward*, Esq; formerly Member for *Newton*, *Lancashire*, a Fortune of 15,000 *l.*

Richard Crowle, of the *Middle-Temple*, Esq; —to the only Daughter of Mr *Pearman*, a Timber Merchant in *Salisbury Court*, with a Fortune of 30,000 *l.*

Andrew Cummins, Esq; an *Irish* Gentleman, —to Mrs *De Turrien*, Widow of a Merchant at *Bristol*, with a Fortune of 4000 *l.*

DEATHS.

Mar. 31. WILLIAM *Wodehouse*, Esq; one of the Representatives for the County of *Norfolk*, also for *Cirencester* in *Gloucestershire*. He was Son of Sir *John Wodehouse*, Bart, and married to a Daughter of Ld *Bathurst*.

Mrs *Conyns*, Mistress of the great Lace-shop in old *Bond-street*. She left 6000 *l.* to each of her three Daughters, and 1000 *l.* to charitable Uses. Her Coffin was 5 Yards round.

Mr *Johnston*, one of the principal Supervisors of the Customs of the Port of *London*.

28. *Charlotte*, Countess Dowager of *Drogheda*, Daughter of the Ld Visc. *Falmouth*. Her Jointure of 1000 *l. per Ann.* falls to *Edward*, present E. of *Drogheda*. She bequeathed all her personal Estate to *Sidney Meadows*, Esq; Member for *Tavistock*, who married her Sister.

An Express from *Montpelier* advis'd the Death of Sir *Henry Furnese*, Bart, Fortune of 200,000 *l.* by his Death comes to his only whole Sister. The Title is extinct.

APRIL 1. *James Scot*, Esq; in *Bond-street*.
Capt. *Lane*, a Half-pay-Officer at *Chelsea*.
3. John Lawson of *East Allen*, Esq;
Wm Thormond, Esq; at St *Mary le Bone*.
Thomas Conyers, Esq; of *Westbury*, *Wilts*.
4. Counsellor *Davis*, of *Lincolns-Inn*.
The Rev. Dr *Lovell*, Chaplain to his Majesty, and Rector of *Rotherbithe*, *Kent*.
The Rev. Mr *Benj. Newton*, at *Gloucester*.
Jonathan Anderson, Esq; youngest Son of Sir *Stephen Anderson*, Bart, of *Exworth Bedfordshire*.

5. Mr *Robert Lympany*, aged 94, a Liveryman of the Stationer's Company, worth 800 *l. per Ann.* He was 60 Years a considerable Merchant, yet never arrested any Person. He own'd a great Part of the Town of *Fulham*, to which he was a great Benefactor: and so generous, that if any of his Tenants pleaded Poverty, he forgave their Arrears. By his Will he order'd all the Parishioners to be invited to his Funeral.

Dr *Derham*, Canon of *Windsor*, Rector of *Upminster* in *Essex*, and F. R. S. well known to the Learned.

Mr *John Heckshaw*, a *Dutch* Merchant, by a Fall from his Horse.

Sir *Edward Stradling*, Second Baronet of *England*, at St *Donat's Castle* in *Glamorgenshire*, of a very antient Family. He serv'd in the 3d, 4th, and 5th Parliaments of *Great Britain*, for the Town of *Cardiff*; he married a Daughter of Sir *Edward Mansel*, Bt by whom he had two Sons, *Edward*, who represented *Cardiff* in the 6th Parliament, and his Successor now Sir *Thomas Stradling* Bt.

6. Lady *Eyles*, Widow of Sir *Francis Eyles*, Bt. She left 15,000 *l.* to be equally divided between her Children Sir *John* and Sir *Jos. Eyles*, Mrs *Jefferys*, & *Mary Eyles*, & all her Plate, Jewels, &c. to Miss *Eyles*. An Annuity of 300 *l. per Ann.* falls to Sir *John*.
Sir *John Mading*, Bart in *Ireland*.
Philip Brown, Esq; of *East Grinsted*, *Sussex*.

7. *Bryan Wheelock*, Esq; principal Clerk of the Plantation Office.
Mrs *Anna Maria de Gols*, a Maiden, aged 50, Sister to *Conrade de Gols*, Esq; Cashire to the S. Sea Company.
James Shelton, Esq; at *Richmond*.
Col. *Merry* at *Rochester*,
Mrs *Jane*, Sister of the late Sir *Thomas Pope Blount*.

8. The Eldest Son of Serj. *Skinner*.
John Houghton, of *Grimsby*, Esq;

9. Mr *Cæsar Evans Parry*, Son of *Charles Evans*, of *Warren*, Esq; who had an Estate of 1000 *l. per Ann.* left him by *Stephen Parry* of *Noyadd*, Esq;
William Deering, Esq; a near Relation of Sir *Edw. Deering*, Kt of the Shire for *Kent*.
The Eldest Son of *Townshend Andrews*, Esq;

10. The Wife of *Velters Cornewall*, Esq; Knight of the Shire for the County of *Hereford*, Sister of *Bray*, of *Barrington*, *Gloucestershire*, Esq; (See V. 4. p. 571.)

11. *Jacob Wilson*, Esq; in *Bond-street*.
12. *Thomas Edwards*, of the *Devizes*, Esq;
13. *Jacob Knight*, Esq; of *Roehampton*.
Mr *English*, Wine Merchant, at *Brompton*.

15. *Francis Moneton* of *Cornwall*, Esq; in the *Fleet Prison*. He had once 2000 l. *per Ann.*
George Winch, Esq; of *Roehampton*.

16. *Jacob Troughton*, Esq; at *Little Chelsea*.
Sir *Tho Moor*, knighted by his late Majesty.

K. *George*

Capt. *Malcolmb*, of *Kerr*'s Dragoons.

Adam Cockburn, at *Edinburgh*, aged 79, Lord Juſtice Clerk for Life by Patent from K. *George* I. He enjoy'd the ſame Office under K. *Wm*, and Q. *Anne* till her laſt 4 Years. He was Member of the Convention 1679, of the Parliament 1681, of the Convention 1688, and from 97 to 1701, Treaſurer Depute of that Kingdom.

Alexander Farquharſon, Writer to the Signet at *Edinburgh*,

Mr *Edisbury*, Clerk of the Rope Yard at *Plymouth* Dock.

17. *John Charlton*, of *Darlton*, *Yorkſh.* Eſq;

18. *Jacob Jones*, Eſq; in New *Bondſtreet*.

Thomas Heskath, Eſq; of *Rufford* in *Lancaſhire*, Member for *Preſton*, in that County in the Parliament choſe 1722. He had near 2000 *l. per Ann.* and left 2 Sons by his Wife Daughter of Mr *St Amand*, Apothecary in *Covent Garden*.

19. *John Tracy*, Eſq; at *Stanway* in *Glouceſterſhire*, of a very antient Family and of an excellent Character.

Mrs *Blake*, at *Walton* upon *Thames*. She was Nurſe to the late D. of *Glouceſter*, for ſhe had a Penſion of 100 Guineas *per Ann.*

The Rev. Mr *Rudge*, Miniſter of *Creys* and *Fobbings*, *Eſſex*.

20. *Wm Dobſon*, Eſq; in *Groſvenor-ſtreet*.

Joſeph Simms, Eſq; of *Bromley*, in the Commiſſion of the Peace for *Middleſex*.

21. *Jacob Man*, Eſq; at *Kenſington*.

John Rawlinſon, of *Peterborough*, Eſq;

The Rev. Mr *Wm Jordan*, M. A. one of the Monthly Preachers in *Dukeſtreet* Chapel.

Mr *Fenton*, Secretary to the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons.

George Parker, of *Chichester*, Eſq;

23. The Relict of Mr *Thomas Chambers*, at *Derby*, a wealthy Merchant. Mother to the Counteſs of *Exeter*,

Mr *Latham*, formerly a Dealer in *Manchester* Stuffs, worth 10,000 *l.* which devolves to one *Orme*, a Journeyman Shoemaker.

27. Mr *Brown*, the City Bricklayer.

PROMOTIONS.

CAPT. *Sutton*, made Commander of the Garriſon of the Iſle of *Scilly*.

Capt. *Cottrell* of the *Leoſtoff*, a 6th Rate, appointed Commander of the *Preſton*, a 4th Rate.

Mr *Alexander Cruden*, under the *Royal Exchange*, made Bookſeller to her Majeſty.

Edward Janes, Eſq; appointed Collector of the Cuſtoms at *Biddeford*.

Wm Buchannan--Diſtributor of Stamps in *Devonſhire*.

Mr *Charles Boulter*--Yeoman of his Majeſty's Wine Cellar.

George Spencer, Eſq; a Cadet--Lieutenant in the Royal Train of Artillery.

Mr *Granville Whaddon*--Clerk of his Majeſty's Ropeyard at *Plymouth*.

Capt *Gaſcoign*----Commander of the *Aldborough*, a 6th Rate.

E. of *Leven*--one of the Ordinary Lords of Judicature in *Scotland*.

Marq. of *Lothian*, made his Majeſty's High Commiſſioner to the General Aſſembly of *Scotland*.

E. of *Crawford*,---Col. of the late Gen. *Jones*'s Reg, in the *Leeward Iſlands*.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments, *conferred on the following Reverend Gentlemen.*

MR *Thomas Bathurſt*, preſented by the A.Bp of *Canterbury*, to a Fellowſhip in *All Souls College*, *Oxon*, as a Founder's Kinſman.

Richardſon D. D. of St *John's College*, *Cambridge*,---to the Living of *Brandsburton*, in the County of *York*.

Mr *Stedman*, appointed one of the Preachers of *Whitehall* Chapel.

A Diſpenſation paſs'd for Mr *Baldwin Malet*, M. A. to hold the Rectory of *Street*, with the Chapel of *Walton* annex'd, in *Somerſetſhire*.

Mr *Philip Eyre*, made Prebendary of *Ulveton* in the Cathedral of *Litchfield*.

Mr *Corling*,---Rector of *Retherbithe*, *Kent*.

Mr *Hammond*, Archdeacon of *Dorſet*---Rector of *Calverton*, *Bucks*.

Mr *William Prichard*, A. M.---Rector of *Corrigham*, *Eſſex*.

BANKRUPTS.

John Hudſon, of *Howden*, *Yorkſhire*, *Mercer*.
Thomas Bell of *Elton*, *Huntingtonſhire*, *Miller*.
Peter Mulcaſter in the Tower Hamlets, *Weaver*.
Samuel Cubit of Norwich, *Worſted Weaver*.
Geo. Haſelwood, *jun. Walſall*, *Staffordſh.* *Maſter*.
Charles Cock of Norwich, *Diſtiller*.
Arthur Pearſon of Elton, *Huntingdon*. *Woolcomber*.
Thomas Smith of Northampton, *Coachmaker*.
Arthur Manwering of Roſſe, *Herefordſh.* *Shopkeeper*.
John Macnemara of London, *Merchant*.
Maſcall Cooke of Surry ſtr. Midd. Merchant.
John Hearſon of Chriſt Pariſh, *Midd. Weaver*.
Charles Hedge of London, *Carpenter*.
John Winder of Southwark, *Mercer*.
John Box of Alborne Suſſex, *Farmer*.

☞ *Thoſe Perſons who have done* Mrs BARBER *the Honour to ſubſcribe to her* POEMS, *are deſir'd to ſend their Receipts to Mr* Pond's *Painter in* Covent-Garden, *where the Books are ready to be deliver'd by* Rupert Barber, *who will attend for that Purpoſe, from ten in the Morning to ſix in the Evening, till next* Midſummer *Day*.

Towards the End of the Month.

Course of Exchange.

Amsterdam—35 : 9
Ditto at Sight 35 7
Hamburgh - 35 3
Rotterdam—35 10
Antwerp —35 11
Madrid —— 40 ¼
Bilboa —— 40
Cadiz —— 40 ⅛
Venice —— 52
Leghorn—— 51 ⅝
Genoa ——53 ⅛ a ⅛
Paris —— 31 ⅛
Lisbon - -... 5s.6d ⅛
Porto - - 5s. 5d.
Dublin - - - 11 ¼

STOCKS.

Bank 141 ½
India 148 ⅛
S. Sea Trn. Stock 82½
——Annu. 107 ⅞
——New 106⅛ a ⅛
An. 1726. 94 ¼
Ditto 1731 94 ¼
Mil. Bank 109 a ½
Equivalent 105 ½
African 18
York Build. 4 ⅓
Royal Aff. 100l. 96 ⅓
Lon. ditto 13l. 12 ½
Bank Cir. 7l. 00s.
Ind. Bo. 3½ p.C. 87 s.
Ditto 3 p. C. 50 s.
S. S. Bo, 3½ p.C. 79 s.

Monthly BILL of Mortality, from March 25, to April 22.

Christned	Males 660	Females 579	1239
Buried	Males 957	Females 969	1926
Died under 2 Years old			750
Between 2 and 5			163
Between 5 and 10			45
Between 10 and 20			63
Between 20 and 30			157
Between 30 and 40			196
Between 40 and 50			166
Between 50 and 60			146
Between 60 and 70			98
Between 70 and 80			76
Between 80 and 90			47
Between 90 and 100			8
100			1

Price of Grain at *Bear-Key*, *per* Qr.

Wheat 26*s*. 28*s*. to 30*s*.
Rye 18*s*. to 21*s*. 0*d*
Barley 15*s*. 16*s*. to 18*s*.
Oats 09*s*. *a* 11*s*. *a* 14*s*.
Peale 20*s*. to 22*s*.
P. Malt 18*s*. to 23*s*.
B. Malt 16*s*. to 22*s*.
Tares 18*s*. to 23*s*. 0*d*
H. Peafe 16*s*. to 19*s*.
H. Beans 16*s*. to 20*s*.

Weekly Burials

Apr. 1	496
8	466
15	530
22	434
	1926

Prices of Goods, &c. in London. Hay 1*l*. 16*s*. to 2*l*. 02*s*. a Load

Coals in the Pool 24*s*. to 26*s*. 0*d*.
Old Hops per H. 5*l*. to 7*l*. 10*s*.
New Hops 4*l*. 00*s* to 4*l*. 10*s*.
Rape Seed 10*l*. to 11*l*. 00*s*.
Load the Fodder 19 *Hund. 1 half on board*, 14*l*. 14*l*. 10*s*.
Tin in Block 3*l*. 14*s*.
Ditto in Bars 3*l*. 16*s*. *exclusive of* 3*s*. *per Hund. Duty.*
Copper Eng. beft 5*l*. 5*s*. *per C.*
Ditto rd. 04*l*. 16*s*. *to* 5*l*. *per C.*
Ditto Barbary 85*l*. *to* 95*l*.
Iron of Bilboa 15*l*. 05*s*. *per Ton*
Dit. of Sweden 16*l*. 10*s*. *per Ton*
Tallow 40*s*. *per C. or* 5*d*. *p. lb.*
Country Tallow 1*l*. 18*s*. 6*d*.

Grocery Ware.

Raisins of the Sun 32*s*. 0*d*. *per C.*
Ditto Malaga 17
Ditto Smirna new 22*s*. 6*d*.
Ditto Alicant 18*s*.
Ditto Lipra new 19*s*.
Ditto Belvedera 29*s*.
Currants new 35 *a* 40
Ditto new 42*s*
Prunes French new
Sugar Pound. beft 54*s*. *a* 59 *per C.*
Ditto fecond fort 46 50*s*.
Loaf Sugar double refine 9 *d.*
Ditto fingle refin. 56*s*. to 64*s*. *per C.*
Cinnamon 7*s*. 8*d*. *per lb.*
Cloves 9*s*. 1*d*.
Mace 15*s*. 0*d*. *per lb.*
Nutmegs 8*s*. 7*d*. *per lb.*
Sugar Candy white 14*d*. to 18*d*.
Ditto brown 6*d*.
Pepper for Home conf. 14*d*.
Ditto for exportation 12*d*. *Half.*
Tea Bohea fine 10*s*. to 12*s*. *per lb.*
Ditto ordinary 08*s*. *a* 09*d*.
Ditto Congo 10*s*. to 12*s*. *per lb.*
ditto Pekoe 14 *a* 16*s*.
ditto Green fine 09 *a* 12*s*.
ditto Imperial 9*s*. *a* 12*s*.
ditto Hyson 20*s*. *a* 25*s*.

Drugs *by the lb.*

Balsam Peru 14*s*.
ditto Tolu 7*s*. 0*d*.
Cardamoms 3*s*. 6*d*.
Camphire refin'd 8*s* 6*d*.
Crabs Eyes 01*s*. 8*d*.
Jallap 2*s*. 8*d*.
Manna 3*s*. 6*d* *a* 4*s*. 0*d*.
Maſtick white 4*s*. 0*d*.
Opium 09*s*. 0*d*.
Quickſilver 4*s*. 3*d*.
Rhubarb fine 18*s*. *a* 25*s*.
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Wormſeeds none
Balſam Capiva 3*s*. 00*d*.
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Ambergreece per oz. 08*s*.
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Wine, Brandy, *and* Rum.

Oporto red, per Pipe 25*l*. *a* 26*l*.
ditto white none
Lisbon red 35*l*. *a* 40*l*.
ditto white, 26*l*. *a* 28*l*.
Sherry 26*l*.
Canary new 25 *a* 28*l*.
ditto old 32*l*.
Florence 3*l*. *per Chefs.*
French red 30*l*. *a* 40*l*. *per H.*
ditto white 20*l*.
Mountain malaga old 24*l*.
ditto new 20 *a* 21*l*.
Brandy Fr. per Gal. 7*s*. 0*d*.
Rum of Jamaica 6*s*. 0*d*. *a* 7*s*. 0*d*.
ditto Lew. Iſlands 6*s*. 4*d*. *to* 10*s*. 0*d*

FRom *Warſaw*, that the *Poliſh* Army under Count *Tarlo*, which lately ſpread ſuch a Terror in *Germany* by their Irruption into *Sileſia*, and threaten'd the Invaſion of *Saxony*, having been purſu'd on all Sides by the *Ruſſian* and *Saxon* Troops, are intirely broke and reduced, and the Count himſelf oblig'd to fly to King *Staniſlaus* for Shelter, after having croſs'd *Poland* in Deſpair, under the Eſcort of about 100 Horſe, who were determin'd to die or defend him. Three Regiments of Dragoons, which he had form'd upon the Foot of the *German* Troops, went off in a Body, and are arriv'd at *Warſaw*, where King *Auguſtus* has receiv'd their Submiſſion; but as they were a new Corps, and independant of the Crown Troops, his Majeſty broke the Regiments, in order to incorporate the Officers and Soldiers with the Veteran Troops. Count *Tarlo*, in his Retreat from *Sileſia*, made ſeveral Attempts to croſs the *Viſtula*, but the Waters being out, none of his Men would venture, except about four *Poliſh* Companies, and they were no ſooner got on the other Side, but a Party of *Ruſſians* ſurrounded them, and took them all Priſoners. The Caſtellan of *Czersko*, who commanded under the Count, ſeeing the Troops without a Poſſibility of ſubſiſting, threw down his Arms, which Example was followed by all the Army, except three Companies whom the *Ruſſians* were purſuing when the Letters came away. The *Ruſſians* have taken all the Artillery of the *Poliſh* Army.

From the *Rhine*, That the *Imperialiſts* and *French*, are equally preparing to take the Field, ſtriving which ſhall firſt paſs the *Rhine*; and carry the War into the Enemies Country. 'Tis computed the *Imperial* Army, including Auxilieries, will amount to 130,000 Men.

From *Italy*, That the Allies intend to undertake the Siege of *Mantua*, a Place reckon'd impregnable, being ſituated in a Lake 5 Miles long. But they are preparing at *Turin* vaſt Quantities of Machines, Bridges, Boats, and Pontoons, *&c.* by which 'tis purpos'd to render the Lake ſubſervient to the Siege, rather than a Diſadvantage. The Imperial Army being reduc'd to 30,000 Men, will act only on the defenſive. The Allies reckon 100,000.

From *Temeſwar*, That *Jonas Rovin*, a *Wallachian*, died there lately, aged 172, having lived with his Wife 147 Years, who attained the Age of 164. They had during that Time, 2 Sons and 2 Daughters, the youngeſt Son being now 90.

From *Manheim*, That the Dutcheſs of *Wirtemberg*, Wife of the preſent Duke, was created a Knight of the order of St *John* of *Jeruſalem*, and inſtalled in the Manner, the Knights of that Order are.

From *Oran*, That the *Moors* in the Neighbourhood of *Oran*, had concluded a Treaty with the *Spaniſh* Governor of that Place, and granted the *Spaniards* a conſiderable Territory round it, whereupon 4000 Men of that Garriſon were oader'd to return to *Spain*.

From *Sicily*, That General *Roma*, Governor of *Syracuſa*, reſolves to defend that Place to the laſt Extremity, againſt the Army of *Don Carlos*, to whom the reſt of the Iſland had ſubmitted.

From *Paris*, That Church Diſputes were riſen to a great Height throughout the Kingdom, and threaten'd great Uneaſineſs to the Miniſtry. Several Prelates have follow'd the Sentiments, tho' not the Practice, of the Bp of *Papoul*, who reſign'd his Biſhoprick, and ſign'd his Recantation of his former Acceptance of the Bull *Unigenitus*. The Anſwer this Court gave when their Approbation of the Plan of Pacification was demanded, was, that as they could not accept an Accommodation which did not leave K. *Staniſlaus* on the Throne of *Poland de Facto*, ſo they could conſent to no Armiſtice, unleſs the Foreign Troops retir'd out of that Kingdom; adding, *That it was kind in the Mediators to deviſe a Salvo for* K. Staniſlaus's *Honour, tho' his Majeſty would never have Occaſion for it; and that to ſhew their Senſe of the Civility, they ſhould be glad to concur in a Project for ſatisfying the Honour of the Elector of* Saxony *in like Manner.*

From *Perſia*, That *Thamas Kouli Kan* had made himſelf Maſter of *Babylon*. The ſaid General has likewiſe concluded an Alliance with the *Ruſſian* Court, whereby he obliges himſelf to aſſiſt either the Emperor or the *Czarina*, in Caſe either be attacked by the *Turks*; on which Account, a Diſtrict of Lands on the *Caſpian* Sea, is granted him.

From *Petersburgh*, That a Treaty of Commerce was concluded between the *Czarina* and the King of *Great Britain*, greatly advantageous to the Subjects of both Kingdoms, and which is to continue in Force 15 Years.

A REGISTER of BOOKS, for APRIL, 1735.

AN Oration. In which an Enquiry is made, whether the Stage is, or can be made a School for forming the Mind to Virtue; and proving the Superiority of Theatric Inſtruction over thoſe of Hiſtory and moral Philoſophy; with Reflections on Operas. Spoke March 17, 1733, in the Jeſuit's College at Paris. Tranſlated by J. Lockman. Printed for C. Davis, price 1 s 6 d.

2. The Popiſh Doctrine of Purgatory, repugnant to the Scripture Account of Remiſſion thro' the Blood of Chriſt. A Sermon preached at Salters-hall, March 27, 1732. By J. Earle, D. D. printed for R. Ford. pr. 6d.

3. The Chriſtian Pattern: Or, a Treatiſe of the Imitation of Chriſt. Written in Latin by Thomas a Kempis. Tranſlated by John Weſley, M. A. printed for C. Rivington. pr. 4 s. 6 d.

4. The Principles of modern Patriots expoſed; or a full and clear Detection of the illegal and bloody Meaſures they are now carrying on. Printed for T. Cooper. pr. 6 d.

5. A Trip thro' the Town: Containing Obſervations on the Cuſtoms and Manners of the Age. Printed for J. Roberts. pr. 1 s.

6. Antient and modern Presbytery conſidered. Being a true and candid Repreſentation of the Principles and Practices of the Presbyterian Clergy in Scotland, with Relation to their Settlement of Churches by popular Election. pr. 6 d.

7. A Judgment of private Diſcretion explained and aſſerted. A Sermon, to which are added four Corollaries againſt the Romaniſts to unite all Proteſtants. By B. A. Atkinſon. Printed for R. Ford. pr. 6 d.

8. The Regulation of Eaſter; or the Cauſe of the Errors and Differences contracted in the Calculation of it diſcovered, and duly conſidered: Shewing the Frequency and ill Conſequence of that Error, and a Method propoſed for rectifying it, and reconciling the Differences about it, and for reſtoring the Time of celebrating that great Solemnity to its primitive Certainty and Exactneſs, without the Difficulty and Confuſion objected to attend ſuch a Regulation. By Henry Wilſon. Printed for J. Wilford. pr. 6 d.

9. The Life and Adventures of the Marchioneſs Urbino. Printed for T. Cooper. pr. 2 s. 6 d.

10. The Perſian ſtripped of his Diſguiſe, or Re-Remarks on a late Libel, entitled, Letters from a Perſian in England to his Friend at Iſpahan. (See p. 188.) Printed for T. Cooper. pr. 6 d.

11. The Powers claimed by the Hierarchy examined. Occaſioned by a late Pamphlet, entitled, The Parallel, &c. Printed for J. Roberts. pr. 1 s.

12. Reaſons for encouraging the Linnen Manufacture in Scotland, and other Parts of Great Britain. Printed for J. Peele. pr. 1 s.

13. The Importance of Religion in civil Societies. A Sermon preached at St. Mary's in Oxford, at the Aſſizes, March 6, 1734-5. By George Fothergill, M. A. Printed for J. Roberts. pr. 6 d.

14. The Progreſs of a Divine. A Satyr. By Richard Savage, Eſq; pr. 1 s. See Extract of it, p. 213.

15. The modern Poet. A Rhapſody. Printed for C. Corbett. pr. 1 s.

16. A Letter to the Rev. the Miniſters of the Calviniſtical Baptiſt Perſuaſion, meeting at Blackwell's Coffee houſe. Remonſtrating on the Difference which has ſubſiſted between that Body and the Author, ſince his profeſſing the Doctrine of one God and one Mediator. By Sayer Rudd, M. D. Printed for J. Roberts. pr. 6 d.

17. Poetical Eſſays on ſeveral Occaſions. Vol. II. By Samuel Bowden, M. D. Printed for J. Pemberton. pr. 2 s. 6 d.

18. The mechanical Practice of Phyſick. In which the Specifick Method is examined and exploded, and the Belliman Hypotheſis of animal Secretion, and muſcular Motion, conſidered and refuted. By T. Morgan, M.D. Printed for T. Woodward.

19. Farther Obſervations on ſeveral Sermons lately preached againſt Popery, at Salters-Hall, in ſeveral Letters to Mr. Barker, &c. Printed for J. Wilford, pr. 6 d.

20. The happy Courtezan: Or, the Prude demoliſhed. An Epiſtle from the celebrated Mrs. C. P. to the Angelick Signior Far--n--li. Printed for J. Roberts. pr. 1 s.

21. Roberti Stephani Theſaurus Linguæ Latinæ. In 4 Vols. Fol.

22. A New General Engliſh Dictionary; peculiarly calculated for the Uſe and Improvement of ſuch as are unacquainted with the learned Languages. Originally begun by the late Rev. Mr. T. Dych, and finiſhed by William Pardon, Gent. Printed for R. Ware. pr. 6 d.

23. Of Levity and Steadineſs, a Poem. Printed for J. Roberts. pr. 1 s.

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25. A Treatiſe of human Reaſon. By Matt. Clifford. Printed for J. Stone. pr. 1 s.

26. Quæſtiones philoſophicæ in Juſti Syſtema in ordinem diſpoſitæ, auctoribus adductis, & ſingulis in propias Hypotheſes diſpertitis. Editio ſecunda, multo auctior. Opera Tho. Johnſon, A. M. Cantabrig. Impenſis Gul. Thurlbourn.

26. An Enquiry into the Shape, Beauty, and Stature of the Perſon of Chriſt, and of the Virgin Mary, offered to the Conſideration of the late Converts to Popery. By Thomas Lewis, M. A. Printed for G. Strahan. pr. 2 s.

27. The Credibility of the Reſurrection of Chriſt upon the Teſtimony of the Apoſtles. By William Webſter. Printed for J. Wilford. pr. 6 d. See. p. 192.

28. Critical Remarks on Captain Gulliver's Travels. By Dr. Bentley. Sold by the Bookſellers.

29. The Mother's Catechiſm for the young Child, or, a preparatory Help for the young and ignorant, in order to their more eaſy underſtanding the Catechiſms of a larger Size. With Forms of Prayer for Children, both for Week-days and Sabbath-days, and Graces before and after Meat. By John Willſon, M. A. The fifteenth Edition, with Corrections and conſiderable Improvements by the Author. Printed for Alexander Cruden, price 2 d. or 12 s. a Hundred.

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31. Holy Rules and Helps to Devotion both in Prayer and Practice. In two Parts, the ninth Edition. With Prayers before and after the Sacrament. By Bryan Duppa, late Bp. of Winton in the Time of his Sequeſtration. To which is now prefixed his Life. Printed for S. Birt, and J. Fox. pr. 1 s.

32. An Enquiry into the Life and Writings of Homer, in 12 Sections. Which See p. 112.

33. The Hiſtory of the Campagne in Flanders, for the Year 1691. Being the firſt of his late Majeſty King William III. and compleating the Hiſtory of the ſeven Campagnes of his ſaid Majeſty, to the Treaty of Ryſwick. By Edward D'Auvergne, Chaplain to the third Regiment of Foot Guards. Printed for J. Roberts pr. 2 s. 6. d.

34. A View of the Articles of the proteſtant and popiſh Faith. pr. 1 d.

35. Queſtions and Anſwers concerning the two Religions, of the Church of England and of Rome. pr. 2 d.

36. A Dialogue between a proteſtant Miniſter, and a popiſh prieſt. pr. 4 d.

37. A ſhort Refutation of the principal Errors of the Church of Rome. pr. 3 d.

Four laſt ſold by M. Downing in Bartholowmew Cloſe.

N. B. We have received a Letter concerning the next Heirs of Isabel and Mary Sharper, two rich old Maids, of Newcaſtle upon Tine, but think it not proper to take further notice of it here.

N. B. The Matter communicated by Abracadabra ſhall in our next be conſidered in Verſe.

In the Preſs. A complete Catalogue of all the Diſcourſes (being 457) written in the great Controverſy with the Papiſts in the Reign of K. *James* II. with Alphabetical Liſts of the Writers on each Side. The whole drawn up in a new Method, with proper References. By *Francis Peck*, M. A. Rector of *Godeby*, *Leiceſterſhire*.

Now Published, No. XII.

Which finiſhes Vol. I. *of*

THE Univerſal Hiſtory from the earlieſt Account of Time to the preſent, which comprifes not only the General Hiſtory of the World, but alſo that of every particular Empire, Kingdom, and State, from its firſt Foundation to its Diſſolution, or to the preſent Time; with an exact Account of the Migrations and Conqueſts of every People, the Succeſſions and Reigns of their reſpective Princes, their Religion and Government, Cuſtoms, Learning, &c. The whole immediately extracted from the original Authors, and illuſtrated with neceſſary Maps, Cuts, Notes, Chronological and other Tables.

Printed for E. Symon in Cornhill, J. Batley in Pater-noſter-row, T. Osborn in Gray's Inn, and J. Crockatt. Of whom may be had any of the former Numbers ſingle, and the Propoſals at large.

This Number has been delayed for ſome time upon a Preſumption that we ſhou'd have been able to have publiſhed the Maps and Cuts, &c. with it, but they (through an Accident) not yet being ready, will be publiſhed in a Month's time, with the general Title, Preface and Index, to bind up with the Volume.

No. XIII is in the Preſs, and the Readers may be aſſured that this Work will be carried on with all the Diſpatch and Care with a conſiſtent and juſt Execution of ſo laborious an Undertaking.

This Day being the 1ſt Thurſday *in* May, *will be publiſh'd*

With his Majeſty's Royal Licence and Protection

Number XXIII.

(Containing 20 Sheets: Price 3s.)

In which is included the Lives of John Biddle the Socinian; Dr Bidloo the Phyſician, Jerom Bignon, Emeric Bigot, Sir Henry Billingſley the Mathematician, Biſhop Bilſon, John Blagrave the Mathematician, Bp Blackall, Admiral Blake, with ſome original Letters relating to him; Sir Charles Blount, Earl of Devonſhire; Sir Henry Blount, Sir Thomas Pope Blount, Charles Blount, Eſq; Author of the Oracles of Reaſon; and ſeveral other new and curious Articles: Being the Fifth of the Third Vol. of

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The Rev. Mr JOHN PETER BERNARD;
The Rev. Mr THOMAS BIRCH, F.R.S.
Mr JOHN LOCKMAN; and other Hands.

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N. B. No. XXIV. To be publiſhed the Firſt Thurſday in June will contain, among other new Articles the Lives of Boadicea, the Britiſh Queen, Boccalini, Sir Thomas Bodley, Herm. Boerhaave, the Scots Hiſtorian, Boetius, Author of the Conſolation of Philoſophy, Boiſrau, Anne Boleyn, with a Copy of the Inſtrument of gallanter never before printed: Cardinal Bona, John Bond, Author of the Notes upon Horace, Borelli the Mathematician, with an original Letter of him; Cæſar Borgia, Father Bouhours, Boſſuet, Biſhop of Meaux, and Bouhours.

The Author returns this Acknowledgment to the ingenuous Gentlemen who have favour'd him with Memorials and Articles, and ſhall be extremely obliged to them for their future Aſſiſtance, being determined to make this Work as compleat as poſſible.

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Dilated or condenſed, bright or obſcure,
Can execute their airy Purpoſes,
And Works of Love or Enmity fulfil. Milton.

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THE
...tleman's Magazine:
MAY, 1735.

...ance of the Propoſal *for giving* Fifty Pounds *to the Perſon who ſhould write and* ...t John's Gate, *the beſt Poem* Latin *or* Engliſh, *on* Life, Death, Judgment, Hea... Hell, *and of the* ſubſequent *Propoſals for giving Prizes for Poems of the 2d, 3d,* ...ve *in Merit; we have received* Pieces *on thoſe Subjects ſigned as follows,* viz. ... 2. Euſebius. 3. Sylvius. 4. Wm Conry. 5. Mercator. 6. J. N. 7. Theophilus ... Mineſicus. 9. Theophilus. 10. Veracitas. 11. Rx. Hulſe. 12. John Collier. 13. ...ap. 14. Small Hopes. — *All which are for the Deciſion being made by a ſelect* ...*Judges.* 15. T. B. Senex, *to be entirely decided by the Donor.* 16. Dew Llwyddo *is to go with the Majority,* as does 17. P. P. A A. 18. Philanthropos, *and* 19. *Only three, viz.* 20. Rob. Clerke. 21. Lucinda, and 22 G. S. apud Ebor. *are for the* ...*ling* it. 23. Patric Orr. 24. Lemuel Gulliver, *jun.* 25. Wm Vallet. 26. Deb. *of* ...*y.* 27. Poor Andrew. 28. Anonymous. 29. Phylander, *are ſilent as to the Manner of* ...*d ſo are all thoſe who have ſent us* Latin *Pieces,* viz,

...reus Godefredus Graverus, dat. Hildburghuſiæ in Saxonia 1734. 2 Octobris. 31. ...urentius Diezius, Diaconus, dat. Umſtadii prope Coburgum oppido Hilperhuſa- ...Calendis Martii 1735. 32. M. Johannes Guilielmus Piſtorius, Paſtor Streſenhuſa- ...Hildburghuſano Saxonum, Streſenhuſiæ ipſis Calendis Januarii 1735. 33. Chriſ- ...roll, Hildeſii 31 Martii 1735. 34. C. V. F. S. I. C. Tubingæ 1735. 35. One ...M. Petrus Kuntzius, Saxo, H: T: Sacerdos & Societatis Latinæ apud Ienenſes ...valle Burgelenſi prope Ienam, 21 Feb. 1735.

...are now to inform the Candidates, That as the Majority of them are for the De... ...y a ſelect Number of Judges, the Donor is deſirous we ſhould apply to *three* parti... ...men of unexceptionable Judgment, and ſolicit them to undertake this Office; ...accordingly humbly requeſted (after a convenient Time for peruſing the printed ...end us their Opinions ſeparately. And we take this previous Opportunity to ſug... ...ges (however unworthy we may be of that Honour) That the Gentlemen to be ap... ...his Account, will, for the Sake of the Writers, and of putting an intended annual ...practicable Footing, condeſcend to give themſelves the Trouble which their Emi... ...netical Genius calls them to.

...rinting theſe *Poems*, by inſerting two each Month (and we can't have Room for ...d be a tedious Work, ſeveral of our learned and curious Readers, impatient to ſee ... of ſo *uncommon a Propoſal*, have hinted to us a Method, much more agreeable to ...very convenient for all thoſe who would keep or compare the ſeveral Pieces together, ...make as ſoon as poſſible an entire *Magazine extraordinary* for them. Our Compli... ...his Advice, repeated to us from all Quarters, we aſſure our Readers, will be pure... ...ater Convenience and Diſpatch, and not in the leaſt for the Sake of Lucre; the Pro... ...fits ſhall be appropriated to make up another conſiderable Prize of the like Kind for ...ar, and the Surplus, if any, laid out in Books of Devotion for the Uſe of the Colony of ...We ſhall endeavour to print the *extraordinary Magazine* in a larger Character than ...o add ſomething of general Uſe, to render the Book acceptable to thoſe who have ...ſte for Poetry.

...ips of the Engliſh *Laws in re... lation to* WIVES.

...T is the undoubted Privilege of ... the Free-born Subjects of *Great-Britain* to approach their Sovereign, repreſent their Grievances, and implore Redreſs. We hope this ineſtimable Privilege is not wholly confined ...e Line, but that we his Majeſty's faithful *Female* Subjects, may alſo ſhelter ourſelves under his moſt gracious Protection, our Condition being of all others in his Dominions the moſt deplorable, we being the leaſt able to help ourſelves, and the moſt expoſed to Oppreſſion.

This is certainly true, in every State of Life, but in none ſo notoriouſly, and without all Redreſs, as when we put ourſelves in a Condition of adding to his Majeſty's Subjects by becoming *Wives*, under which Character we

humbly

humbly addreſs his moſt ſacred Majeſty, and the honourable Houſes of Parliament, for an Alteration or a Repeal of ſome Laws, which, as we conceive, put us in a worſe Condition than *Slavery* itſelf.

We are now apprehenſive of more frequent Oppreſſion from theſe Laws, as this is an Age in which the Foundation of all the noble Principles of Chriſtianity (our only Protection) are broken up, and *Deiſm*, that Underminer of all that is truly laudable, with its Legions of Immorality, Prophaneneſs, and conſummate Impudence are let in upon us; 'tis Time for us to look about us, and to uſe all juſtifiable Methods to provide againſt the impending Danger: For ſince we ſeem to be haſtening into a *State of Nature*, in which there can be no Appeal but to the Laws of our Country, and the Authority of Scripture is going down, which directs a Man to erect a private *Court of Equity* in his own Breaſt, what ſhall reſtrain the *Strong* from oppreſſing the *Weak*, if the Laws of our Country do not, they being in ſuch a State the only eſtabliſhed Rules of Society?

I humbly hope therefore, that this will not be thought an unſeaſonable Repreſentation of our Condition, ſince ſuppoſing a Man no Chriſtian, he may be as *Deſpotick* excepting the Power over Life itſelf) as the Grand Seignior in his Seraglio, with this Difference only, that the *Engliſh* Husband has but *one Veſſel* to treat according to his variable Humour, whereas the Grand Seignior having *many*, it may be ſuppoſed, that ſome of them, at ſome Times may be ſuffered to be at quiet.

What our Fate will be God only knows, if the preſent Wits of the Age ſhould be attended with Succeſs, and ſtrengthened by Numbers. As for Arguments, they are out of the Queſtion with them, their Weapons being *Points* of *Wit*, *ſmart Jeſts*, and *all-confounding Laughter*. Theſe they brandiſh about againſt Heaven or Earth, as they happen to oppoſe their Wills and Inclinations, which ſtand with them for Reaſon and Religion.

If therefore we may claim the Privilege of *Engliſh* Subjects to ſpeak our Grievances, the following Particulars, contain the chief Articles of our Complaint.

I. That the Eſtate of Wives is more diſadvantagious than *Slavery* itſelf.

II. That Wives may be made Priſoners for Life at the Diſcretion of their *Domeſtick Governors*, whoſe Power, as we at preſent apprehend, bears no Manner of Proportion to that Degree of Authority, which is veſted in any other Set of Men in *England*. For tho' the Legiſlature, acting collectively, may diſpoſe of Life and Fortune; no individual, not even the Sovereign himſelf, can *impriſon* any Perſon for *Life*, at *Will* and *Pleaſure*; the *Habeas Corpus* Act, providing for the Condemnation or Enlargement of the Priſoner.

III. That Wives have no Property, neither in their *own Perſons*, *Children*, or *Fortune*.

I grant the Laws I preſume to complain of, gratify ſome Mens *Pride*, fall in with their *Intereſt*, and oblige their *Humours*; that they will be very loth to part with them, and that they can plead *Preſcription* for them. But I deny that they are reaſonable or juſt. All which I ſhall endeavour to prove, by Facts and Obſervations upon them.

[To be continu'd.]

His MAJESTY's *Speech* May 15, 1735, *at the concluding of the laſt Seſſion.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Am glad the Buſineſs of this Seſſion of Parliament is brought to ſuch a Concluſion, that I have now an Opportunity of giving you ſome Recels, after the great Pains you have taken in the Service of your Country. On this Occaſion I muſt in Juſtice return you My Thanks for the many Inſtances you have given Me of your Duty and Affection to My Perſon and Government, and for the neceſſary Proviſions you have made for the Publick Security, as far as the immediate Circumſtances of Affairs might require.

I have conſidered with great Care and Attention the preſent Situation of *Europe*, and duly weighed the Conſequences, that may ariſe from the Progreſs of the War, either by means of its becoming more general, or continuing only to be carried on between the Powers already engaged.

An Accommodation of theſe unhappy Troubles appeared to be the beſt Means to prevent the Dangers, that are to be apprehended on either ſide. In this View, a Plan of Pacification was concerted between Me and the States General with great Impartiality, and not without reaſonable Grounds to hope for Succeſs, altho' it hath not had the deſired Effect.

But all further Reſolutions, to be taken in this Important and critical Conjuncture, muſt be principally determined by future Events: This makes it impoſſible for Me at preſent to take the previous Advice and Concurrence of My Parliament in ſuch Meaſures, as may become abſolutely neceſſary to be entred into. But you may be aſſured, that My conſtant Concern for the Publick Welfare, the Liberties of *Europe*, and, in particular, for the Felicity and Security of theſe Kingdoms, will never ſuffer Me to take any Steps, but ſuch as the Honour and Intereſt of My Crown and People ſhall call for and juſtify; and in the purſuit of theſe great and deſireable Ends, I do, with the beſt grounded Confidence, promiſe My ſelf your zealous and affectionate Support.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I return you My hearty Thanks for the Supplies you have, with ſo much Chearfulneſs and Diſpatch, granted for the Service of the current Year, & have been ſo effectually raiſed, and accompanied with ſo ſeaſonable an Augmentation of Our Forces by Sea and Land, that I ſhall be in a Condition to

make

: of them in the moſt advantageous
or the Publick Service, as any Oc-
at may happen to ariſe, ſhall require.

Lords and Gentlemen,

nduct and Prudence of this Parlia-
a Time of ſo great Difficulty, can-
ough commended. The Poſture of
fore us required all poſſible Reſo-
ain'd with Caution, neither to be
involved in the preſent Diſturbances,
main unprovided againſt thoſe Dan-
ch are too obvious to ſtand in need
xplanation, and may either directly
ely affect Us.
think it neceſſary this Summer to
Dominions in *Germany*, it is My
to appoint the Queen Regent here
ly Abſence; of whoſe juſt and pru-
miniſtration you have on the like
had Experience. Let Me earneſt-
end it to you, to render the Burden
weightly Truſt as eaſy to Her as poſ-
making it your conſtant Study and
ur, as I am ſure it is your Inclina-
preſerve the Peace of the Kingdom,
iſcountenance and ſuppreſs all At-
raiſe groundleſs Diſcontents in the
f My People, whoſe Happineſs hath
been, and ſhall continue My daily
terrupted Care.

t Hon. the LORDS *Spiritual and Tem-
in Parliament aſſembled, the Humble*
ITION *of* James *D. of* Hamilton
Brandon, Charles *D. of* Queensbury
over, James *D. of* Montroſe, Tho-
E. of Dundonald, Alexander *E. of*
mont, John *E. of* Stair,

WETH,

AT at the laſt Election of ſixteen
ers, to ſerve in this preſent Parlia-
r that Part of *Great-Britain* called
, a Majority of Votes was obtain'd for
e of *Buccleugh*, the Duke of *Athol*,
queſs of *Lothian*, the Earl of *Craw-*
e Earl of *Sutherland*, the Earl of *Mor-*
Earl of *London*, the Earl of *Findlater*,
of *Selkirk*, the Earl of *Balcarras*, the
Dunmore, the Earl of *Orkney*, the Earl
ore, the Earl of *Hoptoun*, the Earl of
Lord *Cathcart*; and they were ac-
y returned.

Petitioners, however, conceive it their
represent to your Lordſhips, that
undue Methods and illegal Practices,
ed towards carrying on this Election,
rards engaging Peers to vote for a Liſt
s to repreſent the Peerage of *Scotland*,
are inconſiſtent with the Freedom of
ent, diſhonourable to the Peerage,
to the Deſign and Intention of thoſe
hat direct the Election of the ſixteen
r that Part of *Great-Britain* called
, and ſuch as may prove ſubver-
our happy Conſtitution; Inſtances and
whereof we are to lay before your Lordſhips, in ſuch Manner as your Lordſhips ſhall direct.

Wherefore your Petitioners humbly pray, that your Lordſhips will be pleaſed to take this important Affair into your moſt ſerious Conſideration; to allow theſe Inſtances and Proofs to be laid down, and to do therein, as in your great Wiſdoms ſhall ſeem moſt proper, to maintain the Dignity of the Peerage, the Freedom of the Elections of Peers for that Part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, and to preſerve the Conſtitution and Independency of Parliaments.

And your Petitioners ſhall ever pray.

February 20.

THE Lords took into Conſideration the Petition of the *Scotch* Peers.

It was moved, That the ſaid Petition was too general, and that the Petitioners do amend the ſame, by explaining whether the Charge was levelled againſt any of the Sixteen Peers now ſitting.

A Queſtion being put on the ſaid Motion,

It was reſolved in the Affirmative.

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Ordered, That the Petitioners be acquainted with this Reſolution.

February 21.

The Lords reſumed the Conſideration of the ſaid Petition.

The Remonſtrance of the Scotch *Peers to the Order of the Houſe of* LORDS, *Feb.* 21. 1734. *ſignified to them by the* LORD CHANCELLOR, See p. 105.

My Lords,

YOUR Lordſhips Order of *Feb.* the 21ſt Inſtant hath been ſignify'd to us by the Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor, with reſpect to which we do humbly ſubmit to your Lordſhips, that we have not, by our Petition, ſtated ourſelves Accuſers of any Perſon whatever, nor did we intend to do ſo; but thought it our Duty, to lay before your Lordſhips, by way of Petition, that ſuch Methods and Practices were uſed towards carrying on the laſt Election of ſixteen Peers for *Scotland*, as appeared to us dangerous to the Conſtitution and Independency of Parliaments. The Preſervation of our happy Conſtitution, is what we have in View, without regard to any particular Perſons; and we humbly conceived, that any Matter which ſo nearly concerns this Conſtitution, or might appear to be an Incroachment upon it, was a proper Subject for your Lordſhips Conſideration and Enquiry, as a high Court of Parliament. That, without ſtating ourſelves as Accuſers, which is far from our Intention, we conceive we cannot take upon us to name particular Perſons, who may have been concerned in thoſe illegal Practices; but who thoſe were, will undoubtedly appear to your Lordſhips, upon taking the proper Examinations;

I

aminations; and the Facts are what we humbly pray may be enquired into, *whereof may happen to be affected by them.*

Nor can we, without acting as Evidences, comply with those Words of your Lordships Order, to give the Names of the Persons by whom such undue Methods and illegal Practices were used: But, wou'd we act both as Accusers and Witnesses, it is impossible for us to inform your Lordships, who were the Persons that, in the Course of this Examination, and from the Testimony of future Evidences, may appear to have been concerned in the abovementioned Practices.

We also humbly submit to your Lordships, that we may have certain and true Information of undue Methods and illegal Practices, that have been used towards engaging Peers to vote for a List; and yet that our Informers may not have thought proper to name the Persons by whom such undue Methods and illegal Practices were used; or may be unwilling to do so, until they are brought upon their Examination.

And, with respect to the laying before your Lordships the particular Instances of the undue Methods and illegal Practices mentioned in our Petition, we humbly submit to your Lordships, if an Examination of this Kind ought to be confined to particular Instances, since from the Nature of the Thing it appears evident, that many Instances may come out in the Course of such Examination, the particular Circumstances whereof cannot be known to your Petitioners, and yet must appear upon Enquiry.

That the opening the Particulars of the Facts to be proved; may necessarily produce such a Discovery of Evidence before Examination, as is usually thought dangerous, even in Course of ordinary Tryals, and may be much more so in the Case of a Parliamentary Enquiry.

Yet, nevertheless, in consequence of your Lordships Order, as far as we are able from the Nature of the Thing, we do humbly acquaint your Lordships, that we laid the Petition before you, upon Information, that the List of sixteen Peers for *Scotland* had been framed by Persons in high Trust under the Crown, long previous to the Election itself; and that this List was shewn to Peers, as a List approved of by the Crown, and was called the *King's List*, of which there was to be no Variation, unless to make Way for one or two particular Peers, on Condition they should go along with the Measure.

That Peers were sollicited to vote for this List, or the *Crown List*, without the Liberty of making any Alteration.

That Endeavours were used to engage Peers to vote for this List, by Promise of Pensions and Offices Civil and Military to themselves and near Relations, and by actual Promise and Offers of Sums of Money.

That Sums of Money were actually given to or for the Use of some Peers, to engage them to concur in voting for this List.

That annual Pensions were promised to be paid to Peers, if they concurred in the voteing for this List; some of them to be on a regular Establishment, and others to be paid without any Establishment at all.

That, about the Time of this Election, Numbers of Pensions, Offices (of which several were nominal) and Releases of Debts owing to the Crown, were granted to Peers who concurred in voting for this List, and to their near Relations.

That, on the Day of Election, a Battalion of his Majesty's Forces was drawn up in the *Abby Court* at *Edinburgh*, and three Companies of it were march'd from *Leith* (a Place at one Mile's Distance) to join the rest of the Battalion, and kept under Arms from nine in the Morning till nine at Night, when the Election was ended; contrary to Customs at Elections, and without any Cause or Occasion that your Petitioners could foresee, other than the over-awing of the Election.

These Instances of undue Practices we now humbly mention, which we hope will satisfy your Lordships, that we have just Reason to pray your Lordships, to take this Matter into your most serious Consideration, and to provide such Remedy as may be effectual, for preserving the Right and Freedom of Elections; such Right of Electing being the only Right that now remains with the Peers of *Scotland*, in lieu of a constant and hereditary Seat in Parliament.

Hamilton and *Brandon*, *Queensbury* and *Dover*, *Montrose*, *Dundonald*, *Marchmont*, *Stair*.

Note. We inserted the Lords PROTESTS at the Election of the 16 Peers at *Edinburgh*, *June* 4. 1734, in our Magazine for the said Month, (See V. iv. p. 320 B, &c.)

On the Dismissing of the Scotch PETITION.

Die Veneris, 28° Februarii 1734.

THE Orders of the Day being read, for the House to proceed further in the Petition of the 6 Peers relating to the Election in *Scotland*, and also to take into Consideration their Answer to the Order of this House of the 21st Instant,

The said Answer was read.

And it being moved to Resolve, That the Petitioners, by their Answer, have not complied with the said Order.

After Debate, the Question was put thereupon, and it was Resolved in the Affirmative.

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Dissentient

Somerset *Tadcaster* *Maynard*

1. Because it was agreed in the Debate, conformable to the Rules of Reason, That no Impossibility was required from the Lords Petitioners, and tho' we allow that they have not literally complied with the Order, yet we think the Assertion in their Answer, that *it is impossible for them to inform the House*

who

who are the Perſons, that in the Courſe of the Examination, and from the Teſtimony of future Evidence may appear to have been concerned, was ſufficient to ſatisfy the Houſe, that they have not wilfully diſobeyed the Order.

And from the Nature of Things, We conceive it impracticable for the Lords Petitioners to name all the Perſons, who may be concerned in thoſe illegal Proceedings, for altho' the Offers of Places, Penſions, and other Gratuities, muſt be preſumed to come from Perſons in Power; yet ſuch Offers may reaſonably be ſuppoſed to be conveyed by Under agents; and we muſt alſo obſerve, That if thoſe Under agents ſhould be publickly named before Examination, they may either be prevailed upon to abſcond, or to take the whole upon themſelves, to ſhroud Offenders of higher Rank.

We muſt further declare, it is our Opinion, that ſuch corrupt and dark Deſigns as are ſpecified in the Anſwer, may have been carried on with that Secrecy and Dexterity, that altho' a moral Certainty may appear of their having been executed, the Perſons concerned in the Execution may never be diſcovered, yet that good Effect might have ariſen from the Enquiry, that the Legiſlature would have found means to prevent ſuch pernicious Practices for the future, and even in that Caſe, the Lords Petitioners, by bringing the Affair before the Houſe, would have done a real Service to the Peerage of *Scotland*, to the High Court of Judicature, and to the whole united Kingdom.

2. Becauſe we can no ways conceive, That the going on upon this Examination, without having the Names of the Perſons produced, could be attended with any poſſible Injuſtice to, or Hardſhip upon, thoſe who might afterwards be named by the Evidence; on the contrary, we are perſuaded, that ſuch Perſons would have an Advantage which could not happen in any other Courſe of Proceeding, the whole Matter of the Accuſation would lye open to them, the Witneſſes againſt them would be known, who could not afterwards be ſuffered to vary from their Teſtimony, and the Houſe would no doubt allow ſuch Perſons a full Time to anſwer the Accuſation, and to bring up Witneſſes (if neceſſary) to prove their Innocence. Nor can this be look'd upon as an Accuſation at preſent, for (as it was juſtly obſerv'd) there are no Accuſers nor Perſons accuſed, but we apprehend it to be the moſt proper Subject for a Parliamentary Enquiry, that can poſſibly be brought before this Houſe.

3. However it may be neceſſary in the Courſe of other Proceedings, whether upon Impeachments or Appeals brought before this Houſe, that all the Perſons concerned ſhould be named, We can by no means think it neceſſary upon an Enquiry, no final Sentence being then to be given, and thoſe Rules which are conſiſtent with Juſtice in the former Caſes, muſt, in our Opinion, tend to obſtruct all Juſtice in the latter. We cannot conceive, that an innocent Perſon, who ſhould happen to be named in the Courſe of ſuch an Examination, can poſſible be deprived of the Means of making his Innocence appear: But we can well foreſee, that guilty Perſons (and thoſe probably of the higheſt Rank) may eſcape by ſuch a Method, which impoſing an Impoſſibility on the Informants, muſt, as we apprehend, tend to defeat all Parliamentary Enquiries, and therefore, could not be, in our Opinion, within the Intent of the Order.

4. Becauſe the Matters ſpecified in the Anſwer are of ſuch a Nature, as ſeem only proper to be examined in this Houſe, and had the Lords Petitioners ſought a Remedy any where elſe, they might have been juſtly confuted: We apprehend therefore, that the Pinning them down to the preciſe Words of the Order, may be attended with this fatal Conſequence, That all Parliamentary Enquiries may be rendered much more difficult hereafter, which may probably give ſuch Encouragement to corrupt Miniſters, that they may be prompted to make the moſt dangerous Attempts upon the Conſtitution, and hope to come off with Impunity: Such Apprehenſions naturally ſuggeſt the melancholy Reflections, that our Poſterity may ſee the Time when ſome of thoſe Lords who ſit upon a more precarious Foot, than the reſt of the Houſe, having, thro' Motives of Virtue and Honour, oppoſed the evil Deſigns of ſome future Miniſter, for that, and that alone, may be excluded at an enſuing Election, and tho' the whole World may be ſenſible of the Cauſe of their Excluſion, no Remedy may be found, but their Caſe may become a Subject of national Concern, Indignation and Reſentment.

Sheffield	Craven	Aylmer	Cobham
Bruce	Coventry	Clinton	Bridgewater
Bolton	Foley	Huntingdon	Anglesea
Warrington	Bradford	Maſham	Bathurſt
Rutland	Abingdon	Grantham	Haverſham
Suffolk	Bayle	Litchfield	Northampton
Shaftsbury	Thanet	Beaufort	Montchalſea
Chesterfield	Berkſhire	Denbigh	

Then it was moved to order, That the ſaid Petition be Diſmiſſed. And after further Debate, the Queſtion being put upon the ſaid Motion, It was Reſolved in the Affirmative, and Ordered accordingly.

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Diſſentient

Somerſet *Talbot* *Maynard*

1. Becauſe, tho' the Lords Petitioners have not literally complied with the Order, according to the Senſe of the Houſe; yet they have laid before us Facts but too of ſo criminal a Nature in themſelves, and ſo dangerous in their Conſequence to the Nation in general, and to this Houſe in particular, that we think a due Regard to the Safety of the one, and the Honour of the other, required the ſtricteſt Examination.

2. For when we conſider the firſt Inſtance in the Anſwer of the Lords Petitioners, *viz.* That the Liſt of 16 Peers for *Scotland*, had been framed by Perſons in high Truſt under the Crown, long previous to the Election itſelf, and that this Liſt was ſhewn to Peers as a Liſt approved of by the Crown, and was called the *King's Liſt*; We are filled with Indignation, to ſee that great Name indecently blended with the Honour of Miniſters, and, prophan'd and proſtituted to the worſt Purpoſes; Purpoſes that muſt neceſſarily tend to the Subverſion of our Conſtitution, which we know it is His Majeſty's Glory and Deſire to preſerve. Such a criminal Attempt to ſkreen, or facilitate a miniſterial Nomination by the Interpoſition (equally falſe and illegal) of his Majeſty's Name, calls, in our Opinion, for the ſtricteſt Enquiry and the ſevereſt Puniſhment upon the Authors of the Fact, if it be proved, or the Aſſerters of it, if it be not, but is in our Opinion, no way to be dropt unexamined and uninquired into; ſuch a Precedent may in future Times encourage the worſt of Miniſters to load with his Guilt the beſt of Princes; the borrowed Name of his Sovereign may at once become his Weapon and his Shield, and the Conſtitution owe its Danger and he his Defence, to the Abuſe of his Prince's Name, after a long Abuſe of his Power,

3. Becauſe the following Inſtances, *viz.*

That Endeavours were uſed to engage Peers to vote for this Liſt, by Promiſe of Penſions and Offices Civil and Military to themſelves and near Relations, and by actual Promiſe and Offers of Sums of Money.

That Sums of Money were actually given to or for the Uſe of ſome Peers, to engage them to concur in voting for this Liſt.

That annual Penſions were promiſed to be paid to Peers, if they concurr'd in the voting for this Liſt; ſome of them to be on a regular Eſtabliſhment, and others to be paid without any Eſtabliſhment at all.

That, about the Time of this Election, Numbers of Penſions, Offices (of which ſeveral were nominal) and Releaſes of Debts owing to the Crown, were granted to Peers who concurr'd in voting for this Liſt, and to their near Relations.

ſeem in the higheſt Degree to affect the Honour and Dignity of this Houſe; ſince untainted Streams can hardly be expected to flow from a corrupted Source; and if the *Election* of 16 Peers for *Scotland* ſhould ever, by the foul Arts of Corruption, dwindle into a *Miniſterial Nomination*, inſtead of Perſons of the firſt Rank, greateſt Merit, and moſt conſiderable Property, we may expect, in future Parliaments, to ſee ſuch only returned, who, owing their *Election* to a Nomination of the Miniſter, may purchaſe the Continuance of their precarious Seats, by a ſervile and unanimous Submiſſion to his Dictates. Such Perſons can never be impartial Judges of his Conduct, ſhould it ever be brought in Judgment before this Great Tribunal.

A 4. Becauſe the laſt Inſtance mentioned, *viz.* That, on the Day of Election, a Battalion of his Majeſty's Forces was drawn up in the *Abbey Court* at *Edinburgh*, and three Companies of it were march'd from *Leith* (a Place at one Mile's Diſtance) to join the reſt of the Battalion, and kept under Arms from 9 in the Morning till 9 at Night, when the B Election was ended; contrary to Cuſtoms at Elections, and without any Cauſe or Occaſion that Your Petitioners could foreſee, other than the over-awing of the Election.

we apprehend to be of the higheſt Conſequence both to our Liberties in general, and the Freedom of Elections in particular, ſince whatever may have been the Preſence, whatever Apprehenſions of Diſorders or Tumults C may have been alledged in this Caſe, may be equally alledged on future Occaſions; eſpecially as we have a Number of regular Forces abundantly ſufficient to anſwer ſuch Calls; and we apprehend, that the Employment aſſigned to this Battalion will give great Diſtruſt and Uneaſineſs to many of His Majeſty's Subjects, who will fear what Uſe D may be made of the reſt of that very great Number of Men now kept up in this Nation.

5. Becauſe we conceive, that ſuch a Treatment given to a Petition, that contained an Information of Matters of ſo great Importance, and ſigned by Peers of ſuch Rank, Honour, and Veracity, muſt, in future Times, diſcourage all Informations of the like Nature.

E Tho' all Lords declared their Deſign of examining into the Bottom of theſe important Facts; and tho' we ſhould acknowledge ourſelves to be perſuaded, that it was their real Intention, we very much doubt whether the World will judge with the ſame Candour, and not rather impute this Diſmiſſion of the Petition to an Unwillingneſs F in this Houſe to enquire into Facts that are in their Nature ſo injurious to the Crown, ſo deſtructive of the Honour of Parliaments, and ſo dangerous to the whole Frame of our happy Conſtitution.

Scarſdale	Craven	Aylesford	Cobham
Bruce	Coventry	Gower	Bridgwater
Bolton	Foley	Huntingdon	Angleſea
Warrington	Strafford	Maſham	Bathurſt
Bedford	Abingdon	Grahame	Haverſham
G Suffolk	Boyle	Litchfield	Northampton
Shaftsbury	Thanet	Beaufort	Macclesfield
Cheſterfield	Berkſhire	Denbigh	

After which, A Printed Paper, entitled, *The* PROTESTS *of the Moſt Noble and Right Honourable the Peers of* Scotland, *made in the Borough-Room at* Edinburgh, June 4. 1734, as containing Reflections upon the Government and the Peerage, was offered to the H Houſe. As was alſo

A written Copy of the ſaid *Proteſts*, atteſted by Witneſſes who were ready to prove it to be an authentick Copy;

And

And it being desired, that the same be read, It was moved to adjourn.

After Debate, the Question was put, Whether the House should be now adjourned to *Monday* next at 11 o' the Clock?

It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Content 73. Not Contents 39.

Dissentient'

Because we can by no means think it consistent with the Honour of the House to adjourn, without appointing a Day (as was proposed) to consider of a Matter allowed universally to be of the highest Importance: And we have Reason to apprehend, that Posterity, upon the Perusal of the Journal of this Day may be induced to think, that this House was not inclined to permit the Transactions of the late *Election* in *Scotland* to be brough: under Examination in any Shape whatsoever; the Method proposed being, as we conceive, clear of all the Objections which were made in relation to the Petition.

Scarsdale	Boyle	Denbigh	Craven
Bruce	Thanet	Cobham	Masham
Bolton	Shaftsbury	Bridgwater	Northampton
Warrington	Berkshire	Anglesea	Coventry
Bedford	Aylesford	Bathurst	Grahame
Suffolk	Gower	Haversham	Macclesfield
Stamford	Litchfield	Chesterfield	Foley
Abingdon	Beaufort	Huntingdon	Maynard

February 28.

It was moved, That the Petitioners have not complied with the Resolution of the House on the 21st Instant.

Moved to reject the said Petition. Contents 99. Not Contents 52.

Die Mercurij, 16 Aprilis 1735.

THE Lord *Delawar* reported from the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill entitled, *An Act for regulating the Quartering of Soldiers during the Time of the Elections of Members to serve in Parliament* was committed, the Amendments made by the Committee to the said Bill, and the same were read by the Clerk.

And the first Amendment being read a second time, which was to leave out the latter Part of the Preamble, and to substitute Words instead thereof, reciting, 'That it hath been the Usage and Practice, to cause any Number of Soldiers quartered in any Place appointed for Electing Members to serve in Parliament, to remove out of the same during the Time of Election.'

Which being objected to, after Debate, the Question was put, Whether to agree with the Committee in the said Amendment?

It was resolved in the Affirmative. Content 61. Not Content 33.

Dissentient'

1. Because we conceive these Words, 'To the End therefore, that the same may be safely transmitted to Posterity, and for the avoiding any Inconveniencies that may arise thereunto from any Regiment, Troop, or Company, or any Number of Soldiers, which shall be quartered or billeted within any City, Borough, Town or Place, where any Election of Member or Members to serve in Parliament, or of the Sixteen Peers to represent the Peerage of *Scotland* in Parliament, or of any of them shall be appointed to be made extremely proper in a Bill calculated to preserve to us and our Posterity the Enjoyment of our Liberties, by securing the Freedom of Elections; besides that, in our Opinion, it seems very extraordinary, to leave out Words that singly intimate our desire of transmitting to Posterity the Liberties we enjoy ourselves.

2. Because we cannot conceive that there was any Weight in the Argument urged for omitting these Words, *viz.* That they carried an Imputation, that some Facts had been committed contrary to the Freedom of Elections, which this Bill was to prevent for the future: Whereas, in our Opinion, it is so much the contrary, that we think the leaveing out these Words, the natural Importance of which carry no Imputation at all, may possibly be construed as a Consciousness of some irregular Use made of Troops at Elections, which, it might be apprehended these Words might point out, especially since Reports of that Nature have of late been spread, whether well grounded or not, we do not take upon ourselves to determine.

Denbigh	R. Lincoln'	Bathurst	Gower
Chesterfield	Coventry	Shaftsbury	Foley
Litchfield	Clinton	Boyle	Winchelsea and
Bolton	Berkshire	Montjoy	Nottingham
Thanet	Craven	Ker	Haversham
Carteret	Huntington	Bridgwater	
Beaufort	Cobham	Anglesey	

The Three next Amendments were read a second Time, and severally agreed to.

Then the Fifth Amendment was read a Second Time, being to leave out these Words, *viz.* 'And every such Regiment, Troop or Company, or other Number of Soldiers as aforesaid, shall, upon the Receipt of such Orders, march.'

Proposed to agree with the Committee in the said Amendments.

Which being objected to, after Debate, the Question was put upon the said Proposition, and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The next Amendment was read a second Time and agreed to.

Then the next Amendment was read a second Time, being to leave out the second enacting Clause, which was to inflict Penalties and Punishments on Officers and Soldiers, who should refuse or neglect to remove out of Places at the Time of Elections, and to substitute Words inflicting Punishments on the Secretary at War, in case he neglects to issue Orders for such Removal.

And it being proposed to agree with the Committee in that Amendment,

After

After Debate, the Question was put thereupon,

And it was resolved in the Affirmative. Content 64. Not Content 33.

Dissentient

1. Because we conceive, that the leaving out this Clause, is in reality defeating the Effect and Intention of the whole Bill; a Bill thought so necessary by the whole House, that the learned Judges were unanimously ordered to prepare and bring it in, in lieu of a Clause, to the same Purpose, offered to be inserted in the annual *Act to prevent Mutiny and Desertion*.

2. Because we think it much more necessary, that Officers and Soldiers should be subject to be tried by the Civil Power for an Offence of this high Nature, against the Constitution in general, than for quartering a Man contrary to the Method prescribed by the Act to prevent Mutiny and Desertion; for which Crime they are at present liable to be try'd and cashier'd by the Civil Magistrate.

3. Because we conceive, that this Offence being an Offence of the highest Nature against the Civil Government, is properly cognizable by the Civil Magistrate only, and most improperly reserved to the Determination of a Court Martial. Offences against Military Discipline are justly reserved for the Decision of a Court Martial, as consisting of Persons of the same Profession, and consequently the propereſt Judges; and, by a Parity of Reasoning, we conceive the Civil Magistrate the fitteſt Judge of Civil Offences. We cannot therefore but fear, that a Court Martial may consist of Persons who may be at least ignorant, and, possibly, hasty and partial Judges of the Matters of an Election.

4. Because the Intention of the Bill being to prevent any Insults from Troops during the Time of Elections, we should provide against all possible Dangers; and tho' during his Majesty's Reign, we apprehend, no ill Use will be made of the Troops; yet, in future Time, Ministers may prevail, whose *unpopular* and *detested Administration* may leave them no Hopes of Security from a *free-elected Parliament*, and reduce them to the violent and illegal Method of employing those Troops, *kept up by the Corruption of one Parliament*, in the *forcible Election*, or rather *Nomination of another*: In which Case, no Remedy can be hoped for against Officers so offending, since as the Act now stands, they can only be tried by a Court Martial, and a Court Martial can only be appointed by the Crown; and consequently the same *wicked Minister*, who may hereafter advise such an Attempt upon our Constitution, will not be likely to permit his guilty Agents to suffer, but the Merits of their Crime will carry Impunity along with it.

5. Because we cannot conceive, that the Arguments drawn from a Possibility of a Riot at an Election, or of a Rebellion or Invasion, during the Time of Election, wherein the Assistance of Military Power may be necessary, were in any Degree sufficient to induce the House to leave out this Clause; since, in the Case of a Riot, the Civil Magistrate is already armed with a rigorous Penal Law, known by the Name of the *Riot-Act*; and, in the Case of a Rebellion or Invasion, it is well known, that this and all other Laws would be silent. But, on the other Hand, we apprehend great Inconveniencies may arise, if Troops have Liberty to march into Towns during the Time of Elections, at the Requisition of a partial and corrupted Civil Magistrate, who may call a Majority he dislikes, a Tumult, and supply with Force the Want of Interest, of an unknown and unqualified Candidate; by which means the *Voice of the People* may be drown'd in the *Noise of Arms*.

6. Because we apprehend, that a very injurious and dangerous Construction may, by malicious People (too speciously) be put upon the leaving out of this Clause, That altho' the Unpopularity of rejecting the Bill itself could not be withstood; yet, the eluding and enervating the Efficacy of it had been directly brought about: Which Supposition, however groundless, may give great Uneasiness and Apprehension to many of his Majesty's good Subjects, and bring very great Unpopularity upon the Administration. An Evil! by all possible Means to be prevented; since Hate begets Hate, and an Administration become unpopular, will soon become desperate, and may endeavour to strengthen their crazy and rotten Foundation by tearing away, for their own Use, the *Corner-Stones* of the *Liberty of the People*.

Chesterfield, Clinton, Ker, Denbigh, Coventry, Montjoy, Litchfield, Berkshire, Bridgwater, Bolton, Craven, Thanet, Huntington, Carteret, Cobham, Beaufort, Bathurst, R. Lincoln, Shaftsbury, Boyle, Winchelsea, Haversham

We differ for the abovementioned Reasons, except the Third.

Anglesey, Gower, Foley

Die Veneris, 9° Maij 1735.

Hodie 2da vice lecta est Bills, entitled, An Act for Explaining and Amending an Act passed in the Parliament of *Scotland*, in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and One, entitled, *An Act for preventing wrongous Imprisonment, and against undue Delays in Tryals*. Propos'd to commit the Bill. After Debate,

The Question was put, Whether this Bill shall be committed?

It was resolved in the Negative. Contents 28. Not Contents 68.

Dissentient

2. Because we apprehend a Bill of this Nature, sent up from the House of Commons, ought, at least, to have undergone the Form of a Commitment; some whereby were necessary, or wrong in it, might there have been left out or amended. But several Matters contained in the Bill shall go so highly expedient to be passed into a Law; for, by the Law of *Scotland*, as it now stands, any Judge may, by a summary Warrant, commit Persons upon Information laid, without any Oath made, and without convening Parties before him, or hearing what they can allege in their own Justification, and send them to a remote Prison in any Corner of the Kingdom. No express Words, in any Statute, do at present forbid such a Practice, and we have great Reason to believe, that some Acts of this unlimited Power did appear before the House of Commons, which might probably give the first Rise to the Bill.

3. Because, as the *Habeas Corpus* Act is the great Security of the Liberties of this Part of the united Kingdom, it would be, in our Opinion, both unsafe and dangerous, not to extend the same Liberty to the other. For, should they, who have hitherto been brave Asserters of their Liberties, find themselves exposed to Oppressions from which the rest of their Fellow-subjects are secured by Law, Necessity may prompt them to attempt, by Violence, to free themselves, or, Revenge provoke them to become the Instruments of Power, and bring us under the same Depression. And the History of late Times sufficiently convince us, that in those Reigns when arbitrary Power was designed and attempted in this Kingdom, desperate and adventurous Agents were first sent to try the Experiment in *Scotland*.

3. Because there was a Provision in the Bill, to prevent an Abuse of seizing Persons on Pretence of Debt, and detaining them till the Elections were over, where they had a Right to vote; the Protection granted by the Bill was no more than what every common Court of Justice actually allows to any Evidence whose Presence may be necessary in Matters of much less Consequence: And, we cannot help testifying our Surprise, that this Regulation has not already been made over the whole united Kingdom: We hope however, another Session will not pass without taking effectual Care to prevent such a dangerous Abuse of Law.

4. Because Experience has shewn us the Benefits which arose from delivering the Subjects of that Part of the Kingdom from their Vassalage, and freeing them from a servile Dependance on their Superiors; and, as we conceive the Purport of this Bill was no more than a natural Extension of the same Measure, it would have been the most probable, if not the only Method to evidence any remaining Dissatisfaction; tho' we have no Ground to suppose, from any late Transactions, that there is any such. On the contrary, those who were thought the most dissatisfied, have lately appeared sufficiently tractable. But what Dissatisfaction the rejecting such a Bill may create, even amongst the best Subjects, and those who have always been most attached to the present Establishment, we cannot splain upon without Concern. For, as the Union was made in Support of the present Establishment, which is founded upon the Revolution, and the Revolution upon Principles of Liberty, they who have always affected those Principles, may (as we apprehend) justly complain, that the Liberty of the Subject is not equally secured in every Part of the united Kingdom.

5. Because, we are apprehensive it will appear very extraordinary to the World, that a Bill for the Security of the Liberty of the Subject should have been thrown out of this House without a Commitment, when so many Bills have passed for laying on or continuing severe and heavy Duties upon them. Remote Apprehensions, Dangers barely possible, and Suspicions of Disaffection, have been Arguments formerly made Use of on the Side of the Crown, for enacting the severest penal Laws upon the Subject; and we conceive it still more incumbent on the Legislature to be watchful over the Liberties of the People, committed to their Care, since it is much easier to restrain Liberty from running into Licentiousness, than Power from swelling into Tyranny and Oppression.

6. Because Liberty being the common Birth-right of all Mankind, and still preserved to this Nation by the Wisdom and Courage of our Ancestors, we think an Infringement of that Right, tho' but for an Hour, by wrongful Imprisonment, is not only an Injury to the Person immediately concerned, but a notorious Invasion of the Constitution. We should not deserve those Liberties ourselves, if we did not take the most effectual Methods to transmit them in their full Extent to latest Posterity, and to restrain, by proper Laws, any *Flagitious Attempts* of Ministers prompted by Ambition, or driven by Despair, who may at any time hereafter endeavour to undermine or attack them. Humanity and Generosity particularly call upon us, who are distinguished by many Privileges and Advantages peculiar to ourselves, to secure to the People that Liberty which they have an equal Right to with us; a Blessing the Meanest Subject of this Kingdom ought ever to enjoy in common with the Greatest.

Chesterfield, Oxford and Mort., Mansfield, Haverham, Suffolk, Fairy, Cobham, Bradford, Rutland, Lichfield, Boyle, Berkshire, Coventry, Thanet, Green, Winchelsea, Northampton

A STATE of the NATIONAL DEBT, provided or unprovided for by Parliament, as it stood *Dec.* 31, 1733, and *Dec.* 31, 1734. With an Account of the Produce of the Sinking Fund within that Year, and to the Payment of what Debts contracted before the 25th of *December* 1716, the said Fund has been apply'd.

	Amount on *Dec.* 31. 1733	Between *Dec.* 31. 1733, and *Dec.* 31. 1734. Increase	Paid off	Amount on *Dec.* 31. 1734
EXCHEQUER.	l. s. d.	l.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.
Annuities for long Terms, being the Remainder of the Original Sum contributed and unsubscribed to the S. Sea Company.	1837033 0 9			1837033 9
Ditto for Lives, with Benefit of Survivourship, being the original Sum contributed.	108100			108100
Ditto on two or three Lives being the Sum remaining after deducing what is fallen in by Deaths.	131499 8 2¼		900	129599 8 0½
Ditto at 9*l. per Cent.*	161108 6 8			161108 6 8
Ditto on Lottery 1710.	109290			109290
Ditto on the Plate Act 6 *Georgij* I.	312000			312000
Ditto on the *Nevis* and St *Christopher's* Debentures, at 3*l. per Cent.*	37821 5 1¼			37821 5 1¼
Exchequers Bills on the Victuallers Act *Anno* 1726.	481400			481400
Ditto made out for Interest on old Bills exchanged,	2200			2200
Annuities at 3*l.* 10*s. per Cent per Ann.* for the Year 1731.	400000	l.		400000
Duties on Salt revived 1732.	325000		177606	147393 19 1½
Ditto continued 1734.		1000000		1000000
EAST-INDIA *Company*, By two Acts of Parliament 9 *W. Regis.* and by two others 6 & 10 *Anne*	3200000			3200000
Bank of ENGLAND. On their original Fund, at 6*l. per Cent.*	1600000			1600000
For cancelling Exchequer Bills 3 *Georgij primi Regis.*	1500000			1500000
Purchased of the S. Sea Company.	4000000			4000000
Annuities at 4*l. per Ct.* charged on the Duty on Coals since *March* 25, 1719.	1750000			1750000
Annuities charged on the Surplus of the Funds for Lottery 1714.	1250000			1250000
Annuities for Lottery 1731.	800000			800000
SOUTH-SEA *Company*. On their Capital Stock and Annuities *per* 9 *Georgij primi Regis.*	29389087 10 2¼		86884 4 8½	29302203 5 6¾
	47493539 10 9¼	1000000	265390 4 8½	48128149 6 9

EXCHEQUER Dr	l. s. d.	*Per Contra.* Cr.	l. s. d.
TO Cash of the Sinking Fund, on *Dec.* 31. 1733.	143191 10 11	BY paid in part of 1200000*l.* granted by Parliament towards paying off the Navy Debt	1142918 5 1
To the produce of the Sinking Fund, [between *Dec.* 31. 1730, and *Dec.* 31. 1731.] *viz.*		To make good the Deficiencies of the Land Tax in 1732, in further Part of the said 1200000*l.*	29229 4 4
On the Aggregate Fund 578635 10 7		To compl. the 1000000*l.* to the S. S. Company	86884 4 8
On the General Fund 434985 5 4		To Interest thereof	651 12
On the S. S. Comp. Fund 120319 7 2		For the Deficiences of the Annuities on the Plate-Act to Lady-Day 1734.	977410 10 10
	1133940 3 1		1269547 17 6
	1277131 14 0	Balance in Cash 31 Dec. 1734	7583 16 7
			1277131 14 1

The Prompter, Numb. 49.

On the Knowledge of Painting.

THERE is nothing more pleaſing to the Sight, or that gives a higher Taſte of Pleaſure to the Mind, than a well-choſen Collection of valuable Paintings.

There is a Sort of Magick in the Art, which (diſtinct from the Satisfaction, we receive in contemplating the Beauties of a fine Picture) charms by the *Deception* it puts upon us. To have Nature, as it were, forc'd from itſelf, and tranſplanted upon a Canvas, under the Repreſentation of ſome delightful Landſchape, enrich'd with the grateful Variety of *Sunſhine*, *Water*, *Greens*, *diſtant Views*, and interſperſed with Figures, that ſeem *animated*, and in *Motion*.—Or elſe, to have ſome celebrated Action, expreſſed with ſo much Force, that we ſee *Dignity*, or *Grief*, *Terror* or *Love*, according to the Circumſtances of the Story, and are moved as ſtrongly, as if the Perſons repreſented were actually in Being, and before our Eyes:—To ſee a ſtabb'd *Lucretia*, or a dying *Cleopatra*, an expoſed *Andromeda*, or a forſaken *Ariadne*:—To ſee an irritated Sea, and a Veſſel ſtruggling with the over-pouring Wave, or ſplitting on a Rock, while Horror and Deſpair *ſtrike* from the ghaſtly Looks of the drowning Mariners:—It is no longer a dumb Entertainment to the *Eye*, but a *ſpeaking* Image to the Mind, that awakens ev'ry Sentiment and Power in it, and hurries the Beholder, by an imperceptible Violence, thro' every Paſſion repreſented on the *now living* Canvas.

I was in Company the other Day, where a pretty warm Diſpute aroſe, whether the Taſte and Knowledge of Painting, was confined only to *Painters* and *Connoiſſeurs*, as they are termed; or whether a Man of Senſe may not be as good a Judge as either. When I came home, I recollected I had ſeen a Dialogue, wrote in *French*, on this very Subject, by Mr *Coypell*, which ſtates the Difference between the *Painter*, *Connoiſſeur*, and indifferent Spectator of a Picture, with due Regard to the Merit of each. Part of this Dialogue, being tranſlated, is as follows.

Speakers, DAMON, ALCIPPUS.

Da. My Dear *Alcippus*, I can't help expreſſing my Obligation to you for ſhewing me your fine Collection of Paintings, in a very ſtrong Manner, as I am ſenſible Complaiſance had a great Share in the Pleaſure done me, ſince it muſt have *coſt* you a good deal, to have ſhewn ſo fine a Sight to one ſo ignorant as I am, and that underſtands their Value ſo little.

Al. Undeceive yourſelf, my dear Friend, I am ſure you underſtand them much better than you think you do.

Da. How! after what you have ſeen, can you talk ſo? Was not you oblig'd to name the *Hand*, ev'ry Picture you ſhew'd me, and—

Al. What then? Are you one of thoſe that think it impoſſible to taſte the Beauties of a fine Piece, unleſs you know the Hand?——Ridiculous Notion!

Da. But you muſt confeſs, that to ſee a Picture, with Pleaſure, you muſt underſtand the Principles of the Art, without which——

Al. I agree with you, that he who has ſtudy'd them, will feel *more* Pleaſure than another; but I am far from thinking that Study abſolutely neceſſary. According to your Reaſoning, Poets only ſhould read Verſes with Pleaſure, and Concerts be frequented by none but thoſe who underſtand Muſick. No; the *polite Arts* are to be taſted by every body that has good Senſe, and eſpecially *Painting*, which is nothing but an Imitation of *Truth*. Believe me, my dear Friend, a Man of good Senſe, often feels the Beauties of a fine Picture, much ſtronger than many of thoſe pretended *Connoiſſeurs*, that impoſe upon you by a Language peculiar to themſelves,—that have paſſed their whole Lives in ſtudying the Difference of *Hands*, without ever once enquiring what *particular Thing*, has render'd one Painter more famous than another—If they can but find the Touch of *Titian* or *Carrache* in a Picture, that's enough for them, to be in Admiration at it. But don't you even ſo much as fancy, that they draw their Proofs of a Picture's being an *Original*, from the grand Parts of it.—No, they'll trace it in ſome little Corner, the Touch of a Plant, the Tip of a Cloud, or (what oftner determines them) the *Backſide of the Cloth*——Then they know all the Terms of the Art, have the Lives of the Painters, and the Hiſtory of each Piece at their Tongue's End, which Knowledge they only make uſe of to render their Arguments the more myſterious, and to give thoſe that hear them ſo *obſtruſe an Idea* of the Art, that they dare not truſt their own Eyes afterwards, and are afraid

to praiſe the *Light* in a Picture, becauſe they do not know the Term of *Chiaro Oſcuro*, or the Beauty of the Colouring, becauſe that fine Expreſſion of *Harmony* of Colours is not as familiar to their Tongues. If they happen to ſee a beautiful old Head, where the Wrinkles are ſtrongly repreſented, they are afraid to commend it for want of the proper Term. What! Shall Men of true Senſe be ever the Dupes of theſe *high-flown Talkers*? But what is ſtill worſe, they take upon them to make Diſciples.—A Man who has a mind to form a Taſte in Painting, will apply himſelf to one of theſe, rather than to a Painter; for it is their Intereſt to cry down Painters, and ſpeak of them as of the worſt Judges.—This Foundation well eſtabliſhed, and the Diſciple thoroughly perſuaded of it, nothing ſtops his Progreſs: In a very ſhort time he boldly ventures to deſpiſe every Picture that he ſees upon a *freſh Cloth*, and only admires *thoſe that are ready to drop to Pieces*. What an Air of Capacity he gives himſelf, when he has got his Circle about him, and is pointing out the Beauties of an *old dark Picture*, where others can ſee nothing, nor he himſelf (if he'd own the Truth?) He is follow'd by every body, and liſten'd to with Admiration. "That Man muſt ſurely (ſay his ridiculous Admirers) have a very deep Penetration, that can ſee ſo many Beauties in a Picture where we ſee nothing but an *undiſtinguiſhed Dark!*" From thence our new Diſciple paſſes by ſome *modern Piece* that had juſt been extolled; he ſcarce looks at it. His fooliſh Followers, ſurpriz'd at their own Ignorance in admiring that Picture, miſtruſt their own Senſes. The Picture no longer ſtrikes them; the Compoſition is no longer good, nor the Expreſſion ſtrong; the Colouring that pleas'd them grows faint—They apply to their Judge—*Pray, Sir, tell us*—Go on to ſome other, ſays he, don't you ſee the Picture is modern?—How can you look at it? As ridiculous a Deciſion as this is—it is followed; he paſſes for a very great *Connoiſſeur*, and that's all he wants; for it is but too true, we often buy Books and Pictures, and go to Concerts, not that we love *Reading*, *Painting*, or *Muſick*; but to give us an Air of underſtanding them.

Da. But may it not as well be ſaid, when we really praiſe what is praiſeworthy, that we do it with the ſame View?

Al. Perhaps not? for if we ſpeak well of any Thing, we muſt give our Reaſons for it, if ask'd—And here the *True Connoiſſeur* is diſcoverable.—As to the Pictures of the Ancients, no Man can expoſe himſelf by commending what *Ages* have made *ſacred*.—I don't ſay this, that I think they want Merit in themſelves, to juſtify the Approbation Time has given them. What I am angry at, is, that they are admired more for their *Antiquity* than *real Excellence*, by a Set of ignorant Wretches, that, (if I may be allowed the Expreſſion) know only the *Hand-writing* of *Raphael*, *Correggio*, or *Titian*, without being able to taſte the Beauties of their *Style*.

Da. I begin to feel the Truth of Part of what you ſay. But to come to the Point: Why are Painters ſo ſtrongly accuſed of Ignorance, as to ancient Pictures? for I muſt confeſs, I have ſeen ſome of them very much puzzled.

Al. I underſtand you; and will anſwer, That in the firſt Place, a skilful *Painter* is as *ſlow* in giving his Judgment, as others are *quick*. Secondly, Perhaps he has not ſeen Variety of *Originals* enough, to form a true Knowledge of different Manners—A Painter *chiefly ſtudies the principal Maſters*, and may, without a Crime, have neglected the *leſſer Ones*. It is not ſo with the pretended *Connoiſſeurs*. ——Vanity, or Intereſt, makes their Study more general. What a Shame; what a Confuſion for one of theſe not to be able to give a Name to his Picture? If an Angel painted it, no Admittance for it till he knows the Name; and if he has a Mind to part with it, what Price ſet upon a Picture that has no Name? The Painter, on the contrary, who only ſtudies ancient Pictures, to learn his Art, minds the Merit of a Piece, more than the *Hand*. A *pretended Connoiſſeur* found before an old Picture, and queſtioned about the Praiſes he beſtows, will anſwer you with a Sneer, and bid you firſt be *initiated* in the Myſteries of the Art, before you offer to queſtion. If you puſh him, and tell him, that the Painter, who intended a *Venus* in the Piece before you, has given her a diſagreeable Look, which is inconſiſtent with the Character of that Goddeſs.—How! ſays he, Why? The *Head* is divine! there's a *Caſt!* There's *Mellowneſs!* There's a Turn quite *Piſtoreſque*; A *Touch quite bold!* How that Part is *work'd up!* What a *Faſhioning* of the Hair! But, Sir, with your Leave, the *Character!* —— The *Character!* —— What's all this to the *Character!*——See how the Brows are *ſtarv'd!* The Forehead

ſmall ſtrunk off, as it were, and painted full and rich! Then delicately ſuſtened! Ha! How theſe Fellows made their Pencils fly about! With what Fire they laſh'd away! What can one anſwer to ſuch an unintelligible Jargon! You are ſtruck dumb, confounded, but not convinc'd.

(See p. 247)

The Prompter, No. 50.

THE Author, as an Illuſtration of a Remark on the Mal-Adminiſtration of the *Stage*, (See p. 146 G) promiſes his Readers a gradual Courſe of *Prologues*, *Epilogues*, and Parts of Entertainments, which the Actors have *refus'd* to *ſpeak*, out of *Fear* to diſoblige the *Town*, and begins with the following Epilogue.

WISDOM *and* LOVE.

PALLAS *deſcending, with Helmet, and Spear, to an Overture of* WARLIKE MUSICK.

Pall.] PALLAS, the *guardian* of the ſlighted *Sage*,
Brings a *complaint*, that *fires* her, into *rage*:
Strung to the *ſoul*, ſhe cannot, will not, *bear* it,
But, for the *ſex's* honour, muſt declare it.
Of *fifty* powder'd *beaux*, here *ready'd*, behind,
Not *one ſuch friend* can finding *woman* find!
They *rail*—they *joke*—out their diſtaſte *counſel*,
Unconſcious of your *power*, from *head*, to *heel*!—
Whence ſprung this *change* I know not—but, I'll *ſwear*,
Right's a *pain*, no *woman's* heart can *bear*.
Cupid! Thou airy god of empty *dreams!*
How *fall'n* thy empire! and how *faſt* thy *themes!*
Why weighs the *ſex* too *light*, in love's own ſcale?
And *why*, thus *falſely*, does *thy* power prevail?

CUPID deſcends, *with his Bow, and his Quiver, to a Chorus, of ſoft Muſick.*

Cup.]—Goddeſs! *Heard* thee—thy reproachful *pride*
I, *thus*, *defy*—and *ſhade* thy *rou'try* ſide!—
I, too, dare *fame!*
Pall.]—*Proud boy!*—his *wings* he ſpreads:
[*They croſs diſdainfully.*
But his blunt *arrows*, all, have *loſt* their *heads!*
Go, helpleſs, raſhleſs, thoughtleſs, powerleſs, *quit:*
Thou *ghoſt* of paſſion! and thou *jeſt* of wit!
Where are thy *hearts* of touching *woes* with *pain?*
And what is ſickneſs, now?
Cup.] —*Vain*—ſweetly *vain!*—
Pall.] —'Tis *thence* love *languiſhes*—
Cup.] —*Unjuſt* Complaint!
Love *languiſhes*, becauſe *deſire* grows *faint*:
And, *that*—proud ſcorner! I muſt charge on *that:*
Thine are their *minds*—their *beauties* buſy *me.*
Of late, even *there*, my power has been unknown:
All their *new modes* of *charming* are *their own.*
I, taught the ſex their art of *wounding ſure*,
But they themſelves have taught the *aggreſſors*,
Each amorous ſcene, that fills this active ſcene,
Sees a light *laugh diſarm* ſome angel face:
No *ſerious* ſounds can their gay hearts engage;
Sweet ſighs, *ſoft looks*: they *diſguſt* the *ſtage!*
Attention is beneath a *beauty's* care,
Her whirlwind ſpirit ſcatters *ſenſe* in *air!*
Aſſiſt, in *preſence*, they, unſtill'ning, ſit,
Too *gay*, for meaning! and too *fine*, for wit!
Or, when they *grieve*, they bring their *own chagrin:*
Nor feel the *foreign* ſorrows of the *ſcene.*
Impatient, *few*, *long*, *ſighs*, they, *loll*, *recline!*
And ſigh, for *plays*, of a more *winning* kind.
All of *one mind*, of late, *agreed*, they hiſs
Victims, to *one gallant*.
Pall.] —But *one*, for *all?*
Some! *he* muſt be ſome rarity!
Cup.] —*No doubt*—
I'll draw his *picture*; and you'll *point* him *out*.—
A painted, thin, ſmooth, pale-faſ'd, tort'ring *beau!* [*or ſo*]
Deaf, dumb, blind, lame;—too weak to *ſtand*,
From hand to hand, kind bearers! they ſtoop to *ſhift* him:
For he can't *ſtir* a *limb*, but, as *they lift* him!
Yet, more than *love*, or *wit*, their hearts he *moves:*
And *changes*, oft'ner than *they change their loves!*
Pall.] —And, do they *like* this monſter?
Cup.] —Aye: and *will*—
Pall.] —What! *all?*
Cup.] —*All.* *All.*
Pall.] —What is his *name?*
Cup.] *Quadrille.*
Pall.]—It has been *ſaid*, that *love*, and *folly* for:
But *you're* a *joker*, *Cupid!* and a *wit!*—
Let *us*, each, ſingly, our *perſuaſion try:*
Take you *one half* the houſe—the *other*, I.
Cup.] —Alas! 'twill never do: 'tis *fruitleſs need.*
Paſſions to move that ſex, muſt make them *feel:*
All you can *ſay*, they'll *laugh at.*——
Pall.] —Boy, be *ſtill.*
Tears, let the *ladies*, hear, the *men my will.*
[*Advances to the front of the ſtage.*
If, *Gentlemen!* you *diſregard* the *player*,
Or hear him, coldly, and *with-hold* your *ear:*
For *your own ſakes*, ſupport his pow'rful *art*,
That lets in *love*, and *pity*, to the *heart.*
There, *firſt*, imprinted *ſighs* an entrance find,
And the ſoul, *opening*, leaves *diſguiſe* behind.
Taught, by the *ſcene*, with generous warmth to *glow*,
To feel *another's joy*, and *ſhare* his *woe*;
Your *fair* adopt each *ſuff'ring lover's* view:
And, by the worth of *heroes*, meaſures *you.*
But, if, regardleſs of *your* cauſe, and *ours*,
You join the *enemy's* triumphant powers,
Sly *meanderers* will each man's hope *betray:*
And *melt* his *miſtreſs* down, the quite *wrong* way.
——Now, *Cupid*, to the *Ladies.* [*Stepping haſtily.*
Cup.] —E're I go,
I'm ſure *my* labour's *loſt.*
Pall.]—Deſpair not *ſo.*[*Cupid comes forward.*
Cup.]—Ladies!—your *rivals* in gay climes,
complain,
Their *minds* and *ſuits*, ſhall youthful *beaux*, [*wealth*

'Twere *glorious envy!* cou'd they, *alſo, ſay,*
That, while *their* taſte quits love, and wit, for *play,*
You, nobler minded, and of *ſenſe,* more *true,*
Scorn to be *loveliest,* and not *wiſeſt, too.*
That, *form'd,* like them, to be the *themes* of *wit,*
You *not,* like them, *forſake*—but *cheriſh* it.
Think of your *glory,* ladies!—
[Pallas *comes forward.*
Pall.] Gentlemen!
Think of your *int'reſt*—and forſake the *ſcene,*
At your *own peril!*--wives, who, from *quadrille,*
Return, with *ruffled* face, and *fighting will!*
Wou'd, at the *ſcene's* loſt fire, *new-point* their charms:
And bring *redoubled tranſport* to your arms.
Cup.]—Enough,—the *prudent* urge no with *too high.* [*Makes ſigns of caution, and pulls* Pallas *by the Sleeve.*
Pall.]—Ev'n *love* can *counſel well,* when *wiſdom's by!*
Cup.]—*You,* goddeſs, boaſt your pow'r, in *man's* ſtrong breaſt:
But I know *woman's* weaker boſoms, beſt.
Still—what they *will,* they *will*—
Pall.]—Then, be it *ours,*
Perſuaſion failing, to exert *new Powers.*
Let both, henceforth, our different influence *join:*
And ſee reluctant beauty *forc'd* to ſhine.
Cup.]—Great *Pallas!* I *embrace* thee:--be it ſo.— [*Embracing.*
Goddeſs of arts, and arms!--*receive* my *bow*---
[*Giving the bow.*
Take, and *new-point,* love's every *blunted dart*:--
[*Giving the arrows.*
And, *dip't* with *reaſon,* wound, and *heal,* the heart.
Pall.]—*Cupid!*—aſſociate god, of *ſmiles,* and *joy!*
Take, in exchange, *this ſpear*: no *feath'ry toy!*--
[*Giving her ſpear.*
And, *now,* where-e'er thou ſeeſt a fair one's breaſt
Flutter, too *lightly*—*touch* and give it *reſt.*
But, where ſome ſolid virtue ſighs, *in vain,*
Wound, with *my lance*: and *dignify* the *pain.*
Cup.]—*Now,* woman's empire's *fix'd!*
Pall.]—Confirm it, *Jove!*
Cup.]—Love *ſoftens* wiſdom:
Pall.]—Wiſdom *ſtrengthens* love.
[Exeunt, *at oppoſite Openings.*

Grub-ſtreet Journal, May 1. No. 279.

Of puniſhing Empirics. Contin. from p. 208.

IN 1602 *Jenkins* and *Read* (who had been lately impriſon'd by the College of Phyſicians) procur'd the Writ *Corpus cum Cauſa,* from Ld Ch. Juſtice *Popham* to have the Cauſe heard before him; the College deputed their Cenſors to acquaint his Lordſhip of the Truth and Juſtice of their Proceedings,

Both Parties being met, the Juſtice read over the Statutes relating to Phyſick, and then demanded of *Jenkins* how he durſt practiſe without a Licence from the College. *Jenkins* reply'd, he practiſed as a Surgeon, and in that Art the Uſe of inward Remedies is often neceſſary. The Juſtice anſwer'd, That in ſuch Caſes a Phyſician was to be called, it being upon no ſuch Account lawful for the Surgeon to invade the Phyſician's Province. The Council for theſe Empirics objected, that the Preſident and Cenſors had no Authority to commit to Priſon, but only to leave their Cauſes to other Judges. The Juſtice declared that the Authority of the College to impriſon was legal and valid. *Jenkins* then complain'd *quod ob raram praxin,* and that by the Preſcription of others he ſhould have ſo ſevere a Fine inflicted, but by the College Regiſter it appeared, he had been ſeveral Times accuſed and fined in ſmall Mulcts, and therefore the Juſtice declared he thought it reaſonable he ſhould have a ſevere Fine inflicted upon him. And as Phyſicians Bills were often pleaded to juſtify illegal Practice, he thought it moſt adviſeable, that all Phyſicians for the future ſhould write on their Patients Bills the Names and Day of the Month and Year, by which Means the Cheats of Empirics and Impoſtors, might more eaſily be detected. Thus the Chief Juſtice having heard the Cauſe, and approved the Cenſure of the College, order'd *Jenkins* to be return'd to Priſon, till he had given Satisfaction to the Preſident and Cenſors.

Read complained, that the College had fined him more than the Statute would allow; upon which the Juſtice declared the College might inflict what Penalty they pleaſed, but the Keeper of the Priſon was not obliged to detain his Priſoner, if they exceeded the Fine of 20 *l.*

Upon the Whole, the Chief Juſtice, among others, determined the following Points, which have never ſince been doubted.——That there is no ſufficient Licence without the College Seal.—That the Authority of the College is ſtrong and ſufficient to commit to Priſon——That the Cenſure of the College riſing from leſſer Mulcts to greater, was equal and reaſonable.——That the Lord Chief Juſtice cannot bail or deliver the College Priſoner; but is obliged by Law to deliver him up to the College Cenſure.——That a Free-man of *London* may Lawfully be impriſoned by the College.—That no Man, tho' never ſo Learned a Phyſician or Doctor, may practiſe in *London,* or within ſeven Miles without the College Licenſe.—I may perhaps hereafter de-

duce

from the Misery of Empirics to our own Times. If what has been advanced in this Letter has no Effect, as probably it will not. For, we see they were at all times an impudent audacious sort of Men, and almost incorrigible; and that they have not been afraid or ashamed to expect the Protection of the highest Court of Judicature, when they have acted in defiance of the most salutary Laws of the Land.

Yours, MACHAON.

The *Free Britain*, May 1. No. 186.

The British Ministry further vindicated, in Answer to the Craftsman, See p. 198.

WHEN I read that reproachful Question in the *Craftsman*, *To whom is it owing, that the Succession of Parma and Tuscany are now left open?* I took down the *Recueil Historique D'Actes, Negotiations, Memoires, & Traitez, &c. Par M. Rousset*, from whence it appears, that Succession was primarily owing to the Defects and Iniquities of the *Treaty of Utrecht*, whereby the Grand Alliance was broke, and an *ignominious separate Peace* concluded with *France*, whereby they left both the Branches of the *House of Bourbon* at full Liberty to continue the War with the *Emperor*.

The *Spaniards* still persisting in their Enmity against the *House of Austria*, the Powers of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Holland*, in Conjunction with the *Emperor*, concluded the Treaty of *London*, called the *Quadruple Alliance*, *July* 22, 1718. This Treaty not only stipulated that *Don Carlos* should succeed to the Dominions of *Tuscany*, *Parma*, and *Placentia*, but it was offered to the K. of *Spain* as the Consideration, for which he was to accept the Alliance, and enter into Friendship with the *Emperor*. And the *Emperor*, the Kings of *Great Britain* and *France*, by another Convention, at the *Hague*, in *November* 1718, granted the *Catholick King* another Term of 3 Months, for putting an End to the War, and taking the Benefit of the *Quadruple Alliance*, in default of which *Don Carlos* was to be for ever excluded the Succession. Thus this Succession was the *Act*, the Voice and Judgment of *all the great Powers of Europe*, and the K. of *Spain* accepted it as the best Bargain he could make, when so great an Alliance had form'd itself against him. Thus if the Execution of the Treaty of *London*, in the Affair of this Succession, was the *necessary Means* (as indeed it was) of establishing Harmony between the two Nations, and of establishing our Trade to our infinite Advantage, the present Ministry have this considerable Merit to plead, they made this Succession the Means of putting an End to the Misunderstanding between *Britain* and *Spain*, and to the Difficulties which obstructed our Trade. So that we did not expose the *Neutrality of Italy*, nor the *Emperor's Hereditary Countries*, or the *Peace of Europe*: And the Variation from *Swiss* to *Spanish* Soldiers in the Garrisons of *Parma* and *Placentia*, was the Act of the *Imperial Court*, as well as of *Britain*, and of the *States General* likewise. And when this universal Concurrence was obtained, the Rage and Disappointment of the whole Faction was not only expressed in their Libels, but was visible in their Faces. For when an *honourable Gentleman* (the Brother of a *noble Duke* in the Administration) opened the last *Treaty of Vienna* in the House of Commons, never was seen a more mortified, dejected, *despairing Minority*, the Spirit of the Cause seemed expiring with their Hopes of a War.

Another Question in this wise *Craftsman* exceeds all the rest, viz. "To whom are we obliged for having kept *France* so long in a State of Peace as to give her *breathing Time*, and enable her to execute her Projects against the *Emperor*"? This seems to suggest, that the *British Nation* ought to have engaged itself in a *War* with *France*, to prevent her from having a *breathing Time*. For this we must have done, unless we had engaged them in a War with the *Emperor*. And then the Ministers would have been thought worthy of any Punishment, as they are *now* reproached with not having involved us in a War.

It may be amply retorted on the *Craftsman*, To whom was it owing, that the *Power of France* was not reduced, when the victorious Arms of the *Grand Alliance* conducted by the invincible D. of *Marlborough*, had brought them to the lowest Distress? Who suffer'd the *French* to prescribe the Terms of Peace, after they had submissively implored it for several Years? Who gave up the Interest of all the Allies, and our Trade to the *French*, when we had them at our Mercy? Who doubts, that had the D. of *Marlborough* been continued at the Head of the *Confederate Forces*, the *House of Bourbon* must have given up the *Crown of Spain*? or that *France* must have given the *Emperor* such Terms as would have made it difficult for her to have hurt him by the

Advantage

Advantage of any *breathing Time* she could have enjoy'd.

Again, it is ask'd, "Who encouraged *France* to impose a native *King* upon the *Republick of Poland*, whenever the Contingency should happen"? Did we concert, or could we hinder the Marriage between the *Most Christian King* and the Daughter of *Stanislaus*? Were not all the Patriots, who dread the Greatness of the *House of Bourbon*, pleased to see the *Infanta of Spain* sent back to *Madrid*? Does History shew any Instance, where *France* neglected any Efforts in her Power to influence the *Polish* Election? Had we lived in greater or lesser Degrees of Friendship with *France*, would they have been less zealous to have espoused the *Father-in-law* of their King? From Arguments and Insinuations of such a ridiculous Kind, the World are to believe that the Flame kindled in *Europe* was owing to the Measures of this Ministry.

Whoever reviews the Transactions of the present Administration, will see, that, for many Years past, their Weight in the Councils of *France*, delay'd that Blow which the *Emperor* now feels, and which had been much heavier, had the Ministry in *Britain* been of a different Complexion.

Craftsman, May 3. N° 461.

Fort en Loyalte. Motto to the D'anverian *Arms.*

I Formerly gave my Readers some Account of the *D'Anverian Family*; but having since found it erroneous, in several Particulars, I think it my Duty to correct it, and hope the Publick will excuse some farther Memoirs upon *that Subject*.

I dated our Arrival in *England* from the * *Reformation* only, but in a † Book, since published, our Pedigree is traced up to one *Roland de Anverso*, who came over hither with *William the Conqueror*. It is generally agreed that we took our Name from the Town of *Anvers*; tho' I'm told a *ministerial Critick* is hard at work, to prove the true reading of it is *De Adverso*, to denominated from having always been a *turbulent* and *seditious Race of Men*. But the contrary of this appears from the *Family Motto*, prefix'd to this Paper, as well as from the Honours, several of our Ancestors have received from the *Crown*, and the great Posts they have enjoyed.

I shall go no farther back, at present, than to the Reign of *Henry* IV. when the honourable *Wm D'anvers*, Esq; was *Under-Treasurer* of *England*; and I do not find that he was ever charged with having abused his Trust, either towards his *King*, or his *Country*.

In the Reign of *Henry* VII. Sir *William D'anvers*, Knt. was constituted one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of *Common-Pleas*; and several others of our Family (without including *Myself*) have since distinguished themselves in the Profession of the *Law*. One of them in particular, hath publish'd some *Reports*, allowed to be of Authority in *Westminster-Hall*.

But the Person, who carried the Honour of our Name to the greatest Height, was Sir *Henry D'Anvers*, Knt. created Baron *D'Anvers* of *Dantsey*, in the Reign of K. *James* I. and in the following Reign E. of *Danby*. He was afterwards made one of the *Knights of the most noble Order of the Garter*, and enjoy'd several Employments under the Government, both *civil* and *military*. This *noble Person* was likewise a great Encourager of *Learning*, and founded the famous *Physick Garden* at *Oxford*. But dying without Issue, just after the Troubles broke out, the Title became extinct, and the Estate falling to his Brother, Sir *John D'Anvers*, was afterwards forfeited to the Crown; for I must not conceal from the Reader that this Sir *John D'Anvers* not only took the *Parliament-Side* in the War, but was one of those *wicked and blood-thirsty Men*, who sate in Judgment upon the King, and sign'd the Warrant for his Execution. This involved him, after the *Restoration*, in the Forfeitures beforemention'd, and the Family-Estate of *Cornbury* in *Oxfordshire*, where his Brother the E. of *Danby* dy'd, was given to the Ld Chancellor *Clarendon*, in whose Family it still is.

——*pudet hæc Opprobria nobis*
Et dici potuisse, et non potuisse repelli.

This unhappy Circumstance hath entailed a Reproach upon us, which will be difficult for us to wipe off. For I look upon the Aspersion, which hath been so often cast upon me, of harbouring *Republican Principles*, to be entirely founded on this *faux Pas* of our Family; and I know of no Way to get rid of it but by running headlong into the contrary Principles of *arbitrary Power*.

However, to make some Amends for this great Miscarriage and Blemish in our *Family*, I must in Justice be allow'd to observe that *One of them* signaliz'd himself, at the same Time, on the *Royal Side*, and "†† being high Sheriff for the County

* *Craftsman*. Vol. I. p. 166.
† *The English Baronets, &c.* Vol. I. p. 577.
†† *Id.* p. 580.

of Northampton the same Year that King was murder'd by his rebellious Subjects, *death'd his Man to Mark*, upon that mournful Occasion."

I shall not enumerate all the great Families, in which the House of *D'anvers* hath been intermarried; such as those of *Bluet*, *Verney*, *Digby*, *Courtney*, *Neuil*, and others. Yet I hope the ancient Family of the *Osborns* will give me leave to take Notice that they have done us the Honour to ally themselves to us, and I am told that one of our Family hath done the same with the *Walsinghams*. These, perhaps, may be thought pretty odd Conjunctions, but neither *one*, nor the *other* bore any Relation to the *Walsinghams*, and *Osborns*, who now plague the World with their servile Recollections.

I acknowledg'd myself, in the first Paper I wrote, to be only the *second Son of a private Country Gentleman*, and tho' *my elder Brother* happened to die in good Time, I never had the Vanity to call *myself* a *Gentleman of 17 Generations*, nor pretended to be the immediate Descendent of the *first Founder of our Name*. It is sufficient Honour for *me* to be sprung from a collateral, and even remote Branch of a *Family*, which hath produced so many *great Men*; and accordingly, tho' I bear the *same Arms*, I am not asham'd to charge them with the proper Mark of *Heraldry*, denoting in what Degree I stand related to them. If every Body would be as modest, in this Particular, it might save the *Court of Honour* a great deal of Trouble.

I thought myself obliged to offer something in Vindication of the *D'anvers Family* in general, which hath undergone so much unjust Calumny on my Score. I shall now beg leave to trouble the Reader with a short Account of that *particular Branch of it*, to which I belong, and a *Scheme* I have now on Foot.

My elder Brother dying a *Batchelor*, and having chosen to continue in *that State* myself, I have adopted my *younger Brother's* Children, being *two Sons* and a *Daughter*, whose Father is likewise dead, and hath left them to my Care

I thought it proper, in the first Place, to provide for the *Girl*, who is now turned of *Twenty*, and am just upon the Point of marrying her to a *worthy Tradesman*, of the same Name, and a distant Relation to us.

My eldest Nephew *Theophilus* is now almost thirty, and having gain'd a competent Knowledge of the *World*, as well as *Books*, I design to make him my Coadjutor in *these Papers*. He is particularly desirous to have *Mr Walsingham* left to his Care. I have granted the *young Man's* Request so far as to promise that, whenever I find the Publick in a Humour to excuse any Animadversions upon such a *trifling Trifler*, he shall have that Province entirely to *himself*.

I have likewise mentioned my little Nephew *Jeoffery*, upon a former Occasion, as a proper Match for *some of the Writers against me*. Whenever therefore I have any room to spare, I shall give him leave to play with the *Curranteers* and *such-like Writers*; particularly with that low, groveling Blockhead, *Mr R. Pearman*, and that roaring Hero *Mr A. B. C.*

I have likewise a Maiden Sister, named *Dorothy*, whose Age I am not allow'd to mention, who will make an excellent Antagonist for *Mrs Osborn*, for I find my Readers think it a little indecent in an *old Man*, to be so often squabbling with one of the *fair Sex*, (if I may call *Mrs Osborn* so) but when they *see two female Combatants* mount the Stage together, it will afford them a new Kind of Diversion, and I leave them to judge impartially on *both Sides*.

Having thus freed myself from the Drudgery of paying any Regard to *these Writers*, unless upon extraordinary Occasions, I shall have more Leisure to pursue the principal Design of *this Undertaking*, and leave the humourous Part of it to those, whom it better becomes. By these Means, and the occasional Assistance of my *former Correspondents*, I am in hopes of furnishing out an agreeable Mixture of Instruction and Entertainment, for the ensuing Vacation.

But I have still a farther Design in this Regulation of *my Paper*, for by these Means I shall likewise provide, in some Measure, for the Continuance of it, whenever I happen to drop off myself, and as I am now very far advanced in Years, I think it incumbent upon me to make such a Provision.

London Journal. May 3. N° 216.

Of the Bank Controll, from the Author of the Considerations on the publick Funds.

THIS Event happened in *September* 1722, Sir *R.—— W.——* was then *no Minister*, was in *no Confidence* with the Ministry,

miſtry, but was looked on by them as no Promoter of their Scheme, and indeed had no Credit or Power at Court: He was Paymaſter of the Army, and lived the greateſt Part of the Summer in the Country, to avoid giving any Offence or Umbrage to thoſe who had, with the *South-Sea* Directors, the Direction and Management of this great Engine of imaginary Credit and Riches.

When the firſt Appearance of the general Diſtreſs was ſeen, he was ſent for, and his Advice and Aſſiſtance was demanded to aſſiſt in ſaving a ſinking Nation; and, as he was then thought to have ſome Credit and Influence with the Bank, whoſe Aſſiſtance the *South-Sea* Projectors flattered themſelves might ſave their deſperate Game, Sir *R*—— *W*—— was importun'd to uſe his Credit with the Bank, to induce them to agree to a Propoſal made by the *South-Sea* Company, *for circulating a Number of their Bonds.*

It muſt here be remembered, that nothing of this Kind aroſe from the *Bank*, or was at their Motion; and, I have been told, that nothing but an Apprehenſion of the *Reſentment of the People*, which they were *loudly threaten'd* with, could have prevail'd upon the *Bank* to have treated at all with the *South-Sea* Company, and to involve themſelves in their Calamities.

The firſt Expedient was, *for the Bank to circulate Bonds of the* South-Sea *Company to a certain Value*, for a Time to be agreed upon; and, a Propoſal to this Effect was, on the 16th of *Sept.* 1720, ſent to the *Bank* by the Sub and Deputy-Governors of the *South-Sea* Company.

This not being reliſhed immediately, it was propoſed that there ſhould be a Meeting of a Committee, conſiſting of five of each Company at the Poſt-Maſter General's Houſe, where were preſent, Lord Preſident, Mr Secretary *Craggs*, Mr Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; Mr *Craggs* Poſt-Maſter General, and Sir *John Fellows* Sub. Gov. of the *South-Sea* Company, *Charles Joy* Dep. Gov. Sir *Theodore Janſen*, Mr *Gore*, Mr *Cheſter*, Mr *Hanger* Governor of the *Bank*, Sir *John Ward*, Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Sir *Peter Delme*, Sir *Nathaniel Gould*. This Meeting was on the 19th of *Sept.* 1720.

I have been told, that this Conference laſted for many Hours, with great Reluctance on the Part of the *Bank*, but preſſed with ſo much *Eagerneſs* and *Authority* on the other Side, that the *Bank* was prevail'd upon to yield.

It was then thought proper to reduce into writing, the *Subſtance* of what had been under Conſideration, to ſerve *as a Foundation of a future Agreement*, or *Contract*, to be made between the two Companies.

I have been told there was ſome little Diſpute who ſhould write down or draw the *Minute*; but it being the general Deſire of the Company that Mr *W*—— ſhould do it in the Preſence of the whole Meeting, he put down in writing what has ever ſince been call'd the Bank Contract, little dreaming that he was then drawing an *Article of Impeachment* againſt himſelf, or that he was to be made reſponſible for any *South-Sea* Tranſaction of the Year 1720.

The Minute, commonly call'd *The Bank Contract*, which was in Mr *W*——'s Hand-writing was in the Words following: "That the *Bank of England* ſhall undertake to *circulate Three Millions of* South-Sea *Bonds for one Year*, at a *Premium* to be agreed upon by the two Companies; a Subſcription to be taken for enabling the Bank to carry on the Circulation; ——*per Cent.* to be paid down by every Subſcriber; and ——*per Cent.* upon every Call, at a Fortnight's Notice: The Contract with the Subſcribers, to be made in the Nature and Form with former Contracts for circulating *Exchequer* Bills, and the Charges of Circulation to be born by the *South-Sea* Company.

That in Conſideration of this Undertaking, the *South-Sea* Company ſhall pay the 3,700,000 Pounds to be paid to the *Bank* by Notice of Parliament, in the *South Sea Stock*, at a *Price to be agreed on* betwixt the two Companies."

There were two other Paragraphs wrote down at the ſame Time; but both croſſed out and erazed before the Meeting broke up, but not at all relating to this Queſtion.

This is all that was wrote by Sir *R*—— *W*——, at this or any other Time, relating to this Affair; and I have been aſſured, in *the future Meetings* upon this Buſineſs, he was never once preſent.

This Paper, which is call'd, *The Bank Contract*, has no *Stile*, *Title*, or *Preamble* to it, ſignifying what it imports: It is neither *an Agreement* or *Contract*, or *Articles* of Agreement: The *eſſential Part*, viz. *the Premium* for circulating, and what was to be *paid down* for the Circulation, *is left Blank*: and the *moſt material Part* of the whole, which is, *at what Price* the *Bank* was to take *the South-Sea Stock*

Bank for 3,000,000 l. was referred to a *Subsequent Agreement*, to be *made between the two Companies*. I beg then, that any Man will tell me, in what Senſe this is to be call'd, *a Contract*, or any thing more than *the firſt rough Draft* or *Sketch of a future Agreement*, that was to be made, void of all *Form*, or any manner of *Obligation*.—It was only this:

On the 23d of *September* 1720, at a Meeting of a Committee of the Directors of the two Companies, "A Propoſal was made by one of the Directors of the *South-Sea* Company, that the 3,000,000 l. ſhould be ſubſcribed by *the Bank*, into the Stock of the *South-Sea* Company, for which the *Bank* was to have ſuch Shares as the Funds would produce, the Stock being valued at 400 l. *per Cent.* &c.

On the 24th of *September*, at a Court of Directors of the *Bank*, upon a Report made of the laſt Propoſal made by the *South-Sea* Company, *it was agreed to by the Court of Directors of the Bank.*

This Agreement was, the ſame Day, communicated by a Director of the *Bank* to the Court of Directors of the *South-Sea* Company.

But, on the 10th of *Nov.* following, *the Governor of the Bank* reported from *the Committee* appointed to treat with *the South-Sea Company*, that the Tranſactions between the *Bank* and the ſaid Company *had been laid before Council*, on Behalf of the *Bank*; and that the ſaid Company preſſing for an Anſwer of what had been done therein, the Governor of the *Bank* had acquainted the Deputy-Governor of the *South-Sea* Company, that the ſaid Committee did not think fit, for the preſent, to proceed further in that Affair, and had delivered to him in writing the following Anſwer:

"When *the Propoſition* was offered by the Lords, at a Meeting of the Committees of both Companies, as a ſuitable Expedient, for the Support of publick Credit, the Court of Directors of the *Bank* ſhew'd their Readineſs to join in any Meaſures that might tend to the public Service. But *ſome Difficulties* appearing to the Committee of the *Bank*, they have conſulted with Council, and are adviſed, that, conſidering *the Nature* of this Tranſaction, it will not be ſafe to proceed on the ſaid Propoſition without Conſent of *Parliament*.

However, they think it reaſonable, that in the mean time, the Committee of the *South-Sea* ſhould give the Committee of the *Bank*, *ſome Account of their Eſtate*, for the Satisfaction of their *Principals*."

On *Nov.* 18. a Paper was ſent to the *Bank*, from *the Lords of the Treaſury*, about theſe Difficulties; and the *Bank* gave an Anſwer, that they could not better explain themſelves than they had done!

Here *the Treaſury* takes the Affair into their *Hands*, but remember, Mr *W—* was *out of that Treaſury*, nor any *Adviſer*, or *Confident* in their Meaſures; and this is all that appears of the Tranſactions between the two Companies, as far as they have come to my Knowledge.

In a few Words, *the Bank* was prevailed upon to conſent to what they prov'd not able to perform, to what they were under *no Obligation* to perform, and to what, if they had perform'd, Thouſands of innocent Perſons who had truſted them with their Properties, would have been involved in the Ruin: The *South-Sea* Company had *no Power* to compel them, and ſo the Matter finally dropp'd.

This is the Hiſtory of the famous *Bank Contract*, by which may be clearly ſeen what ſhare *a certain Honourable Perſon* had in conducting of it. I will, therefore, conclude in the Words of *the Author of the Conſiderations*, "Let them write, *ſpeak*, and *print*, and treaſure up *this grand Accuſation* to the long looked for Day of Vengeance; it would be ill-nature to grudge them the Pleaſure of amuſing themſelves with a Proſpect that ſeems to me very remote." *F Osborne.*

Daily Gazetteer. May 3. No. 343.

Of Falſe Wit.

I Happen'd t'other Evening to viſit a Young Lady, a Relation, who has the Character of a Woman of Fine Breeding and a Great Wit, ſhe is intimate with the Beau Monde, and has form'd a little Witty Aſſembly at her Houſe, which have particular Cuſtoms and Jeſts, one is to laugh at every Body not of their Cabal, and to allow nothing to be well ſaid or done but by themſelves, they enjoy a ſecret Sort of Wit which none but themſelves can underſtand. It was one of their Aſſembly Nights, and I did what I could, not to ſeem either particularly Ignorant or Impolite, I prais'd in the Praiſes of *Farinelli*, coldly applauded *Cuzzoni*, rail'd at the *Engliſh* Theatres, and extoll'd the Fire, the Humour and Je ne ſcai quoy of the *French*; I had a Paſſion equal to any of them for an Oratorio, and was ravith'd at the Opera of *Alcina*; but all this did not avail me,

was ſenſible I appear'd awkward among a Set of People who ſometimes talk'd Grave, ſometimes Airy, this Moment of Divinity, the next of Play houſes, now Dancing, then Singing, ſometimes Noiſy, ſometimes Whiſper, Laugh Aloud, and immediately fall into a Profound Silence. Amid this Jargon, I knew not what to ſpeak, and if I did, I knew not how to be heard. A pert noiſy Coxcomb told me I was extremely dull, and wonder'd I did not Laugh; and ſome of the Ladies were no leſs witty on my Silence and Behaviour. Upon which I left the merry Mortals to enjoy a Kind of Wit which I had no Taſte for. *Prudence Little-talk.*

Mr *Stonecaſtle* adds, a Club of theſe ſort of Wits is held in ſeveral Parts of the Town, each having Laws, Cuſtoms, and Wit peculiar to themſelves; each likewiſe has ſome forward impertinent Fop, who by noiſy unmeaning Jeſts makes himſelf the Hero of the Company. As the Ridiculous Mirth of theſe Parties of Wit cannot make Men of Senſe merry, but only raiſe their Contempt, I thought once to indulge them in their Merriment; but as their Impertinent Affectation of Wit may put a Woman of the beſt Senſe to the Bluſh, I muſt acquaint them, that a whiſper'd Joke and affected Laugh are the ſure Characteriſticks of an ill-manner'd Fool.

To the Univerſal Spectator.

SIR, *Cornhill, April 24.*

I Am a Tradeſman, and have an Only Son, whom I intend to bring up a Scholar: For this Purpoſe, I plac'd him at *Cambridge* where he has remain'd till I ſent for him up this Week, and I flatter'd myſelf by this time he was much improv'd; but I don't know what to make of him, he talks a Language that neither I nor his Mother, nor a Soul in the Houſe can underſtand, and what (by the Way) I think is very impertinent, laughs at us for our Ignorance. The other Evening over a Bottle, "How *Jack*, ſays I, do you ſpend your Time at College?"—He anſwer'd in this *Greek*, *Hebrew* or Wit, for I did not underſtand a Syllable of it: I deſir'd him however to write it down, to ſee if I cou'd pick any thing out of it then; he laugh'd at my Requeſt and readily obey'd me; I tranſcrib'd it and it is as follows—' You ask me, Sir, what I do at College?—Not long has *Thetis* left *Tithonus*'s Bed, the *Aetherial* Courſers breathing out the Day, when an aged Matron adorns our Cubicle and expergefacos us from a Jacind-Somnio, with ſtating that the Tintinabell of the Caſtle now ſonates. We aſſurge, lotus our Togues and Capuſes, (quadrate or rotund) evacuate our Cubicle and proſequate to our matutine Orizons: After our Preeules are finited we rodite to our Codices, and perlege our Grammatus, Hebraiſms and Latiniſms; but at the Veſpers over our facundCalices we arride the Profeſſor and Noſtrat interſ*ingultientes*, ——Now, Mr *Spec*, I don't pretend to Learning, and have to be talk'd to in an Unknown Language, therefore muſt deſire of you to tell me if all great Scholars ſpeak after this Way; if they do, I muſt reſt myſelf contented, provided *Jack* will not laugh at me, if I don't underſtand him: Yours *J. Meanlaſs.*

To Henry Stonecaſtle, Eſq

SIR.

T[illegible]

was p[illegible]
concei[illegible]
of a [illegible]
If th[illegible]
Old M[illegible]
Harno[illegible]
left, I[illegible]
matte[illegible]
with him. Yours, (without any Joke)
Cornhill *J. Meanlaſs, Jun.*

The old Gentleman may now ſee the Meaning of his Son's Jargon, and I muſt acquaint my Smart Collegian, that whatever Wit or Humour there may be thought in Roſtinatturing a Bedmaker or Tavern Drawer, it ceaſes to be a Joke when the Wit is turn'd upon a Father.

The Prompter, No. 50.

On PAINTING, *continued from p. 193.*

DAMON *and* ALCIPPUS.

Da. WELL, but ſuppoſe I find a ſkilful Painter, or a real Connoiſſeur before this Picture, and I propoſe the ſame Objections to him, what Anſwer will he make?

Al. He may perhaps agree with you, that the Character of the Head might have been more *noble*, or more *delicate*, but at the ſame time, conforming himſelf to your way of knowing the Terms of Art, he might ſay: "Let us forget, for once, that the Painter deſign'd to draw a *Venus*. Let us even ſuppoſe he intended to paint a *diſagreeable* Woman, has he not carried the Art of *Imitation* in this Picture as far as ever it would go? Don't you ſee, in that Head, the true Colour of *Fleſh*? Can any thing be *lighter* than the *Touches* of the *Hair*? for with what Art are they [illegible]

Da. You may say what you please, my dear *Aristus*, I agree with you, I may be able to judge, if any particular Action is faithfully represented.—But, how shall I judge, if the *Groupes* are well *disposed*, the *Contrasts* happy, or the *Light* well *understood*? Are not these Parts of the Composition?

Al. Certainly: But
time, no Action can b
where these are wanting,
is to give Life and Mo
that of *Groupes*, to con
as to *Lights* and *Shadows*
to *carry the Sight*, and
Figures.—But to put the
cise, it must not appear
taken any Pains to do it.
rather seem to have give
of these Rules, than th
these Rules.——After all, if one were to paint Twelve Persons *struck* with the same Event, a Painter, *tho'* Master of his Subject, wou'd not have Recourse to the *Laws of Contrast*, to avoid giving his Figures the same Gestures.—If he had any *Fire* in his *Fancy*, he would not *tamely* place all his Figures on one *Line*, and equally distant from each other,——and if he has Common Sense, he'll hardly let his Shadows fall on the principal Figures of his Piece.

Da. But may not these Rules be all observ'd in a Picture, where the Warmth of Invention, where *Spirit*, is *wanting*?

Al. Yes, but then the Pains the Painter took to observe them, wou'd be too visible, as the *regular*, but *cold* Composition of *some* Poets, is easily traced, by the Choice of *lofty Words* and *rich Names*, made use of to cover *regular* and *harmonious* Insipidities. The Difference between the *Picture* and the Verses, is, that the last are only fit to be thrown in the Fire, but the first may, nevertheless, please, as I observ'd before, tho' the Warmth of Invention is wanting, by its other Beauties.

Da. Well, you have almost persuaded me I may venture to give my Sentiment as to the Merits of *Composition*. But as to *Drawing*?

Al. As to Drawing, you may likewise speak freely, for, tell me truly, can't you distinguish, in real Nature, between a *strait* and a *crooked Man*? If a Painter, for Example, who Intends an *Apollo*, should draw a Figure like *Hercules*, can't you tell him, it does not answer your *Idea* of that Deity? Do you think he wou'd understand you as well if you was to tell him, *The Muscles are too strong*, as if you said, *The* Out-lines *are not* tender *enough*?—Who has not some Idea of a beautiful Proportion? Does not even the Peasant admire a Majestick Shape?

Da. But perhaps I may think an Arm *lame*, for want of understanding *Fore-shortening*.

Al. Oh! As to that, Whenever you find any thing that appears lame, don't be afraid to tell the Painter so. If he is *ingenuous*, he'll consider within himself, and if he finds his Fore shortening not just, he will easily discover if the Fault lies in the Disposition of the *Light* and *Shadow*, or the *Drawing*, for when these Things are justly express'd, they *strike* only with *Admiration*. And this is one of the finest Effects of the Magick of Painting.

Da. But is it not possible for the *Fore-shortenings* to be well *designed*, and the *Light* properly *disposed*, and yet the *Attitude* be *disagreeable*, tho' *just*, to the Sight?

Al. What *is true in Nature*, may sometimes appear *doubtful*: However, a perfect Piece of Painting can never displease a Man of Sense, and he may safely tell a Painter, if any thing *shocks him*, but he may tell it him without *deciding* arbitrarily, and the Painter shou'd listen to him: For Example, are not the Beauties of *Raphael*'s Works *felt* by all the World? Do not they equally *strike* the Painter and him that never touch'd the Pencil? His Fore-shortenings *shock* no body, and the *Drawing* alone, without the Help of Shadow, has its Effect by its *extreme Justness*.—As to *Colouring*, you are more capable still to be a Judge here, since it is only consisting [illegible] with

With it's *Imitation*. When you see *Flesh* painted that looks like *Flesh*, you may venture to say, *'tis finely colour'd*; but when you see a Mixture of *Green*, *Red*, *Grey*, or *Yellow*, never mind the ridiculous Expressions of, What a *Strength!* What a *Fullness!* What a *Glare* of *Colours!* What a *Richness* in the Mixture! Ask for Flesh *Colour*, and stick to that: As to the Harmony of the *whole together*, why should not your *Eye* have the same Faculty as your Ear? We are never pleas'd with the Sound of different Instruments, unless *they are all in Tune*: The Colours of a Picture ought to have the same Effect on your Eye. If Musick, where all its Powers are properly exerted, *strikes* us more than the *dull Scrapings* of *Common Fiddlers*, why should not a Picture, that has both *Softness of Pencilling*, and *Truth of Nature*, please more than one that is *hard* and *inconsistent*? I think I have said enough, my dear *Damon*, to let you see, how far Good Sense, and a Knowledge of Nature, may carry any one that has no Skill in Painting.—It is certain, that the Knowledge of the Principles of the Art *helps* a great deal, but our Study of them must be *fair* and *ingenuous* we must not cheat ourselves with the *High Cant* of *Connoisseurs*, and never make use of their Terms, unless we understand their Force.—As to the Difference of *Hands*, and *Manners*, that is, I think, where every body should *end*. The first and principal Business is, to *know* and *taste* the Beauties of Painting; and I have frequently found, that those who have hardly dared to open their Mouths before a fine *Piece*, are the very Persons that can best discourse about them. For, being free from all Prevention, 'tis *Truth* alone that *strikes* them. I could therefore wish some body would treat this Matter thoroughly, in order to encourage those who really can talk *knowingly*, to give us their Reasons, and stop the Mouths of those who say nothing but *Words*.

Free Briton, May 8. No. 287.

The British *Ministry further vindicated.*

HAVING acquitted the *British* Ministry from having brought the War upon *Europe*; (see p. 198.) we shall now consider the Part which we ought to act, as Lovers of our Country, and as Friends of Mankind.

We see the Powers of *France*, &c. engaged in a War with the *House of Austria*, and already Masters of the greatest Part of the Hereditary Countries in *Italy*.

And if in the Course of this War the Success of it shall endanger the Peace and Security of *Europe* in general, or the Trade and Prosperity of this Nation in particular, we cannot hesitate a Moment to arm in Vindication of our Rights, and to assert our Interest, whoever shall be the Enemies of either.

The Part which we have hitherto acted, hath been justified not only by the concurring Approbation of both Houses of Parliament, but by the Acknowledgments of the constant Opposers of this Administration: They allow that it was not practicable for us to interpose otherwise than as Mediators, whilst the *Dutch* had engaged themselves to be *Neutral*; and they do not pretend to alledge that it was in our Power to hinder that Treaty of Neutrality. We have therefore had no other Measures in our Option, than by all good Offices to endeavour the Reconciliation of the Princes at War, and, by timely Provisions of Force, as well by Sea as Land, to give Weight to his Majesty's Councils, and Terror to his Enemies.

In order then to confirm and increase this National Weight, the Union of our own People is most absolutely necessary; and if the common Sense of the Nation shall loudly declare itself for the common Interest of *Europe*; if the Spirit of the People of *England* shall be raised in the Cause of Liberty and Mankind; the Influence of such a Sense, and of such a Spirit will be confessed, even by conquering Princes, and we shall thence have it much in our Power to restore the Peace, without participating of the War; we shall be accepted, not as Mediators only, but as the Umpire of contending Nations, and make 'em Friends to each other, without creating Enemies to ourselves.

We are not at present to say, that *France*, or any other Power, can have Views to become too formidable or to endanger the Liberty of *Europe*, or the Security of *Britain*: But it is true, that whenever there shall be a Nation in *Europe*, meditating Conquests incompatible with the Peace of the World, there cannot be a stronger Circumstance in favour of such Designs, than Divisions and Animosities amongst the People who, were they sufficiently agreed, would be too powerful to be provoked with Safety, and who could not see the Growth of immoderate Ambition without being alarmed.

It must be supposed that our Neighbours the *Dutch* have, for just and wise Reasons, engaged themselves to their Neutrality. But if ever it happens that *Englishmen*, from a Spirit of Party, shall grow indifferent to the Safety of their Country; or, what is worse, shall be resolved to distress a Ministry in Measures the most absolutely necessary for the publick Security; if they shall render it infinitely hazardous for those Ministers to undertake any

ceſſive, left it involve them in Ruin,
ſtally hazardous for other Nations
ge into ſuch Meaſures, leſt they
ſt involved in the Fate of ſuch
ers, it will not be wondered at if
ſuch, be *Neutral* againſt their Will.
e look back to the Beginnings of the
ar with *France*, there was no Event
offered in that War more unweighed
t, than the Defection of the *Bo-*
hemians, who laid the Empire open
French, and received their Armies
he Heart of *Germany*: Yet there is
Point more generally agreed on at
ſime, than that it was fatal Neceſ-
ſtich forced the *Elector* into that
ce; for he was a brave and wiſe
t. And as he had faithfully diſ-
ed all his Engagements with the late
liam, he wanted no Inducements to
into that War againſt *France*, in
ct with the *Britiſh* Nation: Nay, I
eard it affirmed, that he applied to
liam, to know how far he could
d upon his Support, in caſe he ſhould
e againſt *France*? But the King's
s were in too much Diſtreſs at
, to give him the Opportunity of
ng proper Alliances abroad, and the
had the Benefit of that important
whom the King was in no Condi-
ſecure
m afraid we have been too buſy in
ng the ſame Diviſions and Factions,
ding the Government with the ſame
ns Diſcouragements; and I wiſh I
not ſay, we have been too buſy in
ing the ſame Damage to the com-
intereſts of *Europe*, that we have
d a Fierceneſs, and Savage Diſpoſi-
n purſuing the Miniſters with Diſ-
that we have ſhewn a *Deadneſs of*
where we could not, with common
cy, refuſe Aſſent to their Meaſures;
leration only to our Enemies.
s Misfortune is much more heavy on
ople in general, than on any parti-
Perſons againſt whom it is deſign'd:
e ought to conſeſs, with juſt Satiſ-
n, that this unreaſonable Animoſity
ſo violent as it hath been; the Buſi-
ſs of Parliament hath been tranſacted
eſs Heat this Seſſion than hath been
s for many Years paſt; and we
ope, from the good Temper and
Debates of our greateſt Aſſemblies,
the publick Councils will neither
Dignity nor Reputation.
withſtanding this, I except the Pri-
of one *learned* old *Woman*, to be pee-
ſhout Cauſe, and paſſionate without
Provocation; it having been obſerved
that her *Murmurs* allay the Heats of other
People, by contributing to the *Diverſion*
of both Parties.

The Craftſman. May 10. N°. 462.

Mr *D'anvers*,

THE great End of *Hiſtory* is to make
the preſent and future Ages wiſer
and happier by the Example of former
ones. For this Reaſon, I think thoſe
Parts of Hiſtory more uſeful and inſtruc-
tive, which treat of the *Fall of States*,
and the Means, by which they were de-
ſtroy'd. *M. Rollin*, in his ancient Hiſto-
ry of the *Greeks* and *Perſians*, hath ſo cu-
rious a Paſſage upon this Subject, concern-
ing the *Meſſenians*, that I have herewith
ſent you a Tranſlation of it.

" There is an old Error in Politicks,
with which *Polybius* reproaches the *Meſ-*
ſenians, in their Conduct towards *Sparta*,
and which was the Cauſe of all their
Misfortunes, that is, being too ſollicitous
in obtaining *preſent Tranquillity*, and
from an exceſſive Love of *Peace* neglect-
ing the Means of ſecuring it for ever.
They had for their Neighbours two of
the moſt powerful People of *Greece*, the
Arcadians and the *Lacedæmonians*. The
latter, upon their firſt Eſtabliſhment in
that Country, declar'd open War againſt
them. The *former*, on the contrary, at-
tach'd themſelves conſtantly to them, and
ſupported all their Intereſts. But the
Meſſenians had neither the Courage to
make a vigorous and ſteady Oppoſition to
their *exaſperated* and *irreconcileable* Ene-
mies, nor Prudence enough to keep upon
good Terms with their *faithful* and *affe-*
ctionate Friends. When *theſe two Peo-*
ple made War upon each other, or carri-
ed their Arms to any other Part of the
World, the *Meſſenians*, taking but little
Care of Futurity and minding nothing
but *preſent Repoſe*, made it a Maxim in
them not to eſpouſe the Quarrels of *any*
or the *other*, and to obſerve an *exact*
Neutrality. They congratulated them-
ſelves, at the ſame Time, on their Wiſ-
dom and Happineſs in continuing Maſters
amidſt the Troubles, which diſturb'd all
their Neighbours. But it did not laſt. The
Lacedæmonians being delivered from their
Enemies, fell upon them with their whole
Force; and finding them ſhutting themſelves
without any Succour or Defence, obliged
them either to ſubmit to the Yoke of
a galling Servitude, or to baniſh them-
ſelves from their Country. They were
often reduced to this miſerable Extremity.

But they ought to have reflected, says *Polybius*, that as nothing is more deſireable, nor more ſalutary, than a *Peace* founded upon Juſtice and Honour, ſo nothing is more ſhameful and pernicious, than a *Peace* procured by vile Methods, and purchaſed at the Expence of *Liberty*.

I ſhall leave theſe Reflections, without any Comment, to the ſage Judgment of our *preſent Negotiators*, *Tours*, &c.

Mr *D'anvers*,

YOUR Papers upon *foreign Affairs*, eſpecially concerning the two famous Treaties of *Hanover* and *Seville*, are ſo fully juſtify'd by the *Courſe of Events* and the *preſent State of Europe*, that it would be impertinent to enter into a particular Explanation of them. The *Writers on the other Side* have done it ſufficiently for you; and all their late Papers are, in Effect, nothing but ſo many Recantations of their *former ones*, on the ſame Subject. I am ſorry to ſay that your Opinion upon ſeveral Points of a *domeſtick Nature* hath proved equally prophetick, particularly with reſpect to the preſent Condition of the *South Sea Company*, in relation to their *Trade*. This was one of the firſt Subjects you undertook, and had a very warm Conteſt upon it with *ſome Gentlemen of the City*, who inſiſted on the great Advantages of *this Trade* to the *Kingdom* in general, as well as to the *Proprietors*; but they now ſeem to be of another Opinion, and we have lately ſeen the New's-Papers fill'd with Reaſons for diſpoſing of it; which agree entirely with what you have ſaid, to the ſame Purpoſe, in many Places of your Writings; *viz.* that it is liable to great Frauds and Abuſes, as they have already too ſeverely experienc'd, from their *Captains*, *Super-Cargoes*, *Factors*, and *other Servants*, both abroad and at home; that it expoſes the *Company* to great Loſſes by Seizures, in Times of a Rupture, or Miſunderſtanding with the Crown of *Spain*, and even tends to create Diſputes between us; in ſhort, the only Queſtion ſeems to be, how they can ſecure the punctual Payment of *that Equivalent*, which his *Catholick Majeſty* hath offer'd them for it.

I ſhall only add that the fatal Effects of *this Trade* on ſeveral other Branches of our *national Commerce*, particularly that of our *ſugar Colonies*, are too viſible; and I heartily wiſh that the Evil may not be found too ſtrong for any Remedy—I am, *Sir*, *Your old Friend*,

Cives.

The London Journal, May 10. No. 321.

On Votes of Credit; from Conſiderations on the publick Funds. See p. 245.

WHAT hath been lately called *Votes of Credit* was very wrongfully ſo called. In the firſt War of K. *William*, *Votes of Credit* were frequent; and when, at the Beginning of a Seſſion, Money was wanting the H. of Commons came to *Votes* and *Reſolutions*, that gave the *Crown a Power* to borrow any Money to a certain Sum, and at a certain Rate, to be repaid out of the firſt Supplies to be granted that Seſſion.

But what is now in Queſtion is not a Power given to borrow or raiſe Money by a *Vote* or *Reſolution* of the Houſe of Commons, but a Power given *by Authority of the Legiſlature*, and by *Act of Parliament*, to apply or diſpoſe of ſome Part of the Supplies raiſed by Law to particular Uſes or Services, *not ſpecified in the Eſtimates* or *Reſolutions* of Supplies, at the *Diſcretion* of the Crown, upon future Emergencies, or ſuch Services as by the *Nature* of them cannot properly, or without the *Danger* of rendering them ineffectual, be explain'd or laid before a Houſe of Commons: In a word, theſe are *not Votes of the Houſe of Commons*, but *Acts of the Legiſlature*; not *Votes of Credit*, but *Laws of Confidence*.

It comes then to be conſidered how far this Method of granting a *Power by Act of Parliament* to the Crown to make uſe of any Part of the publick Supplies for *Services not ſpecified*, and *not accounted for*, is to be juſtified.

I agree, it is one of thoſe Things, that is never to be practiſed, but in *Caſes of Neceſſity*, and ſuch a Neceſſity as the *Circumſtances of Time*, *Publick Appearances*, and the *Notoriety* of the Poſture of publick Affairs plainly indicate. But nothing of this Kind has been *lately done*, but was formerly and frequently practiſed; and the Power given by the *laſt Clauſes* of Appropriation, was taken out of former Clauſes, and may be ſeen in the *Statute Books*.

I will give one Inſtance, which was afterwards continued for ſeveral Years ſucceſſively. In the Year 1706, a Latitude is given in the Clauſe of Appropriation of the Supplies of that Year *to pay Sums due upon Treaties made, or to be made; and other Charges of the War, for any Time before, or until the 25th of* Dec. 1706.

Upon what Foundation of Reaſoning could

be ſuppoſed to be done, but that
e be, or even were, Reaſon
me made, ſtrengthen'd with as
which no
ecepted
ſtate of no-
ſtrange di
d of th me
; or A no
e taken in Parliament in 1704,
pplied in 1705. What Reaſon
on for this Delay, but that the
the Services made it unadviſa-
them be known ſooner?
ne Objections being made in
e to iſſuing theſe Sums without
of Parliament, introduced the
giving Authority by Parlia-
d gives ſeveral Inſtances.
le, I could carry down theſe
Accounts to the End of the War
's Time; and likewiſe add,
ſame Latitude is given in the
Appropriation to the End of the
. But what I have ſaid is ſuf-
prove, that in all Times, conſi-
ons of Money have been both
l granted upon very general
ithout any particular Services
ified or mentioned, and that
ſuch given of theſe Services to
t have been conceived in moſt
nd uncertain Terms, which dif-
little, or not at all from having
ts render'd. Nor did this pro-
any Remiſneſs or Neglect in
mens of thoſe Days, but they
ſible that there were Publick
which were abſolutely neceſſary
vided for; and yet, by the Ma-
nem, would not admit any pub-
ers or Explanations to be given
, and therefore ſuch Accounts
er expected or demanded, altho'
able to ſuch Cavils or Objections
w made upon the ſame Subject.
remains to be conſidered, the
e that is made between Times
and Times of Peace.
Gentlemen talk upon this Sub-
y confine themſelves to a State
Peace to Great Britain, as if
ion, being not actually engaged
ar, had no Concern with the reſt
e involved in a ruinous War.
ort of Perſons, when they are
o Bids of the Queſtion, exclaim
the Court of Great Britain for
Part in Defence of the common
d ſuffering the Succeſs of the
this or that Power to be carried
ſo far as to overturn the true Ballance of
Power, which muſt unavoidably, or laſt,
bring the War home to us, and, if not
timely prepared, end in the Ruin of all
that is dear and valuable to us.

If they are call'd upon to *ensure to Miniſters* that may prevent this imminent and impending Danger, their Anſwer is, *What in Times of Peace?* As if to prevent a War, and to take the proper Steps that may not only keep us out of the War, but *enable us* to contribute towards reſtoring the Publick Tranquillity, was leſs deſirable, and a Conduct leſs juſtifiable, than to carry on and ſupport a War we are unhappily engaged in.

To determine this Point, it muſt be conſidered, What are *the Grounds and Foundation* upon which *ſuch a Confidence* may, at any Time be allow'd?

It muſt be upon a Suppoſition, that *Services* may ariſe that are *unforeſeen*, and therefore could not be *provided for*; that *Opportunities* may offer which may be *ſudden* and *unexpected*, but very eſſential and *deciſive*; that there are *Secrets* which by the Nature of them, muſt be *kept ſecret*, becauſe by being divulg'd, they would be *diſappointed*; and that there are Services which equally require the greateſt Secrecy from the *Characters and Situation of the Perſons* with whom you tranſact.

There are *Princes*, whoſe *Circumſtances* will not permit them to enter, at once, into *offenſive Engagements*, who will, in the mean time, be induced *to accept private Subſidies* and *Supplies*, to put themſelves in a Condition to declare, when called upon; yet theſe Princes, thus *ſecretly retained*, being put into the oppoſite Scale, may turn the Ballance of Power.

There are infinite Number of Caſes which may be ſuppoſed, where the Diſadvantage would be too great, if, *in no Caſe* preceding a War, the Crown of *England* was to be empowered to lay out any Sum of Money, *not ſpecifically granted*, and to be *ſpecifically accounted for*; and theſe Caſes will occur to every thinking Man, to be more probable, and of greater Conſequence in a *doubtful and undetermined* Poſture of Affairs, and in a Time of *Negotiation*, to *prevent* and *divert* an impending War, than they can be in an *open and declar'd War*.

I deſire not to be underſtood to be contending here, to eſtabliſh *the common and ordinary Exerciſe* of this Power. But to call it *an additional Grant to the Civil Liſt*, and to inſinuate, that it might be laid out-

out

cted by *the Miniſters*, or *by the King*, if it was not too groſs to make an Impreſſion upon the Mind of any reaſonable and honeſt Man, I would ſay, it was the moſt *wicked* and *dangerous Attempt* that I have ever met with, before I ſaw *the Libel*. intitled, *An Enquiry into our Domeſtick Affairs*. F. *Osborne*.

Univerſal Spectator, May 10. No 344.

Enquiry whether Philoſophy is not capable of receiving the Ornaments of Poetry.

IT is not a Sett of Words, ranged in a certain Order that diſtinguiſhes *Poetry* from *Hiſtory*, or other *Proſe-Writings*, but ſuch lively Repreſentations as ſet the Things themſelves before our Eyes, and make us imagine them acting before us rather than deſcrib'd. Add to this a *Nobleneſs* of *Sentiments*, a *bold Metaphorical* Turn of Words, and a Choice of ſuch Circumſtances only as ſerve to enliven the *Deſcription*, without regard to the Order of plain Narration. A Concurrence of all theſe make up that majeſtic Air, which *Horace* ſomewhere ſtiles the *Poetical Divinity*. It's juſtly obſerved of ſeveral Paſſages in the *ancient Poets*, that when ſtripp'd of the Harmony of Numbers they ſtill retain their *Poetical* Dignity and Grandeur; nay, that the *Spirit* and Beauties of thoſe Paſſages, into whatever Language they are converted, are ſo far from being loſt, that they ſhine out amidſt the groſſeſt Dreſs. Now what can inſpire more exalted *Sentiments* or livelier *Deſcriptions* than a Contemplation of the *Works of Nature*, a View of the *moral* or *natural* Syſtem of Things?——Such is the Order and Regularity of the *Heavenly Bodies*, that ſome have imagined I know not what *innate Muſic and Harmony* in the Proportions of their Situations; which, perhaps, amounts to nothing more than the *different Modes* of *univerſal Gravity* in different Diſtances. However there is nothing more proper to furniſh us with *ſublime Sentiments* and *Poetical Images* than a View of the magnificent Structure of Things, than that vaſt *Idea* which made the *Morning Stars ſing together, and the Sons of God ſhout for Joy*.

And tho' the common Forms of our *Language* may here be too ſcanty for our *Ideas*, yet ſince nothing adds more to the *Majeſty* of *Poetry* than a Deviation from the common Modes of Speaking, that Defect may be abundantly ſupply'd by a *Revival* of *antiquated* Words, which are confeſs'd to give a *venerable* Air to *Poetical* Deſcriptions.

The Ancients certainly thought *Philoſophy* no ſmall Ornament to *Poetry*, when they inculcate their Notions in thoſe Works where they ſhould ſeem moſt unlikely to be introduced; and ſuch a Tincture of *every Science* runs thro' their *Poems*, that it has been obſerved of *one of them*, that were all the Books in the World deſtroy'd beſides, Learning wou'd ſtill be preſerv'd in *him*. *Virgil* never ſeems more happy than when he *moralizes* his Song with the *Platonic Doctrines*, when he ſings the *Origin* of *human Paſſions*, the *Soul* of the *World* and the *Formation* of *Things*. When any Philoſophical Notion ſtarts up in his Way he immediately takes Fire, and with a kind of Rapture pronounces *that Man happy who can trace out the Cauſes and Reaſons of Things, and thereby free himſelf from thoſe idle Fears which haunt ſuperſtitious Mortals*. We diſcover ſeveral Traces of *Homer's Philoſophy* under the Diſguiſe of *Allegory* and *Fable*; and 'tis probable he might affect this *conceal'd* Way of delivering his Notions, both to ſtrike the Imaginations of the *Vulgar* with ſenſible Repreſentations, and afford the *Learned* a Satisfaction of diſcovering the hidden Truths; a Cuſtom at firſt borrowed from the *Egyptians*, and improv'd by moſt of the Sages of *Antiquity*, whoſe firſt ſetting out after *Philoſophy*, was to pay a Viſit to the *Egyptian Prieſts*. In *Homer's Theology* 'tis eaſy to obſerve the ancient *Philoſophy* of Elements, and the ſuppoſed Principles of all natural *Appearances*; the *Philoſophers* of old pretended to draw from *him* a Solution of the moſt puzzling *Phænomenon*, they imagined every Branch of *Science* ſhadow'd out in his *Mythology*. The great *Longinus*, if we may believe *Suidas*, compos'd a Treatiſe on the ſame Subject: And if we may make a Conjecture from the Opinion that great Critic, as well as *Philoſopher*, entertain'd of *Homer's Works*, (Works teeming with innumerable Abſurdities without the Suppoſal of *Allegory* and *Fable*) 'tis probable he ſaw thro' the Veil, and diſcovered *the latent Connection of natural Cauſes*.

The *ingenious Author* of a late *Enquiry into the Life and Writings of Homer* places the Infancy of *Poetry* in *Mythology*, and ſuppoſ'd the ancient Sages to have diſguiſ'd their *Doctrines* with ſtrange *Stories* of *Gods*, the better to work upon the Senſes of the Multitude, and reſtrain thoſe with an Awe of *ſuperior Powers* whom *abſtract Reaſon* could take no hold of. Several Hints, give room to ſuſpect this *Author's* Friendſhip to *Religion*: That he looks upon it as a mere Contrivance to awe Mankind into *ſocial Duty*; and condemns the late Adverſaries of *Chriſtianity* for no other Reaſon than he would condemn a *Diagoras*. I ſhall not now ſet down the Reaſons that incline *me* to be of a contrary Opinion, but purſue the Remainder of our preſent Enquiry——*Lucretius*, leſs reſerv'd than his Predeceſſors, has confined himſelf to *naked Philoſophy*, and embelliſhed it with all the Charms of *Poetry*; 'tis true, if one conſider only the Coarſneſs of his Materials, and the Barrenneſs of Language in his Time, one would be apt to ſuſpect his Succeſs; but how happily has he *join'd* thoſe *two Arts* without Diſguiſe, which had heretofore been wedded only in private?——I confeſs, *Philalethes*, I cannot come into their Opinion who think

Fictions

Villains and * Miracles the only proper Subjects for Poetry. Thefe, 'tis true, are fitted to raife Admiration, and give Life to Deſcription, and are themſelves the extraordinary Effects of *Nature* apply'd to *Divine* or *Human Powers*: and indeed every Action or Occurrence appears with *Importance* and *Grandeur*, in which the *Powers of Nature* ſeem concern'd; for this Reaſon we cannot but admire the Returns of the *Seaſons* deſcrib'd by the Revolution of the Heavenly *Bodies*, the *Hallucal* Riſings of the *Stars* and the conſtant Reſpects they bear to the Motion of the *Sun* round the *Ecliptick*—If Poetry therefore, graceful in itſelf, owes its beſt Ornaments to *Philoſophy*, ſurely a more *intimate Acquaintance* would make further Additions to its Dignity; it would then be in its *natural Province*, aſſume its *ancient Habit*, and have the *juſteſt* Claim to be allowed, (what it has long pretended to) a *divine Employment*.

* *Quelque Miracle.* HOR.

The Weekly Miſcellany, May 10. N° 126.

Of Fondneſs for Novelty.

Mr *Hooker*,

HORACE, in his Epiſtle to *Auguſtus*, expreſſes his Indignation, that a Performance is exploded

—*Non quia craſſe*
Compoſuerit, indoctusque pudorque fugat quos.

Oppoſite to the Taſte of the preſent Age, in which *Novelty* ſets a Value upon every thing, however unnatural and improper. But Reaſon judges of Things, not from their Date, but their real Excellencies or Defects; not from their Power to ſurpriſe or amuſe, but their Tendency to ſerve and pleaſe us. *Lucian* tells the following Story of *Ptolemy* the firſt. This Prince, being of the modern Taſte, had ranſacked the World for two Curioſities, one was a Camel from *Bactria* all over black, the other, a *Man* half black, half white. Theſe he preſented to the People in a publick Theatre, thinking they would give them as much Satisfaction as they did him. But the *Black Monſter*, inſtead of delighting, affrighted them; and the Party-colour'd *Man* raiſed the Contempt of ſome, and the Abhorrence of others. *Ptolemy*, finding the *Egyptians* preferred Symmetry and Beauty to the moſt aſtoniſhing Productions of Art or Nature without them, wiſely removed his two enormous Trifles out of Sight; the neglected Camel died in a little Time, and the Man he gave for a Song to the Muſician *Theſſis*.

How different a Fate would this Spectacle have met with on a *Britiſh* Theatre? Impatience for the Show would have appeared in every Countenance, and the firſt Queſtion in Converſation,—Have you ſeen the dear Creatures? View the Age in its Dreſs, Diverſions, and even in Opinions and Creeds, and Novelty is the Charm. What can be ſaid for the prepoſterous Changes in Habits, but that they are unexpected and ſingularly new? In a Climate like ours, what means the Lady, ſhivering in *January* with her Sleeve tucked up to her Shoulder, and no Covering for her Arms, beſide a tranſparent Linnen? Is it uſeful, or becoming? No. But it is new, and therefore irreſiſtible.

If an *Engliſhman*, dead a few Years ago, was to behold (in *Cowley*'s Language) the *great Vulgar and the ſmall* hurrying to a certain Theatre, he would be apt to think *Betterton*, or *Powel*, or *Booth*, or *Wilks*, was animating ſome noble Sentiment, with all the Beauty of Pronunciation, and Energy of Geſture. But how killing would be his Diſappointment, to ſee the Flower of the *Britiſh* Nation intent on an *Italian* or *French Inſipid*!

The ſame Taſte prevails in Matters of a higher Nature, and threatens our Civil and Eccleſiaſtical Conſtitution. We are weary of our Government, for the Reaſon an old *Roman* would give for being fond of it, becauſe it was the Work of our Forefathers. New Faith, new Morals, new Kings, new Gods, or none at all, might equally gratify the preſent reigning Inclinations.

Of all Things, *Religion* ſeems the leaſt liable to Objection on account of its Antiquity; yet it has fared the worſe among us for that very Reaſon. The ſame ridiculous Caſt of Mind, which has made People run mad after *Harlequins* and *Monſters*, has led 'em to admit Innovations in Religion, and to favour the moſt abſurd and deſtructive Opinions, becauſe they were ſingular, bold and ſurprizing. The *Papiſts* have endeavoured to prove the Novelty of our Religion, little imagining the Service they might have done us with the preſent Generation, if they had made good their Point! We, indeed, anſwered their Queſtion,—Where was your Religion before *Luther*? with an Aſſertion, that it was where theirs was before Popery began.

Levity, then, and a violent Attachment to Novelty, is one Reaſon of modern Infidelity. Many other Cauſes, indeed, have conſpired to its Succeſs, and Lazineſs, Ignorance, Ambition, Debauchery, Envy, Talkativeneſs have all found their Accounts by falling in with it. At preſent, it requires no great Pains or Talents to be Maſters of the modern taking Performances. Much Reading and Thinking is neceſſary to diſtinguiſh a Man in the Way of Truth and Learning. But now a Man, who is fond of ſhining, need only ſtrike out of his own Head ſomething ſo abſurd or wicked, to have ever been ſaid before.

Fog's Journal, May 3, and 10. N°. 539, 40.

A Scheme for improving our Trade, by making us to underſell other Nations.

THE Want of Currency, whereby Credit is too much ſtreighten'd, is the Cauſe of the great Progreſs of the Law, Street Robberies, Bankrupts, &c. with the great

Burden of the Poor in Time of War. Credit which occaſions Riſque, greatly affects our Woollen and Cotten Trade; paſſing thro' many Hands, it advances like a Snow Ball and is more ſenſibly felt in the Country, than by the Merchants in *London*, but might be taken away only by coining our Braſs and Silver lighter, which would then ſtay with us as well as their baſe Currency does in *Holland*.

Suppoſing a ſufficient Currency, the Woolſtapler would ſell for 5 *l. per Cent.* ready Currency, which is 10 *l. per Cent.* abated. The Maker would for ready Caſh ſell for 5 *l.* leſs; the Country Merchant would as readily buy with one Hand and deliver with the other at 2 *l.* 10 *s. per Cent.* for being free from Riſque; the *London* Merchant to the Exporter, on the ſame Terms, if Currency was tender'd; by which would be ſaved, in 100 *l.* worth of Goods, 25 *l.* or 30 *l.* Thus our Wool, Coals, Tallow, Lead, *&c.* would be more valuable to us, than the Mines of *Peru* to *Spain*.

The *Hollanders*, by the Policy of their Bank, ſell our Goods in *Spain* and *Portugal* as cheap as we; for they buy none of us, but for immediate Currency, that is, ready Credit in their Bank; for this we can have no Silver thence, but muſt either take their Goods in Exchange, or agree with ſome of them that have Money in *England* for a Premium perhaps of 4, 5, or 6 *l. per Cent.* which is before our Money gets home, ſo much leſs than the Price agreed on.

Thus, with their Paper imaginary Credit or Currency they buy and ſell as ſecurely with Foreigners as their own Country, without Loſs, or Treaſure, Diminution of Currency, or having their Trade torn in Pieces with Law and Bankrupts.

To ſupply a ready Currency, ſuppoſe a Bank erected in every trading County, *London* chief, where in a few Years ſuch Bank might have drawn in by Circulation every ſeveral County's reſpective Caſh; which Caſh, there depoſited, might be the Country's Security; and the Bankers to be Men of Subſtance, elected by the County Voters; ſuppoſe them Knights of each Shire; and theſe Bankers empowered, on the publick Faith, to ſign Notes for any Sum not under 20 Shillings, transferable by Indorſement to any Perſon as Credit in that Bank, either for Trade, or to pay Debts, at 2 *l.* 10 *s. per Cent.* Borrower giving Security for Repayment with Intereſt; theſe Notes to ſtand good during all the Seſſions of Parliament, then renewable. This being a moderate Intereſt, and the Notes authorized by Law, would paſs as well as Money, and at laſt circulate by the Revenues into the Exchequer, and then be as applicable as Money.

In order to make thoſe Banks full and valuable to their Currency, a conſiderable Premium might be offered to any Merchant that imported Silver or Gold, and would bring it into the Bank, on which he ſhould be entitled to 50 Shillings over and above Bank Notes for the Principal, to trade with, or elſe to have a Bank Bond at Intereſt, but no Bond tranſferable with Intereſt Notes only; thus all the Bullion imported into this Nation would be brought into the Banks, unleſs what the Companies picked up, which would not then be done ſo readily as now, when perhaps one of their Sales amounts to a fourth Part of the Nation's Caſh, which then would be only Paper.

Thus there would need no Law againſt carrying our Caſh abroad, becauſe our Currency would be only Bank Notes, which could only terminate in buying our Goods. By this, in a few Years, *England* would be the richeſt Bank in *Europe*, and we ſhould have three Times the Caſh we now have; and by the Intereſt from the Currency a good ſinking Fund provided, and that would ſtill increaſe Intereſt for ſinking the publick Debt.

Hill Bulſworth, H. ATKINSON.
Lancaſhire.

The *Free Britton*, May 15. No. 288.

THE *Author of the Craftſman* (See *p.* 249.) ſets forth a Charge againſt the Government of a Nation, "who, from an exceſſive Love of Peace, neglecting Means of ſecuring it for ever, had neither the Courage to make a vigorous and ſteady Oppoſition to their *exaſperated* and *irreconcileable* Enemies, nor Prudence enough to keep upon good Terms with their faithful and affectionate Friends"; and this he leaves to the ſage Judgment of our *preſent Negotiators*.—

Whether *Britain* or *Holland* comes within the Meaning of this Charge is not eaſy to be determin'd: But if it be deſigned againſt the *Britiſh Adminiſtration* it may receive this fair Anſwer, That if there is *one* Power in *Europe* engaged in War with *another*, the Former our *natural* Friend, the Latter our *antient*, tho' I dare not ſay our *exaſperated* or our *irreconcileable* Enemy, we have neither failed in Courage with relation to one, nor in Prudence with regard to the other. Conſidering our preſent Situation, we could not with Wiſdom have ſhewn our Courage; and the Neutrality we have obſerv'd was more neceſſary than eligible. We have made no *Treaty of Neutrality*, we have ſigned no *Act to tie up our Hands*, and we are at liberty to enter into any Meaſures the Circumſtances of Affairs, and the Events of the War may require.

Such a Charge therefore muſt be unjuſt and groundleſs: For ſuppoſing the Caſe, cited from the *Grecian* Hiſtory, true, yet it's widely different from the preſent Circumſtances of Things; ſince there a Nation was Neutral in a War between

ſwer to Friends and Enemies, when we may ſuppoſe they were at full liberty to declare for their Friends: But now, in the War between the Houſes of *Bourbon* and *Auſtria*, how ſhall *Britain* declare itſelf, when the *Dutch* have bound themſelves to be Neutral? Shall we ſtand ſingle in the War againſt *France*, and ſuffer every Branch of our Trade to be cut off, whilſt the *Dutch* ſhall ſtock every Market in the World with their Commodities? Shall we engage in a War with *France* and *Spain* without an Ally to aſſiſt us at Sea, and make the whole World our Enemies, without ſecuring the Support even of one Friend? Will this be Courage or Madneſs?

Yet we have one Advantage from this *Craftſman*. The *Patriots* now ſpeak out and give us their Advice. A Cenſure is more than Counſel; ſo that if this Writer ſpeaks the Senſe of his Patrons, and they that of their Party, the Faction againſt the Miniſtry have determin'd that a War with *France* is neceſſary, juſt, wiſe, and honourable in the preſent Situation of our Affairs.

For the Reaſons already mentioned, and others, I can't be of this Opinion. And if what the greateſt Patriots have ſaid in Parliament be true, that we cannot engage in a War with *France* without the Concurrence of the *Dutch*, ſuch a War can neither be wiſe or ſafe, even tho' it ſhould be neceſſary. If the *Emperor's* Hereditary Countries in *Italy* are already loſt, are we to fight for *Italy* over again? If the *French* act chiefly a defenſive Part on the Side of *Germany*, what muſt we fight for there? If the *Ruſſian Army* hath already over run *Poland*, and the *Bulwark of Saxony* cannot want any other Aſſiſtance there, what can we fight for in relation to that Affair? If we enter into War, are we to engage as Principals, or as Acceſſaries? If as *Acceſſaries* only, will this be ſufficient to procure a Peace with Safety to the Liberties of *Europe*? And if as *Principals*, will not the old Reproach be brought to our Doors, that we fight for the Profit of other Nations, without making them ſhare the Coſt?

The CRAFTSMAN 17. *Has a Political Diſcourſe from Dr* Davenant, *which* Fog *had publiſh'd ſome time ago in the ſame Words* (*See* Vol. III. p. 235) *we therefore omit it here.*

The LONDON JOURNAL, 17, *and* 24, *are alſo on an old Argument*, (*See* Vol. IV. p. 539, 547, 595.)

Weekly Miſcellany. May. 17, 24.

Remarks on the Diſſenters Letters againſt Popery.

MR. *Baker* ſays, the Church of *England* ſeems the peculiar Mark of theſe Gentlemen's Spleen. So that it's hard to gueſs, whether they think the Eſtabliſhment or Popery the greater Tyranny, and which of them is fartheſt remov'd from the Purity and Simplicity of the Goſpel. *All* theſe Lecturers indeed are not thus chargeable. Thoſe that are, may be divided into 2 Claſſes.

I. The firſt ſhall contain ſuch Paſſages as concern the Church, conſider'd as a Spiritual Society. In which View the Church of *England* has and *does* claim *Authority* over her Members in *certain Points*, but in *Subordination* to the Authority of Chriſt. Yet Mr *Chandler* aſſerts, *Authority* is the very *Eſſence* of Popery, and that *whoever plead for this Authority over the Conſciences of others, and inculcate a* blind *Submiſſion to the Prieſt, they are*, whatever Diſguiſes they wear, *Enemies to the Proteſtant Religion and Liberties, and aſſert the moſt dangerous and pernicious Principle of all Popery*—Let him ſay, who theſe diſguiſed Enemies are? They are *declared* not to be *Diſſenters*, who are all *conſiſtent Proteſtants* and *know better*. *Profeſſed* Papiſts they *cannot* be, for they wear no *Diſguiſe*——The Caſe is clear, and the *Scandal* too, others can ſee, if he can't, a Diſtinction between *Authority* and *blind Authority*, and as they leave the Scriptures open to all, and tolerate all that differ from them, ſhall *they* be charged with *inculcating* blind Submiſſion?

Another Complaint againſt the Church of *England* is, that ſhe derives her Orders from the corrupted Church of *Rome*. But there is a wide Diſtinction, between ſaying that the Prieſthood cannot be *regularly* convey'd, but *thro'* the Succeſſion, and that *all Adminiſtrations* are *null*, not adminiſtred by thoſe who *claim* from this Succeſſion. The Church of *England* allows none to adminiſter in holy Things, but thoſe who are *lawfully called*, but that ſhe condemns all Adminiſtrations *otherwiſe* done, as *null and void*, is more than *they* have Authority to ſay. But this is not all; they mean, that becauſe the Church of *Rome* is a corrupted Church, therefore ſhe cannot convey the *miniſterial Authority*. But theſe Gentlemen, it ſeems have valid Orders in their Communion! For, ſays Mr *Chandler*, *If Men are qua-*

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lified by ſufficient Knowledge, *by* ſtrong Inclination, *by* undiſſembled Piety, *to preach the Goſpel, they have one of the* beſt Commiſſions *from God they can deſire.* Let theſe *Divines* conſider the following Queſtions. 1. Is there any *Virtue* or *Spiritual Effect* attendant upon the Admin ſtration of Goſpel Ordinances? If they ſay *Yes*: 2. Will *Corruption* of *Faith* or *Manners* in the *Adminiſtration* hinder the Effect of thoſe Ordinances on the *Receiver?* If *not*; 3. If the *Effect* of the *Goſpel Ordinances* may be convey'd thro' an *impure Channel*, why not the *Paſtoral Authority?* 4. *Is* not their Doctrine, That every one who is *qualified, ſtrongly inclined*, and *ſolemnly ſeparated*, without Regard to Succeſſion, may exerciſe the Office of a Chriſtian Miniſter, a flat Contradiction to the Practice of the whole Chriſtian Church, and to the Sentiments of great Numbers among Diſſenters themſelves? But if we *have* no Succeſſion, nor ought to claim any, yet ſtill we have *Qualifications, Inclinations, ſolemn Preparation*, as well as they; and therefore they might allow us to have a *valid Miniſtry*, and to be a *ſafe* Communion. But according to their Principles, there *can* be no *ſafe* Communion. Even *their own* will have nothing to recommend it beſides their own *Confidence*; and they are neither *infallible* nor *impeccable*; and if nothing *good* can come thro' *bad Hands*, what has a Chriſtian to truſt to?

The next Objection againſt the Church of *England* is, that ſhe hath too much Charity for Papiſts, *i. e.* She *allows Men may be ſaved within the Pale of the Romiſh Church*, according *to the Terms of the Goſpel Covenant*, or, as Mr *Chandler* expreſſes it, *in* and by *that Communion.* I hope if this be an Error it is on the right Side. It has been ſaid, that *by the Terms of the Goſpel* a Man *might* be ſaved in *any* Communion. Mr *Chandler* knows who were *not* offended at this Doctrine, and let him tell us why it is not as good now as it was 15 or 20 Years ago. What *reaſonable* Men ſay, is, that by *the Mercies* of God accepting their *ſincere Intentions*, Papiſts *may* be ſaved; and does not Mr *Chandler* ſay the ſame Thing? Mr *Wright*, indeed, ſays, *When you are ſpeaking with* Tenderneſs *and* Charity *of the Multitude of poor Souls under the* Roman *Yoke, and* hoping *many of them may be ſaved, let that very Compaſſion excite your Deteſtation of Popery, that hath ſo ſadly abuſed and enſlaved humble and honeſt Minds.* By *Popery* he muſt mean the Popiſh *Clergy*, whom he repreſents as *wilfully corrupt*, and therefore in a *damnable* State; and as to the *poor Souls*, whom he *ſuppoſes humble* and *honeſt*, he tells us, it's *Flattery* to *allow* there is *any* Salvation for them, *any farther, than as they believe and obey the Scriptures.* 'Tis ſuppos'd he will ſay, no *Papiſt* believes and obeys the Scriptures; therefore we muſt not allow any of them can be ſaved; how then can we *hope* for it?

But Mr *Chandler* ſays, *as to thoſe who have the Liberty of conſulting the Scriptures*, no Excuſe can *be made for their Madneſs.* The Conſequence of which is, that it would be a moſt wicked thing to put a *Bible* into a Papiſt's Hands; for if it ſhould not convert him he is thereby put into a *damnable* State; if he is let alone he is within the Reach of God's Mercies. I would deſire Mr *Chandler* to conſider how many *poor Souls* he has *decreed* to Condemnation: *All* Papiſts in *Proteſtant* Countries, and *All* in *Popiſh* Countries too, who may have the *Misfortune* to have the Uſe of the Bible.

II. The ſecond Claſs contains ſuch Paſſages, as concern the Church of *England* conſidered as a Civil Eſtabliſhment. Mr *Chandler* ſays, no *Time can be improper to reſcue the Ordinances of Chriſt from an* abandoned Proſtitution, *and that* every *Time is* improper *to lay* Hardſhips *upon faithful Subjects, or* continue *them when laid.* And Mr *Neal*; *Far be it from Proteſtant Diſſenters to plead even for* negative Diſcouragements *for religious Principles, not ſubverſive of Society and Civil Government.* Theſe are the common Topicks of Declamation among Diſſenters, who are grown *uneaſy* under our *diſqualifying* Laws, *demand* a *Repeal* of them as their *natural Right*, and cenſure the *Impoſing* and *Continuance* of them as *Popiſh, Tyrannical*, and *Antichriſtian.*—But what if the Spirit of the Nation *at preſent* will not bear ſuch a Change in our Conſtitution? What if they have been *told*, that it's not for his *Majeſty's Intereſt* at this Time to comply with their Demands? Will it be *decent* to inſiſt, that it is a proper Time, and that no Time can be improper? Theſe Gentlemen are apt to boaſt of their Zeal for his Majeſty's Government, and of their Importance to ſecure the Proteſtant Succeſſion. But is true Zeal *petulant* and *untractable?* Have their Forefathers born theſe *intolerable* Grievances for above 50 Years, without *reviling*

an Eſtabliſhment, but that ſome Perſons are not *the Eſtabliſhment*. Had Mr *Chandler* the Diſpoſal of the *publick Revenues*, it concerns us to conſider, what would become of the Church of *England*. Would Perſons of his Spirit ſuffer *diſguiſed Papiſts* to ſhare in thoſe Favours, which they now call the *natural Rights* of Mankind? Dr *Groſvenor* expreſsly limits the

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is Superſtition, then *Revelation* is ſo; and he is defy'd, if he believe *this Principle*, to believe his *Bible*.

Grubſtreet Journal. May 22. No. 285.

A true Picture of a Pretty Fellow.

A *Pretty Fellow* is known by his Dreſs and behaviour; and may as eaſily

be diſtinguiſhed from the common Herd of Mortals as a Beau from a Clown. You may judge of his Intellects by the Powder in his Wig, and his Capacity by the buckling his Shoe. His Wit appears by his Vivacity, and his good Senſe in the choice of his Waiſt-coat. His Valour may be known by the length of his Sword, and his Modeſty by the cock of his Hat. He learns to dance when he can go alone; and to ſpell as ſoon as he comes of Age. He never reads, becauſe it takes up too much of his Time; nor thinks, becauſe it makes his Head ach. His Orthodoxy may be collected from his Contempt of the Clergy; and his political Notions from the Coffee-houſe he frequents. In the Company of Men of Senſe, he ſhows his Wiſdom by his Silence; and amongſt the Ladies, his Learning by his Garrulity. His Morality he carries to the higheſt pitch; for the Spring, from whence all moral Actions flow, is his greateſt Delight.

He juſtly eſteems it pedantic for a Man of Taſte to underſtand Books; and therefore applies himſelf with the utmoſt Aſſiduity to the Study of theſe five great Branches of uſeful Learning, wherein all *Pretty Fellows* are known to excell, viz. *Wine, Women, Faſhions, Plays, and Horſes.* Upon theſe general Topics of modern Converſation, no Man can make a better or a longer Diſcourſe: for it is the great Buſineſs of his Life to render himſelf Maſter of 'em; as well knowing, that every thing elſe, which Men of narrow Capacities and weak Minds call Learning, is but vain, empty and ſuperficial, unworthy a Perſon of Quality to trouble himſelf with, or take any Pains about.

Yours, *Powder-Paſte Plaiſter-crown.*

Free-Briton, May 22, N° 289

Obſervations on the Proteſts *concerning the* Scotch *wrongous Impriſonment Bill.* *See p.* 234.

THE Houſe of Lords having refus'd to commit this Bill when ſent up from the Houſe of Commons, ſeveral Lords proteſted againſt ſuch Proceeding, and gave their Reaſons for ſo doing.

The firſt of theſe Reaſons imports that the Bill ought to have been committed, becauſe it was ſent up from the Houſe of Commons: But, *W.* ſays, this ſeems the moſt *unparliamentary* Argument, ſince every Bill ought to ſtand entirely upon the Footing of its own Merits; and the Determination of *one* Houſe ought not to influence the Liberty of judging in the *other*: Nor was this Argument ever enforced but in Times of Violence and Confuſion, when it became a leading Meaſure in the Grand Iniquity of bringing all Authority into one Houſe, and ſhutting up the Doors of the other. But 'tis hoped we ſhall never ſee ſuch Arguments revived; and 'tis the more ſurprizing in this Piece, becauſe *nine* of theſe *Proteſters* ſign'd a Paper of the ſame ſort in *April* 1734, wherein they objected againſt concurring with the Houſe of Commons in a Buſineſs which, they alleged, was "ſent up at the *End of* a *Seſſion*, by a *thin Houſe*, after many Gentlemen were gone into the Country." (See V. iv. p. 180 E.)

As to the Merits of the Bill, which they ſay, would have been conſider'd in a Committee, no Doubt the Majority thought otherwiſe.

The great Point in Debate is, Whether Perſons may be committed by the Magiſtrates of *Scotland* upon Suſpicion only, or by Information upon Oath? And in this Point the Kingdom hath been govern'd by the *Act of* 1701, without any Complaint till this laſt Seſſion.

The Grievance complained of, is, that by the *Law of Scotland* any Judge may, by a Summary Warrant, commit Perſons upon Information ſigned, without Oath made, and ſend them to a remote Priſon; and this Grievance, if it be one, is the ſame thro' the whole united Kingdom; nor is there any Remedy for it in *England* other than there is by the *ſtanding Law* of *Scotland*, the Proviſions of which are as ſtrong for the Subject, as are provided by the *Habeas Corpus* Act or any other Laws of Liberty; and, to give them greater Exemptions from the Power of the Civil Magiſtrates, would endanger the Being of the Government of *Scotland*, as it would change the antient Laws of the Country, and make its Peace precarious.

Here *Walſingham* inſerts a long Extract from the wrongous Impriſonment Act of 1701 now in force; which he does to ſhew, that it would be the very Crime of *Leaſing making* in their Country, to repreſent them as leſs Free by their Laws than the moſt free People in the World.

Having thus anſwer'd the *Proteſt*, he takes Notice of the ſtrange Propoſition it advances, and the ſtrange Clauſes the *Bill rejected* contained, *i. e.* That none ſhould be *impriſoned for Debt in Time*

[illegible] of Elections, which ends during [illegible] a Seſſion, amounts to an almoſt total *Suſpenſion of Civil Right*: And the Parity of Reaſon, that Perſons ſummoned to attend Courts of Juſtice have this Protection, will not bear Examination; for there they have the Proceſs of the Court, but here nothing but bare Preſence for Protection; add, that the Numbers protected from their Creditors in one Caſe muſt have an infinite Diſparity with thoſe protected in the other.

But there is another Reaſon that Perſons ought not to be privileged from proceſs at Law in Time Elections, *i. e.* that we ſhould never again have the Pleaſure to ſee a Candidate *bridewell'd in a Baſket*, and hung in the Air while the Poll was taking.

Craftſman, May 24. N° 464.

The Danger of a general Corruption.

IT's a common Obſervation, that *long Habits*, virtuous or vicious, are apt to grow natural, and are hard to be overcome. This will hold equally true, with relation to *Government*. What is habitual, in *private Life*, may be called conſtitutional, as to the *Publick*, i. e. it will become as natural to the *Body of the People*, by Time and Encouragement, as if it was really a Part of the *Conſtitution*, tho' contrary to its *original Principles*, and immediately tending to its Deſtruction. *Legiſlators* and *Governors* therefore, ſhould check the firſt Appearance of *national Vices*.

Of all Vices, the moſt pernicious, and odious, is *Corruption*, or *being influenced*, by pecuniary Motives, to *act againſt our Judgments and Conſciences*.

In *private Life*, he who *corrupts another*, or ſuffers *himſelf to be corrupted*, is a dangerous Criminal; becauſe Self-Defence will prompt him to ſcreen one Iniquity by another.

In *publick Life*, ſuch a Perſon is ſtill more dangerous, as he lies under a ſtronger Neceſſity to proceed in the ſame Courſe he hath once begun, and hath infinitely more Power to ſcreen himſelf, as well as thoſe he corrupts. If a *private Man* bribes, or is brib'd, he hath no other Chance of eſcaping with Impunity, but by keeping himſelf undiſcovered. But a *Man*, who is entruſted with the *Riches of a whole Nation*, can bribe Multitudes, and even ſtop the *Hue* and *Cry*, when it begins to purſue him. By theſe Means the *corrupt Party* will be too ſtrong for the *incorrupt*; the Conſequence of which will be, that *Virtue* and *common Honeſty* will be laughed out of Countenance. The Generality of Mankind will chuſe to be rich and wicked with the *Majority*. Thus will *Corruption* become epidemical, and ſpread itſelf like a *Leproſy*, over the whole Nation. But the worſt Circumſtance of ſuch a general Depravation is, that it will hardly admit of any Remedy; for *Diſeaſes in the Blood* are moſt difficult to be cured in the *natural Body*, much more in the *Body Politick*; eſpecially when the whole Maſs is corrupted.

There are Inſtances of People, eminently diſtinguiſhed for their *Love of Liberty*, who, being long and grievouſly oppreſs'd by an *infamous Cabal*, refuſed *to fight for their Country*. They thought, perhaps, even a *foreign Yoke* would ſit eaſier, at leaſt be more honourable, than one impoſ'd by their Fellow *Subjects*.—Pray God this may never be again the Caſe of any *free Nation*.

What a Monſter then muſt *that Man* be who, not content with proſtituting himſelf, becomes a ſort of *political Pander*, to debauch the Minds of a whole People? This is infinitely a greater Crime than *Murder*, *Treaſon*, or *Rebellion*, which are only temporary Evils, and will entail a much heavier Curſe on Poſterity, than even *Plague*, *Peſtilence*, and *Famine*. Tho' this may prop a *tott'ring Miniſter* for ſome Time, he will fall with the greater Weight at laſt.

The *Avaricious* and *Extravagant* will be conſtant Drains upon a Miniſter, who ſupports himſelf by this *infamous Expedient*. But as his chief Reliance muſt be upon the *latter*, being more numerous than the *former*, he will encourage them in it, by introducing a general Vogue of *Luxury*, and ridiculing *Frugality*. This will not only make them *extravagant* and *neceſſitous*, but *effeminate* and *indifferent to the publick Good*, at the ſame Time.

Great Pains have, indeed, been taken to prove, that the *People* themſelves are the original Authors of our *preſent Luxury* and *Corruption*, by living *beyond their Fortunes*; that all the Examples and even Incitements of their *Superiors* have no Influence upon them, in this Caſe; nor will the *contrary Examples* remove the Evil, without *reforming their own Conduct*.—But this hath been ſo often confuted, that I am aſhamed of giving it any farther Anſwer.

Nay, let us ſuppoſe that neither the *Prince*, nor the *Miniſter* ſet perſonal Examples of Profuſion themſelves; or we

even

ever tainted with the *oppoſite Vice*; yet if they manifeſtly encourage *ſuch a Spirit* this would be ſo far from being any Security to the *People*, that it would add to their Danger; for what can be more ominous to *Liberty* than a *rich Court*, and a *luxurious impoveriſh'd People?*

If any Thing can add to the Enormity of any Man's attempting to raiſe ſuch a general Spirit of *Luxury* and *Venality* at home, it is involving his Country in all the Squabbles of *Europe*, where it had no original Concern, and working it out of a State of perfect Tranquillity into the moſt perplex'd Situation, and even the Danger of a deſtructive War. This would be ſtill farther aggravated, if he ſhould have firſt exhauſted all the Riches of the People, in *buſy, fruitleſs, contemptible Negotiations*, and thereby rendered them unable to ſupport a War, which his blundering Head had brought upon them.

What Atonement can *one guilty Wretch* make to a whole Nation, which he hath thus undone? That ſhocking Reflection of *Adam* upon the Curſe, which he had entail'd upon his miſerable Poſterity, is applicable, in ſome Degree, to *ſuch a Man.*

——————*firſt and laſt*
On me, me only, *as the ſource and ſpring*
Of all corruption, *all the* blame *lights due-*
So might the Wrath—*fond wiſh!*—*could'ſt thou ſupport*
That burthen, heavier than the earth to bear,
Than all the world much heavier?—

There are *ſome Men*, indeed, whom this generous Sentiment of our *firſt Parent* will never touch; and, even whilſt they ſee themſelves falling, take a diabolical Pleaſure in reflecting on the Miſchiefs, which they have occaſioned. There hath been a *Miniſter* of ſo ſhameleſs a Complexion, as to confeſs himſelf *deſperate*, and publickly declare *that he would make thoſe repent, who have made him ſo.* How can ſuch a profligate Declaration be put in Practice, but by corrupting the Principles, enervating the Minds, and draining the Pockets of the People *at home*; whilſt he is negotiating them into ſuch Difficulties *abroad* as cannot be overcome, without great Reſources of Wealth, and an honeſt Vigour of Spirit? He may flatter himſelf that he hath, at leaſt, ſecur'd this Point; and, whatever may become of himſelf, hath put it out of the Power of his *Succeſſors*, even with the pureſt Hearts and the cleaneſt Hands, to *carry* on the Adminiſtration with any tolerable Eaſe to the People, or Honour to themſelves. He may think that the *ſame hungry Bloodhounds*, whom he hath nurſed up in Rapine, will turn upon them, when they ceaſe to be fed; and that they will be never able to eradicate that Principle of Corruption, which he hath engrafted in the Hearts of the People.

When a Man hath reduced his Country to this deplorable Condition, what can be more inſolent, or more ridiculous, than to ſee his *Advocates* begging for a *Ceſſation of Hoſtilities* againſt him, and pleading for a *Coalition of Parties* in his Favour, which they lately endeavoured to explode, when recommended in Behalf of their Country?

I ſhall conclude with obſerving, that whenever the *Friends of Liberty* ſee a concerted Deſign, or even a ſtrong Tendency of *this Nature*, they ought to exert themſelves before the *Corrupter* hath put the laſt finiſhing Hand to his *execrable Scheme.*

Grubſtreet Journal, May 29. N° 238.

A Learned Gentleman, who ſigns *C. J.* having obſerved in an Advertiſement publiſhed by Mr *Ward* (See Vol. IV. p. 670. F) an Aſſertion that "the Bills of Mortality for the Year 1734, decreaſed 3171, which as the Learned have pronounced that a very unhealthy Year, might have been increaſed perhaps as many Thouſands, had not his Remedies been uſed," remarks, that this Diminution is only conſider'd in relation to the great Bill of the Year 1733, in which was an unuſual Increaſe upon that of 1732. *viz.* of 5875, occaſioned by the univerſal Cold in that Year: whereas the Bill for 1732 had near 3000 leſs than that of 1734. The Total Number for 1732, was 23,358; that for 1734, 26,062. Beſides, there was no viſible Danger of an increaſed Mortality laſt Year, unleſs from certain Quack Medicines.

The learned Writer obſerves, that if we compare the Bills for 1732, 33, and 34, we ſhall find that the Articles in which have been the moſt conſiderable decreaſe, his Remedies were ſcarce ever adminiſtered in, *viz. Old Age, Infancy, Fevers*, and *Meaſles*, ſo that he can reap no Praiſe from them; and of the Article of *Conſumption* 420 more died laſt Year than in 1732, which may be owing to the Violence of *a certain* Remedy uſed moſtly in ſuch Caſes.

It might have been expected that thoſe Articles of Diſeaſes were leſſened, in which

which his Medicines are ſaid to be peculiarly efficacious, ſuch as *Cancers*, *Rheumatiſms*, *Gout*, *Jaundice*, and *Dropſy*; many of which riſe higher than one Year with another, they uſed to do: As alſo of the *Palſy*, or *Shaking*.

Laſtly, he gives us a ſhort Hiſtory of the Year 1734. from whence it appears that it was not an *unhealthful* Year as aſſerted by Mr *Ward*'s learned Friends.

EXTRACT *of the* Conference *between two* Papiſh *Prieſts, a Divine of the Church of* England, *Mr* Chandler *and Dr* Hunt, *with remarks thereon from the* Conference *as truly* Stated *by one of the Prieſts.*

A Romiſh Prieſt objecting at the *Pope's* head Tavern *Cornhill*, againſt ſome Paſſages in *Mr Barker's* Sermon, viz. That wherein he charges the Papiſts with having ſometimes called the Pope, *Our Lord God the Pope*, and that wherein he aſſerted, that the *Roman* Catholicks paid the ſame Worſhip to Angels, that was due to God alone, ſaid he was ſure, that *Mr Barker* could not produce Vouchers to juſtify what he had aſſerted: Upon which a Proteſtant Gentleman offer'd to lay a Wager with him, that he could and would juſtify them.

Hereupon a Meeting was appointed for the next Night, *Feb.* 7 at the *Bull* in *Nicholas* lane. *Mr Barker* not having Notice of it, was not at this Meeting, to which the Prieſt and proteſtant Gentleman came with ſome Friends on each Side, and Dr *Hunt* came inſtead of *Mr Barker*, and a Proteſtant Gentleman had brought (1) a Divine of the Church of *England*.

The Prieſt produced his Exceptions, to which Dr *Hunt* ſaid, He thought it not proper for him to vindicate what another Gentleman had delivered, without ſome Inſtructions from him: Upon this the Prieſt began to triumph, and told him, That he ought to vindicate them, if they were to be vindicated, but he believed that could not be done.

Dr *Hunt* reply'd, he believed they could be vindicated, and therefore would not have him triumph too ſoon, but appointed another Meeting to be *Feb.* 13. before which Time he promiſed to ſee Mr *Barker*, and come prepared with his Vouchers, or undertake himſelf to prove what had been aſſerted:

Then the Prieſt ſaid, He would willingly enter into Converſation with them about the Worſhip of Angels, to which Dr *Hunt* and the Church Divine agreed, and that Dr *Hunt* ſhould begin, and charge it upon the Papiſts as an unlawful Practice. He began with this in *Timothy*: *There is one Mediator between God and Man, the Man Chriſt Jeſus.*

Prieſt] To this I agree, there is but one Mediator for Redemption, but there are many for Interceſſion. When You or I are deſired to pray for others, we are their Mediators or Interceſſors.

Dr Hunt] I deny we are ſo in that Senſe. We are commanded to pray one for and with another; and, if a Command to pray to Angels, can be ſhew'd I will give up the Cauſe. [*This the Prieſt did not* (2) *offer to do.*] The Doctor proceeded to ſhew the Reaſon of thoſe Words of the Apoſtle, which was this, That it was the Cuſtom of the Heathens before the Time of Chriſtianity, to addreſs to *Jupiter* as the ſupreme God, by (3) inferior Deities, or Angels, for they had been taught by their Prieſts, that it was beſt to addreſs to middle Beings between *Jupiter* and them, poor Mortals, that they might have Acceſs to him, thro' their Mediation. That being the Practice of the Heathens at that Time, the Apoſtle directs the Chriſtians how they ſhould addreſs themſelves to the Supreme Being, and that was, but by one Mediator, excluſive of all others that the Heathens did ſo highly reſpect, and therefore, this was a plain Proof that Chriſtians were to uſe no other Mediator than *Chriſt* alone for Interceſſion, as well as Redemption.

Prieſt] How doth it appear to be unlawful to pray to Angels? this you are to prove.

Church Divine.] It appears ſo by many Texts of Scripture, as *Col.* ii. 18. which ſaith; *Let no Man beguile you with a voluntary Humility and Worſhiping of Angels, intruding into thoſe Things which he hath not ſeen, vainly puffed up in their fleſhly Mind.* (4)

Prieſt.] You ſhould go farther, you ſtop too ſoon.

Ch. D.] Not holding the *Head Chriſt*, &c: To what End did you deſire this? What Uſe can you make of it?

Prieſt.] We do hold the *Head Chriſt*, and therefore this Charge doth not affect us.

Ch. D.] You do, by your Practice of paying to Angels, (5) virtually renounce or deny the Headſhip of Chriſt, and ſo the Charge remains good: For he is willing, he is ſufficient to be a Mediator, there is no (6) Need of Application to any other. We have other Scriptures will prove this, *Rev.* 22. V. 8, 9. When *John* fell down before the Angel to worſhip, the Angel ſaid, *See thou do it not, for I am of thy Brethren the Prophets, worſhip thou God.*

Pr.] Do you infer hence that all Religious Worſhip is forbid, being paid to Angels? It proves too much, for by this, you are not to bow to any Man, nor if you have to do with the King, to bend your Knee to him.

Ch. D.] It is Religious Worſhip that is forbid, not Civil Worſhip, or Reſpect to Fellow-Creatures: The Worſhip that the Apoſtle was going to pay, was ſuch as is only due to God.

No other Part of Scripture was cited, only, *Thou ſhalt worſhip the Lord thy God, and him only ſhalt thou ſerve*; no (7) reply being made thereto it put off into another Branch of Controverſy, which was concerning the Authority of the Scriptures, or the Reaſons Proteſtants had to receive them as the Word of God.

Dr *Hunt*] The Reaſons we of the Church

(8) Internal and External Revelation.

Pr.] The *internal Pagans* have pretended to.

Dr *H.*] I will not depart from This? but this, with External Evidence, I will abide by.

Prieſt.] I deſire you would go upon External Evidence.

Dr *H.*] The Scripture did foretel many Things to be fulfilled in After-Times, which we have an Account of the Accompliſhment of The Scriptures that contain theſe Things were diſperſed abroad into many Hands, and deliver'd down to us from Age to Age as certain Verities.

Prieſt.] You come to Tradition.

Dr *H.*] So I muſt, according to the Neceſſity (9) of the Caſe, but not barely to the Tradition of any Church, but theſe Scriptures were ſcatter'd up and down in many Countries, and ſo handed down to latter Ages, which when we examine, and find them agree with what appears reaſonable for us to ſuppoſe the Mind and Will of this good and holy Being that we conceive God to be, *that* gives us ſufficient Grounds to believe that they are his Word: And there is as much moral Evidence of the Scriptures being wrote by thoſe Perſons Whoſe Names they bear, as that *Horace*, *Virgil*, or *Livy*, were the Authors of the Works under their Names; and ſo we muſt come to the Tradition of Ages, for the Certainty of any thing before our own Times.

Prieſt.] The Scriptures were wrote at firſt in the learned Languages, therefore ſeem deſigned to be kept from the (10) common People.

Ch. D.] What at this Time we call the learned Languages, were then the Common Languages of the People, to whom the Scriptures were written: As for Inſtance, The *Old Teſtament* was wrote in *Hebrew*, which was the vulgar Tongue of the *Jews*, and the Scriptures of the *Old Teſtament* were committed to them: And the Writings of the *New Teſtament* were in the *Greek* Tongue, which was the prevailing Language at that Time and Place where the *New Teſtament* was wrote:

Prieſt.] The Language of *Rome*, and all *Italy*, was *Latin* at that Time, and yet the Epiſtles to the *Romans* was wrote in the *Greek*, therefore not in the Vulgar Tongue.

Ch. D.] At *Rome* there were more, it may be, who underſtood *Greek* than there are at *London*, Men who underſtand *French*, and yet if any Thing was wrote to *London*, and publiſhed in *French*, it could not be kept a Secret.

Prieſt.] It was ſaid by St *Peter*, *No Scripture is of any private Interpretation:* Now, in what Senſe do you underſtand this?

Dr *H.*] As in the antient Games there was a Bar let down and taken up, when the Perſons who ran the Race were to ſtart at a certain Signal given, ſo thoſe Prophets who ſet out in their own private Spirit, contrary to the Rule of God, went out in an unlawful Way, and were not to be regarded, as thoſe were, who ſet out with the Evidence of Divine Inſpiration:

Prieſt.] What do you ſay to that Scripture, 2 *Pet.* iii. 15, 16. where it is ſaid, *Our beloved Brother* Paul, *according to the Wiſdom given unto him, hath written unto you, in all his Epiſtles, wherein there are ſome Things hard to be underſtood, which they that are unlearned, and unſtable, wreſt as they do other Scriptures, to their own Deſtruction.* Is is dangerous therefore for ignorant and unſtable Perſons to be entruſted with the ſacred Scriptures, becauſe they would get Hurt rather than Good thereby.

Dr *H.*] By unlearned, we underſtand the Ignorant; of theſe there are two Sorts, one through Want of proper Capacities, and the other that are wilfully ſo, ſuch as wink hard and will not ſee the Truth, therefore ſuch will wreſt and force the Scriptures from what are really the Meaning, and ſuch as are unſtable are thoſe that were Judaizing Chriſtians, who would make their Practices truckle to their Intereſt, and ſo wreſt the Scripture to give Way to their *Practices*, that they might not come under Perſecution, or to promote their worldly Intereſt thereby.

Ch. D.] The People in general were exhorted by Chriſt to ſearch the Scriptures.

Prieſt.] What Scriptures muſt they ſearch? there were none but the *Old Teſtament* extant

Ch. D.] They could ſearch no more than they had, but by the ſame Parity of Reaſon they were commanded to ſearch the *Old*, we are commanded to ſearch All, we are perſuaded is the Word of God; and the *Bereans* are commended for (11) ſearching the Scriptures, to ſee if the Things preached by the Apoſtle were ſo or not.

Then they deſiſted their Diſcourſe, and went into a free Converſatnio.

Notes from the *Conferences truly ſtated*, ſuppoſed by one of the *Romiſh* Prieſts.

(1) The Conferences truly ſtated, intimate, This Church Divine was Dr. *Crow*, Rector of *Biſhopſgate*, that he was habited like a diſſenting Teacher, and was called *Johnſon*; on which the *Stater* obſerves, that not *Romiſh* Prieſts alone go in Diſguiſe, and adds, "I muſt own I am very much edified at that Spirit of Chriſtian Charity which prevailed with this Church Divine to aſſiſt on ſuch an Occaſion, after two of the Diſſenting Preachers (*Chandler* and *Neal*) had handled the Succeſſion of Biſhops, and the Neceſſity of Epiſcopal Ordination in a Manner which could not be very agreeable to one of his Communion.

(2) The Prieſt's Buſineſs was only to defend, and therefore he did *not offer* it here; but afterwards quoted the *Proteſtant* Profeſſion of *Wirtemberg*, and Bp *Mountague*, as allowing the Mediation of *Prayer* and *Interceſſion* by good Men and *Saints*.

(3) This Parallel is a Calumny grounded on a wilful Miſtake, for the Heathens did not addreſs themſelves by *inferior* Deities to *Jupiter*: Their Deities were invoked abſolutely on particular Occaſions, which is not the Practice of the Catholicks.

(4) This

(4) This Text being so incontestably quoted shows that neither of the learned Disputants had a hand in penning those Conferences.

(5) With what Honesty or Sense can People be virtually said to renounce the Kingdom of Christ, when all their Prayers (to Saints) end with *thro' Jesus Christ our Lord*, who is by the Council of *Trent* "asserted our only Redeemer and Saviour?

(6) The Catholics don't say, there is need, &c.— they only hold it to be *good and useful*, and deny such Invocation to be Idolatry.

(7) No Reply was necessary, since the *Catholics* detest the Thought of *giving* any Creature as God.

(8) The Dr. did not, till reminded by his *Friends*, mention *external* Evidence.

(9) *According to the Case, and it is appear reasonable for us to suppose.* What a Medley is here? What a Door to Deism does this open? leaving every one to reject any part of the whole Scripture, if his Reason do not suppose it the Will of God, notwithstanding the strongest moral and external Evidence for its Divine Authority.

(10) A pretty *sufficient Preparative Fund* to make a Man talk impertinently, only that he may the more easily be answered. The Gentleman, called the Priest, would be glad to see *good* Translations of the holy Scriptures put into the Hands of the common People, and would only have the *Laity* forbear interpreting 'em according to their own *private* Whims and Fancies. I affirm, the Question turn'd only on *private* Interpretation.

(11) *Searching* and *explaining* are not *Synonimous* Terms, and it should be observed that the Enquiry of the *Bereans* was directed only to the Prophecies of the Messiah.

The other Conference in our next.

Craftsman. May 31. No. 405.

Extract of a Letter to Caleb D'Anvers, *Esq; by way of answer to the Pamphlet, Intitled,* The Case of the Sinking Fund, &c. See p. 244.

IN the Introduction to this *Libel* (for so I must take the Liberty to call it.) The Author falls foul on a certain *Hon. Gentleman* for justifying his Conduct, by the Sanction and Authority of Parliament. Why? Because he happen'd to impeach a Minister above twenty Years ago for a *Peace*, which a former Parliament had voted *safe, honourable* and *advantageous*. Sure this is a very unfair way of reasoning to trump up ever Action of a Man's Life, for so many Years past, and insist on a rigid Conformity of Conduct ever since. Besides, every Body knows by what change of Conduct that Impeachment fell to the Ground.

Another Passage in this Introduction is very surprizing. Because, instead of being a Reflection, as it seems to be design'd, it is really one of the finest Compliments, that can be paid to any *Minister*, I mean where the *hon. Gentleman* is charg'd with having said *that he hath swept the Exchequer clean*. For God's Sake, where is the Crime of this, or what can be understood by it, but that He found the *Exchequer* over-run with Filth, like the *Augean Stable*, and undertook the *Herculean* Labour of cleansing it; which He hath at last accomplish'd, to his own immortal Honour, and the inestimable Benefit of this Nation? It is probable, indeed, that He may have dirty'd his own Hands a little, in the Operation, but That is what a Person of his publick Spirit will never be ashamed of doing, in the Service of his Country.

He begins with the *Sinking Fund*, and spends a Multitude of Pages in proving that the *publick Creditors* have a Right to it for the Payment of their *Principal*, as well as their *Interest*; it having been appropriated to *that Purpose*, in the most solemn Manner, by divers Acts of Parliament, and therefore ought not to be apply'd to any *other*. But how hath He done This? Why, only by producing a Parcel of *old Pamphlets, Acts of Parliaments, Royal Speeches*, and *Representations to the Throne*, which prove no more than that there formerly was such a Design of paying off our *Debts*, and reducing our *Taxes*. This is confess'd by the *hon. Gentleman* Himself. But the natural Instability and Fluctuation of human Affairs having render'd it necessary to lay aside *that Design*, at least for the present, and to make use of the *Sinking Fund* for other Purposes, the *Parliament* thought fit to concur with Him in it, as they had certainly a Power to do. Nay, should even a *Sponge* become equally necessary to wipe out the *Interest*, as well as the *Principal*, either for a Time or for ever, who will presume to say that the *Parliament* could not do it, or that it would be any Violation of *publick Faith*?

In answer to the *Considerer's Enquiry*, that the Paper Sir *R. W.* drew was left *Blank*, had no *Preamble*, &c. (See p. 244. H.) and that Sir *R.* was but at one Meeting, the *Libeller* produces another Paper, in which the *Bank* agrees to subscribe 3,775,000 *l.* of their Capital Stock into the *South Sea* Company at 4 *per cent*. This he calls the *Bank* Contract, which is dated 4 Days after the other, and boldly asserts that the Original was then actually before him in Sir *Rob W—le's* own Hand Writing. Then charges the Considerer with a shameless disregard to

Truth

Truth. I muſt own, I'm not yet authoriz'd to deny the Genuineneſs of this Paper; but can hardly believe the hon. Gent. wou'd aſſert a Falſhood himſelf, or employ any one elſe to do it, when there was ſo littleneed for ſuch Procedure. For if the Caſe was true, 'twas only *biting* the *Biter*.

I ſhall not enter on the Sums taken from the *Civil Liſt*, nor the 36,000 l. *per Ann.* laid thence on the *Sinking Fund*; which is a laudable Juſtice done to the *Crown*, and ſhews the Negligence of the *former Miniſters*, who let this Expence of *Penſions* lie on his *Majeſty's Predeceſſors*.

As to the Remiſſion of the *Two Millions*, it amounts to no more than this, a Treaty of Marriage having been propoſed between Mr *Bank* and Miſs *Southſea*, then in a declining Way, and Mr *W—le* being known to have ſome Influence in the *Bank Family*, He was ſent for out of the Country, as the propereſt Perſon to make up the *Match*. Accordingly, the *good-natur'd Gentleman* came readily up to Town; had a formal Meeting with the *Friends on both Sides*, in Preſence of ſeveral *great Perſons*; and with ſome Difficulty brought the Thing to bear. He then drew up the *Articles of Marriage* between Them, with his own Hand, which were afterwards approved of by the *Guardians and Truſtees of both Parties*. But Mr *Bank*, upon farther Enquiry into the *Lady's* Fortune, repented of what He had done, and was reſolved if poſſible to get off from it. Upon this, He apply'd to his old Friend, the *Match-maker*, who found out a Flaw in the *Articles* drawn by himſelf; and perhaps that might have been concerted beforehand between them. However the *young Lady's Friends*, who were deeply intereſted in the Affair, reſented this Procedure very highly, and threaten'd to commence a Lawſuit againſt Mr *Bank*, to oblige Him to perform his *Contract*. After divers Bickerings, it was propoſed to accommodate the Matter, by giving the *Lady* a valuable Conſideration. But Mr *Bank* continued obſtinate, and ſwore He would not give Her a Farthing; nay, began to call hard Names. This made ſuch a Noiſe over the whole Kingdom, that the *hon. Gent.* thought it incumbent upon Himſelf to interpoſe; and being then in great Credit with the *Commons*, which every Body knows is a *Prerogative-Court*, He gave *Miſs's Friends* a private Aſſurance that if ſhe would give up her *Contract*, He would put Her in a Way of getting *two Millions*. They were a little ſuſpicious of truſtinS Him at firſt; but conſidering the Circumſtances of Affairs, at laſt comply'd, and mutual Releaſes were executed; The *two Millions* were ſoon after paid, in Purſuance of this Agreement.——Now what is there in this Caſe, even as it is here ſtated, that can give the *hon. Gent.* any Apprehenſions? I think it appears that he acted a truly glorious Part thro' the whole, by diſcharging his *Friend* from a *Match* He did not like, and making the *poor Girl* ſuch handſome Amends for her Diſappointment. *Yours, Courtly Grub*, Eſq;.

Weekly Miſcellany May 31.

A Writer in this Paper attacks Mr *Foſter's* Sermon upon Hereſy, as he formerly did his Sermons upon Myſteries, to which we could wiſh to ſee an Anſwer from Mr *Foſter*, to enable us to lay both Sides of the Queſtion before our Readers. We do not pretend to aſſign a Reaſon for his Silence, unleſs that may paſs for one which is given in the *Old Whig*, or *Conſiſtent Proteſtant*, No. 10. in Behalf of Dr *Rundle*, viz. "The Reaſon why the Doctor has not anſwered his Accuſers *himſelf*, is, that 'tis the Effect of that juſt Pride which every Man owes to his own Innocence, not to wrangle with every little Informer that barks after him."

FOG, *May* 31. has ſeveral witty Remarks, but of no great Importance, on a Pamphlet, entitled, *A Series of Wiſdom and Policy manifeſted in a View of our foreign Negociations*, &c. and concludes with this Obſervation on the Pamphleteer's declaring the Miniſtry had defeated *their Enemies*; namely, That, in his Opinion, if they had the Conqueſt, they would have the World too on their Side, ſo bids 'em not to *hollow before they are out of the Wood*.

☞ *We aſſure* M. A. *that the Proprietor of this Book is no way concerned in any other of the like Kind.*

N. B. The *London Journal*, &c. muſt be defer'd till next Month.

N. B. We deſire *T. R.* and *J. C.* to excuſe our not inſerting the Stanzas on *Carl* and Mr *Pope*, our Veneration for that great Poet will not ſuffer us to publiſh any thing of that Kind.

A BRIEF *for* COVENTRY ASSEMBLY.

NASH, by the grace of *G--d*, or else by a contrivance of the *D---h*,
Over all *England* and *Wales* lord director and controller of the revels;
To all and singular subscribers to every ball, hop, assembly, and card-meeting,
And to all beaux, belles, captains, sparks, prigs, dancers, whiskers and quadrillers, sendeth greeting.
WHEREAS it hath been represented unto us upon the humble petition
Of divers very pretty fellows and well disposed damsels of gentle condition,
That the assembly room of the antient and loyal city of *Coventry* being spacious and large
Is so odly contrived, that it cannot be warmed and lighted without fire and candle, to the petitioner's great charge
Who for several years last past have laid out 5 shillings a piece in coals, candles, and fiddles,
But have found the money all spent before the winters were got beyond their middles;
Whereby the said females, who have hitherto liv'd in good reputation, and been helpfull to others,
Are now forced to sit at home, with their own husbands, or else with their fathers and mothers,
From which sad calamity, if not timely-prevented, spleen and vapours proceeding,
Will much endanger the peace of the said city, and prevent their good breeding.
And whereas the said petition farther sheweth, which we greatly deplore,
That upon *Tuesday* the 26th of *November* 1734.
A sudden and terrible fire the said Assembly-room chanced to light on,
Kindled, as 'tis said, by the eyes of *F. Crewen*, *J. Berkly*, *Kitty Alsop* and *Bell Dighton*,
Which raged with such violence, as in a short time to burn up, and consume
Most of the hearts, and a fifth part of the brains, of all the beaux in the room,
And utterly spoiled all their fine speeches, six compliments, two puns, nine conundrums, one quaint saying,
To the entire ruin of the said poor sufferers, and their great grief and dismaying.
That the truth of the premises have been made appear upon the oaths of divers workmen experienced and able
Who have carefully weigh'd and made an estimate of this loss so lamentable;
And the same together with the charge of lighting and adorning the assembly-room thro'out,
Upon a moderate computation amounts, unto the sum of 1 *l.* 19 *s.* 9 *d.* 3 *f.* or there—about.
Which sum the poor sufferers not being able to raise, to the end that dancing and quadrill may remain in due honour,
And that each of the said cruel incendiaries may be taken, and have justice speedily done upon her
They for avoiding the trouble and charge of a seperate collection,
Have most humbly besought us, to grant our letters licence and protection,
That by the charitable contributions of all tender hearted people they may be befriended,
Unto which their humble request we have graciously condescended. Given &c.

See an answ. p. 380.

An EPISTLE *to a* FELLOW TRAVELLER.

London, May 20.

DEAR friend, bereft of you, we pensive sat,
Beguiling tedious time with harmless chat,
Contemplate every object left behind,
And call each pleasing incident to mind.
First *Eyford's* late view'd scenes our thoughts employ,
Present you with us, and create new joy.
There chrystal streams and murm'ring springs delight,
Green steeps and tow'ring firs confine the sight.
Close circling hills its privacy express,
And art and nature form the sweet recess.
Thro' the neat rooms the light but feebly plays,
From the faint glim'rings of Sol's broken rays,
This loss, two brilliant nymphs within repair,
Who shine, with graceful lustre, all the year.
Great *Nassau* charm'd the sequest'red spot,
The world awhile, and regal cares forgot.
Here *Milton*, "*smit with love of sacred song,*
Trill'd his high warbl'd notes the summer long,
Near sunny hill, clear stream, and shady grove,
The muses * *haunt*, tho' blind, *was wont to rove.*"
Stow's naked eminence we next review,
Where bounteous heav'n gives a 3d spouse to you.
Such virtue, with such blooming beauty join'd,
To silent admiration is confin'd;
Her rare perfections social nymphs confess,
Sure omen of thy future happiness.
Let prudes repine, or list'ning damsels sneer,
The happy *husband* you, need *never fear* †.

* *The gardens of* Eyford *are thus described by* Milton *in his paradise lost*, lib. 3. *who (we are informed) wrote part and dictated the rest of that divine Poem at this ancient seat then belonging to the D. of* Buckinghamshire, *now to the worthy* William Wanley, *Esq; It has a situation most particularly venerable between two very high green hills, which have a fine pool at their bottom about the length of 5 furlongs, and therewith wind off like a Half moon. So that the sight is check'd on all sides, and cannot stray from the delightful spot you are upon, but up to the heavens. I have no where seen (except at* Cave's *inn on the* Watling-street *road between* Warwickshire *and* Leicestershire) *so strong a Spring as in these gardens, it is almost at the bottom of a hill adorn'd with a fine grove of firr trees; there is a stone table over it, which* Milton *is said to have made use of as above. King* William *on his progress being invited to this seat was pleased to dine there, and to say it seemed to be a place out of the world.*

† *Never fear husband——is a pleasant saying here, first used, and spoke aloud, by a witty farmer's daughter, upon hearing some young ladies listening in the next room, on her wedding night.*

May *Molly* long a happy conſort live!
She ne'er complain, you no-occaſion give.
Nor be unſung the *Courteous* mother's praiſe,
Fair as the daughter in her blooming days;
In converſe free, in management diſcreet,
In whom th' agreeable and prudent meet:
Which in *Eliza* ſhall we moſt commend,
The tender parent or th' obliging friend?
Twice 7 years widow'd for her children's ſake,
Widow'd indeed, when you ſhall *Molly* take!
Then, if *gay jeſts* ſhould *ſober earneſt* prove,
And pitying *hymen* plight our *future love*---
But ah! what chance you e'er ſhou'd call me ſire?
——*Urbana*'s in no hurry to expire——
By birth a *Milton*, ſhe that ſhining name
Exchang'd for *Newton*, dear alike to fame,
And, made by ſecond choice *Urbana* now,
May reckon ſtill to pledge another vow.
Then to your lot hope I to be prefer'd?
I may reſign to--- but ſcarce be--- a third;
Or wait the hap till worn with gout, or old,
Then, tho' the dame be warm, yet *Stow* is cold;
Cold---when in *May* the mild *Favonius* blows,
How bleak, when whiten'd with *December* ſnows!
Mean time, the fates may ſnatch *Eliza* hence,
And if to youth (like you) I make pretence;
Would *Fidy*, *Lucy*, or *Alicia* fair,
E'er make a dull philoſopher their care?
Grave looks advance my years (I'm ſeldom gay)
Your ſmiles facetious, wipe a ſcore away;
But yet remember, while you joke and quaff,
A youthful bride expects—more than a laugh.

To *Woodſtock* we arrive, ſtupendous pile!
Woodſtock, the great reward for *Marlbro*'s toil.
Within, the ſolitary Lares groan,
The burghers cry—their glorious maſter's gone.
Implore his heir to quit * *Antona*'s field,
That *Altrop* might to *Blenheim*'s grandeur yield.
Let *Spencer* that, but this a *Marlb'ro'* grace,
Here fix, and propagate the heroic race.
Old *Chaucer*'s houſe we mark'd with due regard,
Albion's firſt rival to the *Mantuan* bard.
A pauſe enſues--*Bacchus* the bowſtring drew,
And, unperceiv'd, at † *Will.* an arrow threw;
He gap'd, and ſtar'd, with inward rage repleat,
Inſenſate foam'd, then tumbled from the ſeat.
Bleſs me, cry'd I! was't thus the gods of old,
With mortals fought? is this what *Homer* told?
If ſo——ſome ſuch miſchance, 'tis ten to one,
From pregnant brain, produc'd a *Phaeton*.
—Expoſtulating thus—*Apollo* hears,
He, god of health and verſe, cries - "Ceaſe your fears,
My zealous votary! —lo! ſenſe returns,
Your danger and his folly *William* mourns.
You here from miſchief late preſerv'd the § fair,
And here we'll make you, our peculiar care."
Now *Oxford* lifts her ſpires—but we'll not dare
To paint the *ſilent* wonders center'd there;
We went incurious, unregarded came,
Unworthy notice, or too mean for fame;

With ſome regret our ſlighted offer mourn'd,
Alike by both the * *Alma Maters* ſcorn'd,
And here with juſtice ſlight for ſlight return'd.
From *Cabbage-Hall* we took a backward view,
Then onward driving bade along adieu.
Shotover-Hill aſcending ſlow, we met
A *Member* haſting to his calm retreat;
But ah! how chang'd from him who lately ſate,
In ſpeaker's chamber ſtrenuous in debate!
How awful then! how courteous now his mien!
Graceful without,--but who knows what within?
We paſs--for roads no deference afford,
Alike the carter, burgeſs, and the lord.
As length'ned ſhadows ſhew the ev'ning nigh,
The pleaſing view of *Tetſworth* meets our eye,
Here, where the *Swan* with ſnowy plumes is ſeen
To grace the ſign, we ſtop, commodious inn!
Leſs ſoft the feathers on the ſwan's white breaſt,
Than was the downy bed which here we preſs'd,
A pleaſing entertainment too we boaſt,
From a well-natur'd and obliging hoſt.
In caſes various his good ſenſe is ſeen,
Extolls his wife deceas'd, with mournful mien,
And, I muſt tell you, reads the *Magazine*.
Hobday his name—a name yet worthier praiſe,
And, rare as † *Holden's*, claims recording lays:
Four ſiſter *Hobdays*, eaſy, without ſtrife,
Obey'd, for years, this *Hobday* and his wife.
Now clad in crape each damſel does her beſt,
To ſerve this brother, and attend his gueſt.
Such filial concord, as a *joyful thing*,
See with applauſe the royal pſalmiſt ſing.
A *union*, ſo extoll'd by bard divine,
To future ages will a pattern ſhine.
Soon as *Sol* gliſtens o'er the dewy meads,
Up *Stoken-hill* we ſooth the willing ſteeds;
White as the chalky way they foam along,
Pant as they upward ſtrain, but moſt the young.
A caſe revers'd in the ſmall hutt above,
Where *ci-devant* ‡ age muſt yield to youthful love.
Slow ent'ring *Bucks*, our ſteeds their heat allay,
For the two *Wiccombs* then direct our way,
A ſmooth delightful road— the river nigh,
With paper-mills which trade and wit ſupply,
And woods and riſing hills contiguous lie.
Below a ſtately fabrick charms the ſight,
The ſweet retirement of a learned (1) knight.
High on the left a (2) church exalted ſtands,
And all the verdant hills around commands.
At *Cheping Wiccomb*, while our coffee's brew'd,
We tombs of *may'rs* and pious *burghers* view'd,
With *pſalms* inſcrib'd on monumental wood;
Obſerv'd the dwellings elegant -- which teach
What rank a good oeconomy can reach;
Their prudent owners keep the golden mean;
Frugal, not ſtingy; wealthy, but not vain.
To *Beaconſfield*, my muſe, we gently go,
Soft be thy lines, thy moving numbers flow,
Sprinkle ſome friendly tears o'er *Waller*'s urn,
With inward ſighs loſt *Sachariſſa* mourn,
Up to the pointing § ſpire with reverence gaze,
But leave to abler pens the poet's praiſe.

Well-

* Northamptonſhire, *where the D. of* Marlborough *has a noble ſeat call'd* Altrop.

† *The driver was ſadly cut, and fell down dead drunk from his ſeat.*

§ *Three ladies whoſe vehicle was run into a ditch between Oxford and Woodſtock.*

* *This may be explain'd hereafter.* † *See p.* 214.

‡ *The old dream man, married to a young girl.*

(1) Sir Francis Daſhwood. (2) Weſt-Wiccomb.

§ *His monument riſes with a marble pyramid.*

Welcome to *Bedford* the illuſtrious pair,
The genial torch, and ſaffron robes are there,
Portland, and *Oxford's* heireſs, now more
In nuptial bands, and encreaſe of delight.
As *Uxbridge*, noon and hunger tempt to dine,
Another ſcene appears, ſuſpicious ſign!
Whilſt the plump cook, with culinary ſkill,
Is buſied to prepare the welcome meal,
The ſmiling widow'd huſtreſs we accoſt,
And joking match her with our *Taſſoon's* hoſt;
Or make enquiries of the ſeaſ we paſt,
Two chiefly, near the *Cole's* ſwift current plac'd,
One late a *Tanner's*, who with wealth replete,
Tranſform'd it to this pleaſant rural ſeat;
Where once from ten-pair numerous ſtreams aroſe,
A clear canal the verdant turf o'erflows.
The other, for the famous ſweaty known,
Where rebels to hard meaſures preſt the ground.
After a choice repaſt we chearful riſe,
And from the neighb'ring common feaſt our eyes.
Advancing, ſoon approach *Lord Sun's* ſeat,
Amply commodious, and generally neat;
Near which a leſſer edifice we find,
Contriv'd with art, to ſuit an humble mind.
Sublime its head, for pleaſant *Harrow* ſtands,
And *Sunday's* turret o'er the trees appears,
Where *Polly* (happy fortune!) ſcores,
Forgets *Mariſbrook*, and burns with nobler fires.
As now'rd *Augusta* ſtill we nearer drew,
Numerous contending *Villa's* came in view.
Child's, *Cherwood's*, *Bolingbroke's* - a hundred more,
With wonder, curious travellers explore:
Courtiers, with citizens, promiſcuous vie,
Here trade commands, and there nobility.
The ſpoils of conqueſt, and the pride of art,
What wealth can purchaſe, diſtant climes impart,
Are all around in different contraſts plac'd,
To ſtrike the eye, and ſhew the owner's taſte,
Where the great maſter of each gilded dome,
Suſpends from buſineſs ſcenes, or reſt from pow'r.
But, leſt the muſe, too redolent, ſhould offend,
To *Glouceſter* ſafely whilſt we with our friend,
London our journey and our verſe ſhall end.

DIALOGUE *between* LOVE *and* FRIENDSHIP.

WHERE genial airs their breezy wings diſplay'd,
And fann'd the riſing harveſt of the glade,
Love wand'ring, *Friendſhip* in a valley, found
Aſleep, and nodding o'er the fragrant ground.
Flutt'ring at th' advantage, love his quiver took,
And drew the fatal arrow—*Friendſhip* woke.
Love. What art thou? Speak.
Fr. *Friendſhip* I am: Thy name?
Lo. Men call me *Love*, and I am great in fame:
Fr. Great art indeed, but oh! to me how
Can what their ruin'd mens *governeſs* call? (ſmall!
Lo. Who ruin'd moſt—let hiſtory relate,—
There may thy votaries read their gloomy fate,—
Thus the *twin-ſiſters* mens *friendſhip* name.
More than a common's funeral became,
Had *Egypt's* king prov'd to his friendſhip true,
Pompey had liv'd, nor ow'd his fate to you.
Fr. Call'ſt thou that friendſhip? Thou as well may'ſt name,
Agues, *laſs*, *vigils*, *wrong*, and *leſſening*, *fame*.
Before—thy pow'r is vain, thy name's a cheat.
Thou'rt born by *fools*, and nouriſh'd by *deceit*.
'Twas thou mad'ſt *Paris Menelaus* betray,
And *Agamemnon's Agamemnon* ſlay:
By thee *Lucretia's* ruined charms
Were made ſubſervient to a *Tarquin's* arms.
'Twas thou warm'dſt *Myrrha* with inceſtuous fire,
And mad'ſt her in a weeping tree expire.
Unlike the ſapphic guilty *Scylla* prov'd,
When thee, oh *Minos!* and thy fame ſhe lov'd:
Now barking 'neath the waves the *monſter* roars,
And with her cries affrights the neighb'ring ſhores.
Thee *Sappho*, *Cæſar*, *Antony* blame!
And thou *Jocaſta*, *Oedipus* his dame!
Thee *Omens* curſ'd, when *Paris* rov'd,
And falſe to her, for fairer *Helen* prov'd.
Thee the world hates, and thy pernicious arts,
Thou vile corrupter of *ingenuous hearts!*
Lo. Me *Jove* obeys, *Hermes* my ſigns has read,
I frame the *laws*, and inform the *god*.
Me *Pan* ador'd, when thro' the leafy grove,
He importun'd the *flying nymph* with love,
Swift o'er *Lerna's* mount the *virgin* flew,
'Till *Ladon's* ſtreams, her *parent flood* the hurls:
She pray'd, nor pray'd in vain; the *god* decreed;
And the *maid* ended in a trembling reed.
Me *wishing girls*, that they may *happy* prove,
Intreat; they *pray*, and all their *pray'rs* is *love*;
Me, *contrary lovers* that with ſilence tread,
Invoke, e'er they attempt the *genial* bed,
Me *earth*, *fire*, *air*, *me hell*, me *heav'n*, *obey*;
Thro' all *eternity* I ſtretch my ſway.
Fr. Thro' all *eternity*, my *pow'r* extends,
And heav'n a happier by its god like friends:
Th' *Elyſian* fields, th' illuſtrious *ſhades* admire,
Virgil re-tunes his long neglected lyre.
Again *Alcæus* in the *chorus* ſtands,
And for the ſports ſelects the choiceſt bands:
The games begin, ſwift as the eaſtern wind,
Niſus thoots out, and leaves the reſt behind.
He falls, and on the plain extended lies,
And puts thee, *Salius*, as he ſtrives to riſe.
Made glorious by deſtiny, loud ſhouts around
Euryalus, who conquers by his friend.
Here *Pylades* with his *Oreſtes* roves,
No more *Hermione* diſturbs their loves.
Theſeus no more to *Tartarus* deſcends,
But in *Elyſium* claſps his god like friends.
Lock'd in *Minerva* arms young *Lauſus* ſtands,
And laughs at *Peſſenna* and his airy bands.
Both.
Then let us end our ſtrifes, and both agree;
Friendſhip and *Love* ſhould ne'er divided be.

A proper judge for the epigram PAMS.

To SYLVANUS URBAN.

URBAN, hadſt thou propos'd at firſt,
To give thy volumes to the worſt,
One won'd not think thou cou'dſt have lack
A ſtring of epigrams to bind.
Who therefore can a judge deviſe
Able to fix the prudent price?
To find the bell where none is found,
Muſt'n't thou leave him *to a mind!*
Urban, no longer then detain us,
The judge we for muſt be [illegible]

Epi-

Mart. Lib 7: Ep. 59. Ad Jovem.

TArpeia venerande rector Aule,
Quem salvo duce credimus tonantem,
Cum vetis sibi quisque te fatiget,
Et poscat dare, quæ dei potestis;
Nil pro me Juppiter petenti,
Ne succensueris, velut superbo.
Te pro Cæsare debeo rogare;
Pro me debeo Cæsarem rogare.

On a LADY, *who affects to be thought an exquisite judge of* POETRY.

DElicatissa is so nice of taste,
That all with her is festival, or fast,
No more a blooming *toast!* she apes a *wit*;
As wise and vain as judges in the *pit*.
Ask her, how STREPHON's lines her fancy strike:
She looks a — *critick*, and she laughs — *dislike*.
Not rural dress, nor poetry will down;
Faugh! what a country *miss*, and country *clown*!
Enquire, whence all this wondrous skill in books;
—From lords and ladies, dutchesses and dukes;
And hence by rote, as papists say their creed,
She likes, or censures, what she cannot read.

A Nimble Turn.

A Wit and captain strove, Sir;
To gain a lady's love, Sir;
And warm in competition;
Each pleaded his condition,
To please his mistress most.
The brave, like a warrior,
Thought he by storm shou'd carry her;
And swore he'd guard her person
From danger and aspersion,
And she shou'd be his toast.

The poet softly told her,
That tho' he was no soldier;
He'd make her fame eternal,
In Magazine *or* Journal,
And sing away her cares.
The lady then reflecting,
Whose parts were most affecting;
Thought spark of tuneful merit
Outweigh'd the bluft'ring spirit;
And thus her mind declares.

My honour wants no hector
To be its stern protector;
No Myrmidon to frighten,
But Phaon *to delight in;*
So, captain, march along.
'Tis gentle wit and breeding,
Is worth a lady's heeding;
No hopes our hearts of gaining,
Without first entertaining;
So let me have a song.

But just then in the nick Sir,
A squire of silver-quick Sir,
With gold-knot on his rapier,
Who well cou'd cut a caper,
Now play'd before her eyes.
His air and dress so taking,
Without the pains of speaking,
This most engaging youngster,
By far outshone the songster,
And dang'd off with the prize.

Applied to his sacred Majesty K. GEORGE.

HAIL pow'r supreme, eternal Jove!
Whose thunders thy dread godhead prove;
Now more endear'd to mortals pray'r,
Since *Cæsar* is so much thy care.
Deem not my piety the less,
Tho' I no selfish vows address;
At gen'ral good my wishes aim,
Cæsar's prosperity and fame;
Accomplish *Cæsar*'s just desire,
Cæsar can give what I require.

A *Wiltshire* Correspondent, who professes himself a Stranger to Mr *Savage*, demands a place for the following Verses in answer to the insulting Lines wrote against that Gentleman.

To the reverend descendant of John Bunyan, *author of some invective rhimes inserted (from the* Weekly Miscellany) *in the Magazine for* April, *against that ingenious gentleman* Ri. Savage, *Esq;*
The following poem is humbly offered,

TRansform'd by thoughtless rage, and midnight wine;
From malice free, and push'd without *design*,
In equal brawl, if *Savage* lunge'd a thrust,
And brought the *youth* a *victim* to the dust,
So strong the *hand of accident* appears,
The *royal hand* from guilt and vengeance clears.
Instead of wasting "*all thy future years*,
Savage, *in prayer and vain repentant tears*,"
Exert thy pen to mend a vicious age,
To curb the *priest*, and sink his *high-church* rage;
To shew what *frauds* the holy *vestments* hide,
The nests of av'rice, lust, and pedant pride:
Then change the scene, let *merit* brightly shine,
And round the patriot twist the wreath divine,
The heav'nly *guide* deliver down to fame;
In well-tun'd lays transmit a *Foster*'s name;
Touch ev'ry passion with harmonious art;
Exalt the *genius*, and correct the heart;
Thus *future* times, shall royal grace extoll;
Thus polish'd lines thy *present* fame enroll:
No more society her *loss* bemoans,
Thus *Savage* gloriously that loss atones;
And *Sinclair*'s ghost looks smiling from his sphere
To see *his* life delight us, and inform us, here:
But grant——
Unaw'd by reason's, and religion's laws,
The deed inhuman, and unjust the cause,
Maliciously, that *Savage* plunge'd the *steel*,
And made the *youth* its shining veng'ance feel;
My soul abhors the act, the man detests;
But more the *bigotry*, in priestly breasts.
Not half so fierce, his *midnight sword*, or rage;
As *Codex* zeal, or *W-bst-r*'s high church page:
The mitred *Fury*, and the cassock'd imp,
To *hell* an *agent*, and to *Rome* a pimp,
Bloated with *priestly* rage, and holy spite,
Consign to flames the wretch, *that thinks not right*;
In *all* the fury of hell's *regents* rise
Shake off humanity, and social ties.
Savage! a homicide of pigmy size,
Codex and *W-bst-r* to *Goliahs* rise,
Such priestly venom in their bosoms roll,
They'd burn the body, and then damn the soul.

WILTSHIRE.

On the death of LAURA. *By Mrs* ROWE.

IF virtue an immortal honour give,
Thy worth, the muſes boaſted theme, ſhall live:
But mine's a private unambitious part
Where nature dictates negligent of art;
In ſhades retir'd I breathe my ſecret grief,
Indulge my ſorrows hopeleſs of relief.
O ſacred ſhade! the impious wiſh forgive
That fain would have thee yet a mortal live;
That fain wou'd bring thee from celeſtial joys
To theſe wild ſeats of vanity and noiſe.
Cou'd tears prevail, how many weeping eyes
Wou'd joyn with me, to tempt thee from the skies?
A juſt compaſſion ſure wou'd touch that mind
Which here was gentle and ſincerely kind—
That generous diſpoſition reigns above,
Diſtinguiſh'd in the peaceful realms of love.
Wou'd heav'n permit, I cou'd my ſorrows paint
Invoking thee as ſome celeſtial ſaint;
Such warm devotion riſes in my breaſt
So bright a form, thy virtues have impreſt.
I talk to woods—— the happy ſpirit roves
Thro' lightſome plains and ever verdant groves;
Pleas'd with harmonious ſtrains, nor lends an ear
To the ungovern'd language of deſpair.
Yet let my grief the rites of friendſhip pay,
And weep my ſorrows o'er thy breathleſs clay;
Viſit with juſt reſpect thy ſilent tomb,
And ſooth my paſſion in the mournful gloom.
Oh cou'd I hear thy gentle voice again;
Or one ſhort moment's ſight of thee obtain,
If but to take a laſt, and ſad adieu!
What vain illuſions my wild thoughts purſue?
The ſhades of death are drawn—perpetual night
For ever hides thee from my longing ſight;
Fix'd deſtiny ſhall ne'er that bliſs reſtore
Till earth, and ſea, and heav'n ſhall be no more.
But, ſacred friendſhip, thy ſuperior flame,
Shall time out-live, and be unchang'd the ſame,
When all the fond relations nature knows,
When all the ties that human laws impoſe,
Are cancell'd—when the mighty league expires
That holds the univerſe, when yon gay fires
Have waſted all their glory, thou ſhalt riſe
In triumph o'er the ruin of the ſkies;
Thy pow'r immortal friendſhip, then confeſt
Shall fill with tranſports every heav'nly breaſt.

To Mrs ROWE, *on the foregoing lines.*
By the Earl of ORRERY.

SO ſweet you ſing, ſo well your *Laura* paint,
Weep ſo pathetick a departed ſaint,
That with freſh rage my ſorrows you renew
And call my *Henrietta* to my view.
Before my eyes the charmer ſtands confeſt,
Again I ſee her, and again am bleſt.
Oh no——the viſion's gone—an airy dream,
Rais'd by the magick of your mournful theme:
But ſince by fate we are alike oppreſt,
Since ling'ring ſorrows both our minds infeſt,
From hence let mutual conſolation flow,
And let each breaſt a new born friendſhip glow,
Thus when the tedious race of life is run,
And all our fleeting earthly joys are gone,
Together to the realms of light we'll fly;
You, to meet *Laura*, *Henrietta*, I.

Marſton, Dec. 17, 1734.

VANESSA; *or the* PHANTOM. A SONG.

WHEN firſt *Vaneſſa*'s blooming face,
Surpriz'd my dazzled ſight;
I wiſh'd, I ſigh'd, view'd ev'ry grace
With wonder and delight.

In ſuch an heav'nly form, I cry'd,
Sure all perfections meet!
I thought her conſtant, free from pride,
Fair, virtuous, and diſcreet.

But ſoon my judgment falſe I find,
Pride ſwell'd her ſcornful breaſt,
Say was ſhe conſtant?——as the wind:
But was ſhe not the reſt?

Can godlike virtue be her guide,
Who turns with every wind,
Or can diſcretion reign where pride
Unbounded ſways the mind?

Can ſhe lay claim to beauty's pow'r
Whoſe face is all her boaſt?
Alas! *Vaneſſa* is no more:
As ſoon as found ſhe's loſt.

Ixion thus his arms had caſt
Around his fleeting fair;
His fancied *Juno* prov'd at laſt
Deluſive empty air.

B. Oxonienſis.

On TEMPERANCE.

O Temp'rance! darling of the good and wiſe,
Whom none but thoughtleſs debauchees deſpiſe;
In thee, true ſapience, ſafe content, we find,
Friend to the body, *influence* to the mind!
With thee, O ſource of health, long life remains,
While active ſpirits ſwell th' untrain'd veins.
When temp'rance match'd with affluent fortune ſhines,
Each joyous ſcene it gracefully refines;
Gives the beſt goût to plenty, laws to power,
Nor leaves one ſadneſs for a future hour.
The ſage *Italian* of deſerving name,
With juſt encomium has deſcrib'd thy fame;
And lux'ry trac'd, with each deluſive charm,
That ſenſual minds of manly peace diſarm.
Tho' youth's gay ſcenes, his vig'rous health deſtroy'd,
And pompous vice his noon of life employ'd,
When mild reflection calm'd his heated breaſt,
Bright virtue's lovelier beauties he confeſt.
Her awful pow'r with reverence he ador'd;
And blooming years by temp'rate arts reſtor'd.
Like him, ye libertines, *tho' earlier*, aim
Youth's vice, e'er ſtrong by habits, to reclaim.
Taint not the vital ſprings, nor cloud the ſoul,
And all the ſolid joys of life controul:
Diſſolv'd in wine, how dull the minutes paſs,
Whole nights repeating o'er th' unreliſh'd glaſs.
The ſenſes, drown'd in vice, unhing'd the mind,
Nought, can the wretch, but palling pleaſures find.

I Lewis Cornaro. CASSIO.

Wrote by Mr *P.* in a Volume of *Evelyn on Coins*, preſented to a painter by a parſon.

T—m W—d *of* Ch—ſw—k, *deep divine*,
To painter K—t *preſents his* coin;
'Tis the firſt time I dare to ſay,
That Churchmen *e'er gave coin to* Lay.

When *my dear* says his ſpouſe, pray venture a *guess*
I fancy this *way* you, your fortune might *make*.

3. EPIGRAM.

SAys *Hob* to his ſpouſe, what talk you about?
What, ſhe replies, you could never find out,
For believe me, tho' *ſtrange*, it is certainly true,
We were talking of *ſomething* an honour to you.

PINDARIC DACTYL.

Advice to a jealous HUSBAND.

WHilſt all external things combine
To make thy days unclouded ſhine,
And providence has kindly ſhed
Its choiceſt bleſſings on thy head,
Such as at leaſt, we all confeſs,
Conduce to preſent happineſs:
A modeſt dividend of wealth,
Attended with the ſweets of health,
A fair, endearing, virtuous wife
To crown the pleaſures of thy life,
Poſſeſt with all the charms that grace
The brighteſt of the female race:
In ſuch an affluence of good,
All all would certainly conclude
Thy days, my friend, ſerenely flow,
Nor any interruption know.
But ah! a peſtilent weed annoys
The fertile harveſt of thy joys.
A black ingredient ſtill we find
Diſtracts thyſelf tormenting mind.
That ſpurious paſſion jealouſy,
Source of domeſtick miſery,
Imbitters all the ſweets we know
From conjugal affection flow.
Sets man at variance with his wife,
Entailing enmity on life.
Unleſs by intervening care
Converted, he relieve the fair;
His alienated heart reclaim,
And kindle there a purer flame.
Since then, my friend, with grief I view
Such dangerous ſymptoms work in you,
To my ſincerity attend,
Nor ſlight the counſels of a friend.
If e'er again you hope to prove
The happineſs of mutual love;
If e'er that paſſion to controul,
Which cruelly diſtracts the ſoul;
Expell the monſter from thy breaſt,
Nor let it more thy peace infeſt.
Let pure affection recompenſe
The wrongs of injur'd innocence.
That falſe perſpective throw aſide
Through which you view your injur'd bride.

For thy own quiet think the fair one juſt,
And wiſely take thy happineſs on truſt.

TO MRS BARRINGTON,

On her ingenious invention for preſerving and heightening the natural colours in plants and flowers.

Preſervation is a continued creation.

(*Axiom in Philoſophy*)

IF what philoſophers have taught be true,
That to preſerve is to create a new:
To *Barrington* what praiſes are not due?

Thine is the gift to ſave each blooming ſpray;
Make ev'ry Simple look, for ages, gay;
Nor let one flow'r without thy leave decay.

Long time wise heav'n bestow'd on man no more
Than nature's causes and effects t'explore;
Still keeping to itself th' effective pow'r,

Not *Salomon* in all his glory clad,
Cou'd call forth one small leaf to form a shade,
Nor ev'n forbid the ev'ning rose to fade,

But now the bounteous deity, less spare,
To crown thy searches, and reward thy care,
Seems pleas'd his attributes with thee to share.

He first creates each verdure of the land:
But its persistance leaves to thy command
To save—(that is)—create at second hand.

To heav'n then first our best loud pæans are due,
(Whence your research this useful knowledge drew)
And next to heav'n, sage *Barrington*, to you.

F. BLYTHE.

An answer to three ÆNIGMA's *yet unanswer'd*, viz. *in* Jan. 1734, Decem. 1734 *and* Mar. 1735.

SInce *Urban*, the sphinxes obscure keep at distance,
And no witty *OEdipus* lends you assistance,
Lest your credit (1) *Eclips'd*, for not finding solutions,
Should discourage the sending of more contributions
The ænigmas propos'd, I'll try to explain,
And set these shrewd writers to riddling again.
That, sent in *December* my scrutiny baffles,
Unless they'll allow it *a pair of cock's* (2) *gaffles*.
As for that correspondent, whoever he be,
That finds you out (3) *cuckolds* of every degree,
If single—we fancy he'l ne'er tye the noose,
If married—we hope don't his consort abuse.

(1) See Vol. vi. p. 45. (2) Ib p. 697. (3) Vol. v. p. 155.

In answer to an epistle to FIDELIA, *sign'd* M—A.

FOR your *epistle*—smart, obliging dame,
(Unknown your real, or poetick name,)
I, dear *Fidelia's* friend—her lover too,
Without her leave address these lines to you.
The *injur'd fair one*, living above ground,
Sends from no *hollow* CAVE an artful sound.
No *goddess* born of JOVE's all teeming brain,
But flesh and blood—of true poetick strain.
Nor call'd like *Helen* on the stage in *Drury*:—
—For CAVE's no conjurer—I can assure ye.
Let *Monsieur*, or the *Don*, or *both* advance;
From her no succours against *Spain*, or *France*.
Our *ministers* will make th' *allies* to shake,
And as they brew (*themselves*) so let them bake!
Most of her wheedling, servile, rhiming crew
For *fire* and *spirit* are oblig'd to you.
'Tis true *Fidelia* has the knack to write;
Not so, perhaps, her *scriblers* how to fight:
And since the dean's *not only deaf, but—dumb*,
I have some hopes of her myself—but *mum!*
Who traffick not in truth,—will soon believe
That others deal in falsehood, and deceive:
As all seems yellow to the jaundic'd eye,
As you may think 'tis CAVE that writes—not I:
Fair are his *terms* and *open* to the *croud*,
You catch at JUNO—not an empty *cloud*.
Safe—for *Fidelia*—safe! attempt the *prize*;
Wound with your pen (whatever with your eyes)
LIFE, JUDGMENT, HEAV'N, and HELL—and hear the call
Of *fifty pounds*—much louder than 'em all!
Each subject grand, as grand *Augusta's* street!
Yet trod as oft' by mean poetick feet.
And since DEATH favours neither high, nor low,
Let low, no more than high, forbear the foe:
Vindictive follow with avenging breath,
And never leave 'till they have *murder'd* DEATH.

FIDO.

To the unknown M—A; *on her epistle to Fidelia.*

MADAM,

IF *Fidelia's* gay wit was the child of my brain,
As you seem to suspect in your smart courtly strain;
Tho' you honour me much by the wild imputation,
Yet my *heart* were at stake for my *head's* reputation.
Tho' *hollow*--and *sounding*--are terms for a *Cave*,
I'm too *empty* for *all this finesse* of a knave;
And had rather (believe me) be thought a mere dunce,
Than forfeit my fame, and my int'rest at once:
Songs, odes, and epistles you've wrote,--and what not!
And ventur'd amongst the male bards *to the grot*,
Pray, how was the weather—cold—temp'rate or hot?
Scarce ought, but the gout, my ease is a curb on
Save how with applause to acquit Mr *Urban*,
By judges as learn'd as the heads of the *Sorbonne*
Then, tho' *Fidy* shou'd write--you'll have justice from me,
If they shall adjudge--you write better than she.

E. C.

FIDELIA *to* MELISSA.

TO you MELISSA, *worthy friend*,
FIDELIA *does this greeting send*:
Whereas you've on Parnassus *been*,
And all the sons of fame have seen,
Ventur'd that lofty hill to climb,
Which cost, no doubt, much pains and time;
And kindly sent me news from thence
How they all feel my influence;
So far that not one single heart,
From high to low has scap'd my dart;
—Know—I'm a nymph of no mean spirit,
And will reward you for your merit;
So pray mount Pegasus *again*,
And meet once more the shining train;
In gentle numbers let 'em know
That I compassionate their woe;
But, since I must not have the deam
I ne'er can think of love again;
So look on all as coldly now,
As Dido, *in the shades below*,
When she the Trojan *hero saw.*
Say then---I freely do resign
Them all to be intirely thine,
Yet don't be vain, tho' you have charms,
Nor think of sending them to arms;
For if you do, they must retreat,
Or be most scandalously beat;
Since, as to fighting for the king,
Without their hearts, there's no such thing.

So be advis'd, my dearest creature,
In all you do, to show good nature;
Nor let suspicions thee perplex,
I feign my name, but not my sex. FIDELIA.

Solution of the riddle, to the Ladies, p. 155.

CUrs'd be the favours, which the fair bestow,
If marks of shame, they print on guildless brow;
Present men arm'd to the ill judging throng,
Not to revenge, but to expose the wrong.
Anonymus Cornut.

Advice to ———

Doctor, as you with artful skill
Are won't to gild a *bitter pill*,
So give your daughter *gold* enough.
Else she's a *drug* will ne'er go off.

PROLOGUE *intended to have been spoken at the* PLAY *for the entertainment of the ancient and honourable order of* FREE-MASONS.

HA!—what a noble show of aprons here!
Well!---who wou'd not such glorious badges wear?
Lo! undistinctly blended under *these*
Peers, commoners, and men of all degrees,
Who in strict bonds of amity conjoin
Of masonry to reach the grand design—
Wit, virtue, learning, harmony divine.
This the great order where mankind is blest
With all the soul can know, or sense shou'd taste,
Whose science truly noble and sublime
Is known t' have bore the test of searching time.
Free-mason's art, which nothing can destroy,
Ancient as that creation we enjoy,
That down from *Adam*'s to our present age
Stood proof 'gainst wars, floods, fire,---nay---pious rage.
Discord has never once presum'd t' intrude
Into one lodge throughout the brotherhood.
There no religions, parties, nations, men
Attempt each other's freedom to restrain:
But (all distinctive titles laid aside,)
Peace is their aim, and *virtue* their chief pride.
Not that we are of *peace* so meanly fond
(When honour calls to war) that we'd despond.
No.—Each true mason here wou'd drain his blood
For king, or country, or his brethren's good.
For you, fair circle too, we'd do as much
Spite of whatever idiots may reproach.
For tho' some dames suspect: we hate their sex;
Those dames who've tried us, own:—they're gross mistakes. [tell!
Then wou'd I might (methinks) our myst'ries
Our art wou'd o'er the universe prevail.
The world shou'd then admire our moral lessens;
And kings aspire to be accepted—*masons*.
But vain my wish! where is the earthly crown
That can new lustre add to our renown?
For tho' since *Solomon* grand master reign'd
From each grand master we've new splendour gain'd, [date
The craft from *Weymouth*'s days henceforth may
Its glorious, blest, unalterable state:
Whence masons glory, grandeur, happiness
Shall ne'er diminish, as they can't encrease.
F. BLYTHE

Painting to the Aprons.

On the DEATH of CHRIST.

THAT sin and death he may destroy,
The world's great lord is pleas'd to die;
The human nature he assumes,
And, in that nature, both *o'ercomes:*
How sick we were, and how impure,
Let's learn from our amazing cure;
How miserable, and how low,
Let his great condescension show;
And teach us what a foe is sin,
When such a friend must intervene
On such great terms to make our peace,
And pay so dear for our release.

1. EPIGRAM

A Chandler's shop being rob'd, a neighbour
To make him easy thus did labour,
I'm confident for all this fright
Your candles Sir, must come to light.

2. EPIGRAM.

SUsannah wedded to *Spendthrift*,
Demanded cash to buy a shift:
How can you want? reply'd the rake,
When num'rous shifts we daily make.

3. EPIGRAM.

JAck eating rotten cheese, did say,
Like *Sampson*, I my thousands slay.
I vow, quoth *Roger*,--so you do,
And with the self same weapon too. *Clito.*

RUSTICO's Answer for himself. See p. 157. Ep. 1.

HOW prove you these sad matters, Rustico?
Ans. *I must capitulate before I do,*
Suppose I can, and show'd, What Reparation
Will you engage to make the rustick nation?
These matters sad, if I prove, will you right them?
And swear by blood and wounds, that you'l requite them. RUSTICO.

Dear Cousin,

Please to list me in the number of your correspondents by inserting the 3 following short pieces: I recommend the second to your correspondents to try their wits on.
Your affect. kinsman, Urban Sylvanus.

In the church-yard of *Walsham of the Willows* in *Suffolk*.

ANno milleno, sexcenteno, atq; secundo,
Post Christum natum, donec scribebat Eliza-
Betha regens quintum post denos quatuor annum,
Jani bis dene, atq; octavo, filia Thomæ
Shardelo, quæ fuerat nuper conjuxq; Roberti
Smalpece, hoc tandem posita est Thomasina sepulchro.

At *Lavingham* in *Suffolk*.

Quod fuit esse quod est, quod non fuit esse quod esse
Esse quod est non esse; quod est, non est, erit esse.

Visa Venere in Solis Defectu, 1715.

Martis in amplexu cum Cypria diva jaceres,
Solem quàm veiles occuluisse caput!
Occulit ille caput; quæ spes jam, diva, latendi,
Cum prodat faciem non minus umbra tuam?

ERRATA. *In the Verses by* R. SAVAGE, *Esq;* p. 213. l. 11. read

——Let your power decree.

Note, That *the said Verses are not part of a* Poem entitled the Progress of a Divine, as intimated in our last CONTENTS and REGISTER.

The Monthly Intelligencer.

MAY, 1735.

Friday, 2.

In a General Court, the *S. S.* Company received Propoſals from Sir *Thomas Geraldino*, as an Equivalent for the Company's Trade, and reſolv'd, "That the Court of Directors do, without Loſs of Time, lay the ſaid Propoſals before his Majeſty, and renew their Application for Licence to part with their Trade, and to pray his Majeſty to appoint ſuch Perſons as he ſhall judge proper to treat and agree in Behalf of the Proprietors of the ſaid Company. And that the Directors do prepare an Addreſs to his Majeſty, purſuant to the ſaid Reſolution."

Wednesday 14.

His Majeſty reprieved for 14 Years Tranſportation the 5 Malefactors condemned the laſt Seſſions at the *Old-Bailey* (See p. 217.)

Thursday, 15.

Was held a general Court of the *S. S.* Company, when Sir *Richard Hopkins*, Sub-Governor, acquainted the Proprietors, that their Addreſs had been preſented to his Majeſty, in Relation to the Diſpoſal of their Trade, but that his Majeſty had not been pleaſed as yet to ſignify any Anſwer thereto. The Contents of the ſaid Addreſs was then read, and Sir *Thomas Geraldino* deſiring to have a Copy of it to ſend to the K. of *Spain*, his Requeſt was refus'd.—The Proprietors next proceeded to take the State of their Trade into Conſideration; and a Schedule granted by his Catholick Majeſty to the Company, and a Part of the Aſſiento Contract being read, it was unanimouſly reſolved, "That the Reſtraint inſiſted upon by Sir *Thomas*, with reſpect to the Goods ſent by the annual Ship, *viz.* to be only of *Engliſh* Produce, was contrary to the Practice for 20 Years paſt, and to the Letter of the Aſſiento Contract." Whereupon this Court ordered, that an Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, humbly to repreſent to him the ſaid Affair. A Motion was then made for immediately ſtating the Accounts between the K. of *Spain* and the Company to the preſent Time; but Debates ariſing, a ſecond Motion was made and carried, for referring it to the Court of Directors, to give their Opinion to the next General Court, whether it was either practicable or proper to do it at this Juncture?

His Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to the following Bills, *viz.* The Land-Tax Bill. That for applying one Million out of the Sinking Fund for the Service of the Year 1735. *For* continuing the Duty upon Salt and red and white Herrings, for the further Term of four Years; and for giving further Time for the Payment of Duties on Apprentices Indentures. For Application of the Profits of the Eſtates forfeited by the Attainders of the late E. of *Derwentwater* to the finiſhing *Greenwich* Hoſpital. To continue ſeveral Laws for the better Regulation of Seamen in Merchants Service; for regulating Pilots; for preventing Frauds in the Cuſtoms, and making Copper Ore of the *Britiſh* Plantations an enumerated Commodity. To extend the Rice Bill to *Georgia*. To continue ſome Laws relating to the Encouragement of making Sail-Cloth in *Great-Britain*, and for Encouragement of the Silk Manufactures of this Kingdom. For regulating the quartering Soldiers during the Time of Elections. To indemnify Proteſtant Purchaſers of Eſtates of Papiſts, againſt the Penalties Papiſts are liable to, for not having enrolled their Eſtates. To explain and amend the Debtor's Act. To amend the Law relating to Actions on the Statute of Hue and Cry. For puniſhing Perſons who deſtroy Turnpikes. For the publick regiſtering Deeds, *&c.* in the North-riding of *Yorkſhire*. For lengthening the Weſt Pier of *Whitby* Harbour. For encouraging the Arts of deſigning and engraving. For prolonging the Time for claiming the fortunate Tickets in the Charitable Corporation Lottery. For regulating the Nightly Watch and Bridels of St *James* and St *George*, *Hanover-Square*. To enable *Wm Mackenzie*, late E. of *Seaforth*, to ſue and maintain Actions notwithſtanding

his Attainder. For rebuilding *Shoreditch* Church. To enclose and adorn *Lincolns-Inn-Fields*. To 4 Road Bills, and to 16 private Bills. After which his Majesty made a Speech, (See p. 228) to both Houses; and then prorogued them to *June* 12.

Friday, 16.

Sir *Richard Hopkins*, Sub-Governor of the *S. S.* Company, waited on his Majesty with the Address agreed to by the last General Court, representing the Restraints imposed upon the Company by the *Spaniards* and the several Hardships they have suffered, begging his Majesty's Interposition, in order to procure a Redress, &c. — his Majesty was pleased to receive the same very graciously, and to acquaint Sir *Richard*, that the Company may assure themselves of his Protection and best Endeavours to relieve them: But that being to leave the Kingdom the next Day, and their Allegations being of the utmost Importance, he was obliged to take Time to examine into their Complaints, and could give no Answer till his Return from his *German* Dominions.

Saturday 17.

His Majesty set our from St *James's* for *Gravesend*, to embark for *Holland*.

Wednesday 21.

A Cause was try'd in the Court of *King's Bench*, at *Guildhall*, between Mr *Edward Nourse*, Surgeon, and Plaintiff, and Dr *Schombergh*, Physician, Defendant, for assaulting and beating the former in Child's Coffee-house; and a Verdict was found for the Plaintiff.

Saturday, 24.

The Sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when six Persons received Sentence of Death, viz. *Charles Peele*, for stealing a Bill of Exchange of 170 l. out of the House of the Hon. *Edw. Carteret*, Esq; *John Sutton* for robbing *Wm Powers* of a Silver Watch; *Thomas Lattimer*, a Quaker, for Horse-stealing; *William Hughes*, a Soldier, for the Murder of his Mother; *Samuel Gregory*, for robbing Farmer *Lawrence*, and ravishing his Maid, (see p. 106. G.) and *Elton Lewis* for murdering his Aunt. *Hughes* and *Lewis* pleaded guilty, the former indeed could not deny the horrid Crime, because he shot his Mother as she lay in Bed with a Woman Lodger who was Witness to the Fact; but *Elton's* being a secret Murder, when he was taken up and examin'd before Justice *Robe*, he continued 5 or 6 Hours obstinate in denying it, but was at length prevail'd on by the patherick Admonitions of the Justice, to make a full and free Confession of the whole Affair, and to sign the same.

Tuesday, 25.

At the Court at Kensington,

Present the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

The King's Commission, appointing her most Excellent Majesty the Queen, Regent over this Kingdom, by the Stile and Title of the Guardian of the Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, and his Majesty's Lieutenant within the same during his Majesty's Absence, by her Majesty's Command, opened and read; after which his Royal Highness the Pr. of *Wales*, and all the Lords and others of the Council had the Honour to kiss her Majesty's Hand. Present

His R. Highness the Prince of *Wales*.	E. of Ila,
	E. of Uxbridge,
Ld Chancellor, (Talbot)	E. Fitzwalter,
Ld President, (Wilmington)	Visc. Lonsdale,
Ld Privy-Seal, (Godolphin)	V. Torrington,
Ld Steward, (Devonshire)	Ld Hervey,
L. Chamberlain, (Gratton)	Ld Hardwicke,
D. of Rutland,	Mr Speaker,
D. of Argyll,	Mr Chanc. of the Exchequ.
D. of Athol,	Mr Comptroller,
D. of Kent,	Master of the Rolls,
D. of Ancaster,	Ld Chief Justice Eyre,
D. of Newcastle,	Sir Paul Methuen,
D of Chandos,	Sir Charles Wills,
D. of Dorset,	Sir Robert Sutton,
E. of Scarborough	Henry Pelham, Esq;
E of Grantham,	Sr Charles Wager,
E. of Selkirk,	Stephen Poyntz, Esq;

The Number of Lords and others of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council is in all 68; 35 were present as above; four, viz. the Earls of *Essex* and *Waldegrave*, Ld *Harrington*, and *Horatio Walpole*, Esq; are abroad at Foreign Courts; the rest were absent on extraordinary Occasions, or *indispos'd*, viz. the Earls of Hallifax, Leicester, and Westmoreland, Lord De la War, Sir Wm Strickland, the Archbps of Canterbury and York, the Bp of London, Sir Wm Yonge, the Dukes of Somerset, *Bolton*, *Queensbury*, *Montrose* and *Roxburgh*, the Earls of Derby, *Chesterfield-Winchelsea*, *Anglesea*, Carlisle, *Burlington*, Berkley, Abingdon, *Coventry*, *Marchmont* and *Stair*. Lords, Townshend, *Cobham*, Berkeley of Stratton, and *Carteret*.

Monday 26.

A Cause was try'd in the Court of *Common-Pleas Westminster*, between *John Phillips* of *Killgetty*, Plaintiff, and *Hugh Fowler* of *Robeston-West*, Defendant, in an Action of Debt of 500 l. upon the late Act against Bribery and Corruption, for procuring a Person to forbear to vote for *Erasmus Phillips* (Member for the said Town) by promising to make him Postmaster of the said Town; the Jury gave a Verdict for the Plaintiff. Sir

Sr John Norris, *ſailed from* Spithead *for* Lisbon, *with a ſtrong Squadron under his Command, to protect the* Portugueze *againſt the* Spaniards. *It conſiſted of the following Ships which had* 12840 *choſen Men on board, armed for Land or Sea Service.*

Rates	Ships	Tons	Guns	Commanders
1	Britannia	1894	100	Sr J. Norris *Adm.*
2	Princeſs Amelia	1570	90	Vi. Ad. Balchen
2	Namure	1567	90	Rr Ad. Haddock
3	Princeſs Caroline	1350	80	Capt. Gerlington
3	Torbay	1296	80	Piercey
3	Norfolk	1350	80	Charlton
3	Grafton	1133	70	Davers
3	Captain	1131	70	Gaddis
3	Berwick	1147	70	Clinton
3	Kent	1130	70	Davis
3	Royal Oak	1106	70	Solgard
3	Hampton Court	1137	70	Mighells
3	Buckingham	1150	70	Browne
3	Burford	1147	70	Vanbrugh
3	Orford	1098	70	Man
4	Dreadnought	931	60	Medley
4	York	987	60	Williams
4	Sunderland	951	60	Martin
4	Defiance	949	60	Trevor
4	Leopard	762	50	Warren
4	Swallow	711	50	Graves
4	Warwick	756	50	Brooke
4	Deptford	756	50	Cornwall
4	Pembroke	756	50	Hervey
4	Litchfield	756	50	Sir Y. Peyton
6	Greyhound	371	20	Ambroſe
	Pool Fireſhip			Wallis
	Griffin Fireſhip			Faulkner

The following Ships of War are to remain in the Engliſh *Harbours under the Command of the Admirals,* Walton, Stewart, *and* Cavendiſh.

	Guns.	Men.		Guns.	Men.
Blenheim	90	750	Sterling Caſtle	70	480
Newark	80	700	Montague	60	400
Lancaſter	80	600	Canterbury	60	400
Dorſetſhire	80	600	Plymouth	60	400
Somerſet	80	600	Centurion	60	400
Devonſhire	80	600	Exeter	60	400
Cornwall	80	600	Nottingham	60	400
Edinburgh	70	480	Tilbury	60	400
Monmouth	70	480	Windſor	60	400
Ipſwich	70	480	Rippon	60	400
Lenox	70	480	Preſton	50	300
Yarmouth	70	480	Portland	50	300
Northumb.	70	480			

And 13 others, *viz.*

The Torrington, Medway, Falkland, Shoreham, Kinſale, Blandford, Seaford, Gibraltar, Roebuck, Prince, Lyme, Lively, Portmahon, and Sloops.

Thurſday 31.

'Tis adviſ'd from *Barbadoes*, that the Ld *Howe*, Governor of that Iſland, died there the 29th of *March* laſt, and his Lady within 3 Days afterwards; and that a malignant Fever take s off great Numbers of People.

BIRTHS.

6. THE Dutcheſs of *Leeds*, Wife to the E. of *Portmore*, delivered of a Daughter.

21. The Wife of *John Evelyn*, Eſq; Member for *Helſton, Cornwal*, : : of a Son.

9. The Wife of *Geo. Venables Vernon*, Eſq; Member for *Litchfield*. : : of a Son.

A 23. The Wife of *Charles Bertie*, Eſq; : : of a Son.

25. The Wife of *Henry Vane*, Eſq; Member for St *Mawes*, : : of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 1. SIR *Wolſton Dixie*, of *Leiceſterſhire*, Bart. : : to Miſs *Anne Frere* of
B *Great Ruſſelſtreet, Bloomsbury*, with a Fortune of 20,000 *l.*

Joſeph Nicholſon, Eſq; : : to Miſs *Betty Eliſon*, Niece of the late Bp of *Carliſle*, a Fortune of 20,000 *l.*

Thomas Cotton, Eſq; in the Commiſſion of the Peace for *Weſtminſter*, : : to Miſs *Maccartney*, with 5000 *l.* Fortune.

C 2. *Edward Slingsby*, Eſq; of *Yorkſhire*, : : to Miſs *Sarah Sandys Berkley*, with 10,000 *l.* and 200 *l. per Ann.*

Thomas Manning, Eſq; : : to Miſs *Alice Knight*, of *Wanſtead*, a Fortune of 20,000 *l.*

6. The Ld. *Rob. Montagu*, : : to Mrs *Harriet Dench* of *Whitehall*, with a Fortune of 15,000 *l.*

D 7. *Henry Powers*, Eſq; of *Ireland*, : : to Miſs *Catherine Sackville*, with 7000 *l.* Fort.

— *Mills*, Eſq; : : to Miſs *Wilkinſon*.

Mr *Whitfield*, an Apothecary of *Windſor*, : : to Mrs *Hatch*, with 10,000 *l.* Fortune.

8. Sir *James Marwood*, of *Buſhy* Hall, *Hertfordſhire*, Bart. : : to Miſs *Nancy Pierſon* of *Stokeſly*, a 10,000 *l.* Fortune.

E 9. *John Elliot*, Eſq; of *Iſlington*, : : to Dame *Elizabeth*, Relict of Sir *John Criſp*, Bar.

John Barniſton, Eſq; of *Cheſhire*, : : to Mrs *Mettam*, Widow, Niece to Sir *Robert Corbet*, Bart.

Col. *Colbey*, : : to Miſs *Love*, with 8000 *l.*

10. *Peter Allen*, Eſq; : : to Miſs *Winnington*, of *Suſſex*, with 12,000 *l.* Fortune.

F 11. — *Worſdale*, Eſq; : : to Miſs *Southhouſe*, a Fortune of 20,000 *l.*

12. *Robert Knap*, of *Suffolk*, Eſq; : : to Miſs *Penford*, Heireſs to 700 *l. per. Ann.*

The F. of *Suffolk*, : : to the only Daughter of *Thomas Inwen*, Eſq; Member for *Southwark*.

13. *Andrew Crew*, Eſq; of *Cheſhire*, : : to
G Miſs *Henrietta Sandiſh-Briſcoe*, a Fortune of 15,000 *l.*

— *Adams*, Eſq; M. D. : : to Miſs *Grey*, with 20,000 Fortune.

18. *Henry Trevor*, Eſq; : : to Miſs *Berlace* of *Southampton Row*.

19. The Ld Viſc. *Vane*, : : to the Widow
H of Ld *Wm Hamilton*.

John Wogan, Eſq; of *Gandy Hall, Norfolk*, : : to Miſs *Sancroft* of *Burlington Gardens*, with 8000 *l.* Fortune.

Mr *Chambers*, an Attorney near *Hatton Garden*, : : to the rich Relict of the late Dr. *Sacheverel*.

21. The Marquiſs of *Lindſey*, : : to the Relict of the late Sir *Charles Gunter Nicol*, worth 70,000*l.*

--- *Hargrave*, Eſq; : : to Miſs *Reynolds*, of *New Bondſtreet*, an 8000*l.* Fortune.

22. Mr *Boehm*, a *Hamburgh* Merchant, : : to Miſs *Hudſon*, Daughter to Sir *Roger*, a Fortune of 10,000*l*

Robert Severn, Eſq; of *Oxfordſhire*, : : to Miſs *Anne Jones Benton*, with 10,000 *l.*

24. Capt. *Gee*, : : to Miſs *Talbot*, Siſter to Sir *Roger*, with 30,000*l.* Fortune.

29. Sir *Robert Long*, Bar. Member for *Wotton Baſſet*. : : to the Lady *Emma*, Daughter of *E. Tylney*.

30. *Richard Powis*, Eſq; Member for *Oxford*, : : to Lady *Mary Bridenel*, Siſter to the Earl of *Cardigan*.

DEATHS.

Note, *The Death of the E. of* Derby, *mention'd in ſome of our laſt Books, proves a Miſtake.*

April 25. DIED at *Epworth* in *Lincolnſhire*, the Rev. Mr *Samuel Wſley*, A. M. Rector of that Pariſh, a Perſon of Singular Parts, Piety, and Learning; Author of ſeveral Poetical and Controverſial Pieces, he had for ſome Years been compoſing a critical Diſſertation on the Book of *Job*, which he has left finiſh'd, and almoſt printed. He prov'd ever ſince his Minority, a moſt zealous Aſſerter of the Doctrine and Diſcipline of the Church of *England*.

MAY 1. *Richard Dubart*, Eſq; in St *John's*, *Clerkenwel*.

2. *Matthew Ducie*, Baron of *Moreton*, ſo created in the 6th of the late King, being Heir of that antient Family in *Staffordſhire*.

The Lady *Bellew*, Conſort of the Ld *Bellew* of *Ireland*, and Daughter of the late E. of *Nithiſdale*.

Wm Lawſon, Eſq; at *Tottenham High Croſs*.

James Wilſon, at *Kendal*, *Lancaſhire*, aged 100. About 4 Years ago *Timothy Coward* died near the ſame Place aged 114; and there is now living *Roger Friers*, aged 103.

5. *Thomas Maſon*, Eſq; at *Eltham*, *Kent*.

6. The Rev. Mr *Anthony Gregory*, Rector of *Mepal*, and Vicar of *Sutton* in the Iſle of *Ely*, aged 85: He held *Sutton* 59 Years, and *Mepal* 50, & conſtantly reſided at his Livings.

7. *James Sedgwick*, Eſq. in *Bloomsbury Square*.

Sir *John Leigh* of *Addington*, *Surry*, Bart.

Mr *Alexander* of *Kenſington*, formerly a Laceman, worth 35,000 *l.*

8. *Edward Seymour*, Eſq; at *Richmond*, *Surry*

Mrs *Howſeman*, Chamberkeeper to the Officers of the Guards.

Mr *Allen*, Warden of *Dulwich* College.

9. Capt. *Rawlinſon*, formerly Commander of a Man of War.

George Curtis, Eſq; at *Arminſter*, *Devonſh.*

Joſeph Glanville, Eſq; at *Uxbridge*.

10. *Philip Leche*, Eſq; in *Somerſethouſe*.

Mrs *Crocker*, of *Weſtminſter*, whereby 1500 *l.* per *Ann.* falls to *Hill's* Alms-houſes in *Tothill fields*; ſhe left her Eſtate to her Grand-daughter whom ſhe refus'd to ſee in her Life-time.

11. *Samuel White*, Eſq; of *Cheſhire*. His real Eſtate of 400*l.* per *Ann.* falls to Mr *John White*, a Wine Merchant at *York*, and his Perſonal of 30,000 *l.* to Mr *White*, of *Northampton*, both his firſt Couſins.

12. *Jacob Merris*, Eſq; at *Putney*.

13. *John Fitz-Roy*, Eſq; at *Northend* near *Hampſtead*.

Thomas Boothby, Eſq; of *Friday Hill*. *Eſſex*.

14. The Rev. Mr *Sherwin*, Reſidentiary of

15. The Wife of General *Compton*. *Chicheſter* Cathedral.

16. *Elizabeth*, Dutcheſs Dowager of *Argyll*, Relict of *Archibald Campbell*, E. and afterwards D. of *Argyll*. Mother to the preſent Duke, E. of *Iſla*, and the Counteſs of *Bute*, and Daughter to Sir *Lionel Tallmaſh* of *Suffolk*.

17. *Barbara*, Wife of Sir *John Molesworth* of *Cornwall*, Bt, Member for *Newport*.

20. Capt *Robert Jackſon*, at *Stepney*.

Thomas Nicholſon, Eſq; at *Mortlake*.

John Edwin, Eſq; of *Dover-ſtreet*.

The Rev. Mr *Shepheard*, Miniſter of *Witheridge* near *Exeter*.

21, *Iſaac Whitby*, Eſq; a Corn-Merchant in *Southwark*.

Mr *Briſcoe*, Apothecary in *Weſtminſter* worth 30,000 *l.*

22. The Relict of *James Newton*, Eſq;

23. Mrs *Irwin*, in *Holbourn*, worth 2000*l.*

The Lady of Baron *Swartz*.

Mr *Charles Mein*, Examiner of the Duties on Wine at the Cuſtom houſe.

Sir *James Tobin*, at *Bath*.

24. Capt. *Lewis*, Commander of the *Newcaſtle*, in the Service of the *Eaſt India* Comp.

25. Mr *Edmund Fitzgerald*, one of the Clerks of the Houſe of Lords.

26. The Rev. *Samuel Knight*, D. D. Vicar of St *Sepulchre's*.

PROMOTIONS.

LD *Harcourt*, appointed Gentleman of his Majeſty's Bed Chamber, in the room of

The E. of *Cholmondeley* made one of the Lords of the Treaſury, in the room of

Sir *Wm Yonge*—Secretary at War, in room of Sir *Wm Strickland*, who reſign'd; and

Richard Arnold, Eſq; continu'd Deputy Secretary at War.

Wm Kilpatric, Eſq; choſe Member of Parliament for the Burghs of *Dumfries*, &c.

John Croſſe, Eſq; : : Member for *Leſtwithiel* in the Room of *Matthew Ducie* now Lord *Moreton*.

The E. *Fitzwalter*, firſt Lord Commiſſioner of Trade and Plantations, and one of the Privy Council, in the room of the E. of *Weſtmoreland*, who reſign'd.

Richard Plumer, Eſq; Repreſentative for St *Mawes*,---one of the Commiſſioners of Trade and Plantations, in room of *Paul Dominique*, Eſq; deed.

Arthur

Arthur Bevan, Eſq; Member for *Caermarthen*, and *Walter Lloyd*, Eſq; Member for *Cardiganſhire*, made Judges of Equity in South and North *Wales*.

Capt. *Herbert*, 3d Son to the E. of *Pembroke*—Captain in the Queen's Royal Dragoons.

Mr *Arthur Rawlinſon*, High Conſtable of *Weſtminſter*, made Purveyor of Oyls to the Prince of *Wales*.

Henry-Arthur Herbert, Eſq;—Ld Lieut. of *Salop*, and Cuſtos Rot. of *Montgomeryſhire*.

Patrick Heron, Eſq; ſucceeds the late Sir *David Nairn*, as Secretary to the Order of the Thiſtle.

Sir *Robert Rich*, Col. of the 2d Troop of Horſe Grenadiers—Col. of *Evans's* Dragoons.

Sir *Charles Hotham* ſucceeds Sir *Robert*,

Col. *Armſtrong* ſucceeds Sir *Charles* as Col. of the Royal Regiment of Foot in *Ireland*.

Capt. *Hervey*, Brother to Ld *Hervey*, made Capt. of a Company of Foot in a Marching Regiment.

Capt *Bladworth*, appointed to execute the Office of Maſter of the Horſe to the Prince of *Wales*, with a Salary of 600*l. per Ann.* until another be appointed in the room of the late Earl of *Cholmondeley* who reſign'd.

Sir *Robert Corbet*, Bt—one of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, in room of *Henry Hare*, Eſq; deceas'd.

Ld *Robert Montague*—Vice Chamberlain to her Majeſty, in room of *Robert Coke*, Eſq; who reſign'd.

Charles Fielding, Eſq;—Equerry to his Majeſty, in room of *Philip Lloyd*, Eſq; dead.

Ld *Harry Beauclerk*—Col. of Sir *Samuel Garrard's* Comp. of Foot, and

Sir *Samuel*—Lieut. of the Band of Gentlemen Penſioners.

Mr *Wynn*, choſen Coroner for *Glouceſterſhire*.

Peter Davenport, Eſq; made Receiver General for *Cheſhire*.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments, *conferred on the*

Courſe of Exchange.

Amſterdam	35 11 a 10
Ditto at Sight	35 8
Rotterdam	35 11
Antwerp	35 11
Hamburgh	35 5 a 4
Madrid	40 ⅛
Bilboa	40
Cadiz	40
Venice	51 ⅛
Leghorn	51
Genoa	53
Paris	31 ⅝
Lisbon	5 s. 6 d
Porto	5 s. 5 d.
Dublin	11

STOCKS.

Bank	138 ½
India	148 ½
S. Sea Tra. Stock	83¼
——Annu.	105 a ½
——New	106 a ⅝
An. 1726.	94 ¼
Ditto 1731	94 ¼
Mil. Bank	108
Equivalent	105
African	18
York Build.	4 ½
Royal Aſſ. 100 l.	96
Lon. ditto 13 l.	12 ½
Bank Cir. 7 l.	10 s.
Ind. Bo. 3 ½ p. C.	98 s.
Ditto 3 p. C.	55 s.
S. Sea Bo. 3 ½ p. C.	79 s.

Monthly BILL of Mortality, from April 22, to May 27.

Chriſtned	Males	816	1568
	Females	750	
Buried	Males	999	2109
	Females	1106	
Died under 2 Years old			831
Between 2 and 5			185
Between 5 and 10			76
Between 10 and 20			66
Between 20 and 30			153
Between 30 and 40			190
Between 40 and 50			193
Between 50 and 60			141
Between 60 and 70			149
Between 70 and 80			73
Between 80 and 90			52
Between 90 and 102			6

Price of Grain at Bear-Key, per Qr.

Wheat	28 s. 30 s. to 32 s.
Rye	18 s. to 20 s. 6 d
Barley	15 s. 16 s. to 18 s.
Oats	12 s. a 16 s. a 20 s.
Peaſe	20 s. to 22 s.
P. Malt	18 s. to 21 s.
B. Malt	16 s. to 20 s.
Tares	18 s. to 20 s. 2 3
H. Peaſe	16 s. to 19 s.
H. Beans	16 s. to 20 s

Buried		Weekly Burials	
Within the walls	177	*Apr* 29	424
Without the walls	551	*May* 6	413
In Mid and Surry	895	13	444
City and Sub of Weſt	481	20	384
	2105	27	440
			2105

FOREIGN ADVICES.

FRom *Warſaw*, That the laſt Body of *Poles*, of any Force or Conſideration, having fled to *Lithuania*, had been hemm'd in on all ſides by the *Ruſſians*; and that the greateſt Part perceiving the Impoſſibility of eſcaping, had made their Submiſſion to *Auguſtus*, the reſt were either kill'd or totally diſperſed. The Primate was upon the Road to *Warſaw*, in order to make his Peace with King *Auguſtus*; ſo that the Oppoſition to that Prince was totally ceas'd, and a general Tranquillity in a fair way of taking Place. King *Stanislaus* has cauſed a Manifeſto to be ſpread in *Poland*, charging the Army with the higheſt Ingratitude in deſerting him, after the Promiſes they had made him, and the Sums of Money he had diſtributed amongſt them; accuſing them with having plunder'd their own Country, inſtead of fighting againſt the Enemy; and ordering all the new raiſed Companies to lay down their Arms, that the Kingdom may be no longer ravag'd under the Pretext of his Service. This Manifeſto will, in all probability, put the laſt Hand to the Pacification. In the mean time his Court at *Konigsberg* is very numerous, and paſs their Time with as much Merriment as if the World was their own; But it is known, that the Concourſe of *Poles* there is an Advantage to *Auguſtus*, rather than otherwiſe, as throwing a Weight upon *France* which that Court may ſoon grow weary of.

From *Naples*, That there had been an Inſurrection in *Calabria*, and that 1500 Men had been ſent back from *Sicily*, to prevent it ſpreading in other Provinces. The Prieſts labour hard to keep the People ſteady to the new Government, and have Miracles at Command to evidence the Finger of Heaven in the late Change.

The Armies on the *Rhine* and in *Italy*, and the *Spaniards* on the Frontiers of *Portugal*, ſeem ready for Action.

The Pope has determined to acknowledge *Don Carlos* for King of *Naples* and *Sicily*, in order to reconcile himſelf to his Catholick Majeſty.

From the *Hague*, *May* 18. His *Britannick* Majeſty landed at *Helvoetſluys*, and ſet out immediately for *Utrecht*, where he arrived at 2 the next Morning, and having reſted till 7, proceeded to *Bruthem*, intending to lie there, and reach *Herenhauſen* the next Day.

From *Dunkirk*, That Capt. *Steward* putting into *Dunkirk* to deliver ſome Goods, one of his Sailors was debauched from him and liſted in the *French* Service. The Capt. immediately applyed to the Commandant, reclaiming his Sailor, and complained of the Violation of Treaties, adding, he muſt write to the Court of *Great Britain*, if he was refuſed Juſtice there. Inſtead of doing him Juſtice, the Commandant ſent the Captain to Priſon, and would not releaſe him, till he had given the Sailor a formal Diſcharge, and paid him his Wages, tho' he had not performed the Voyage: As ſoon as the Captain recovered his Liberty, he made a Proteſt againſt this Proceeding, and ſent an Information to the Admiralty at *London*.

A REGISTER of BOOKS, for MAY, 1735.

Observations, critical and miscellaneous, on several remarkable Texts of the Old Testament: To which is added, a Commentary on the 53d Chapter of Isaiah: With an Appendix of Queries concerning divers antient religious Traditions and Practices; and the sense of many Texts of Scripture which seem to allude to or express them. By Samuel Harris, D. D. F. R. S. Sold by J. Whilton. pr. 6 s.

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3. Opposition no Proof of Patriotism: With some Observations and Advice concerning Party Writings. Printed for J. Roberts. pr. 6 d.

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6. The same, truly stated. With some Additions and supplemental Remarks on a late printed Account of the said Conferences. By a Gentleman who was present. Printed for J. Wilford. pr. 6 d.

7. The Particulars of the Enquiry into Mr. Benjamin Wooley's Conduct, and his being station'd by the Court of Directors of the South Sea Company, first Factor at Porto Bello and Panama (humbly dedicated to Thomas Woodford, Esq; Printed for A. Dodd. pr. 6 d.

8. A seasonable Examination of the Pleas and Pretensions of the Proprietors of, and Subscribers to Playhouses in defiance of the Royal Licence. Printed for T. Cooper. pr. 6. d.

9. A Genuine Epistle, written some time since to the famous Mother Lodge. Printed for J. Roberts. pr. 6 d.

10. Elements of Chymestry: Being the annual Lectures of Herman Boerhaave, M. D. Translated from the Latin, by Timothy Dallowe, M. D. Printed for J. Pemberton.

11. A second Discourse concerning Transubstantiation, in which the 6th Chapter of St. John's Gospel is particularly considered. Preached at the Lecture at Salter's-Hall, April 22, 1735. By W. Harris, D. D. Printed for R. Ford. pr. 6 d.

12. The Retributions of Charity. A Sermon preached before the Lord Mayor, &c. April 7, 1735. By Richard Ld Bp. of Lincoln. Printed for F. Gyles. pr. 6 d.

13. Subjection to the High Powers, a necessary Duty in every Christian. A Sermon. By Lewis Southcomb. Printed for N. Thorn. pr. 6 d.

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15. Memoirs of the Duke de Villars, Marshal General of the Armies of his most Christian Majesty. Printed for T. Woodward. pr. 3 s.

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THE *Gentleman's Magazine*:

JUNE, 1735.

thro' an ill-timed Piece of good Husban-

merly, apprehenſive of the Increaſe of the Power of *France*? This would certainly be the Concluſion the *French* would naturally draw from our not arming: A Concluſion no *Engliſhman* ſurely would give them Opportunity to make. Warlike Preparations will, I hope, conduce to making Peace: If they fail of making Peace, they will enable us to make War: The Expence will neither Way be loſt. A noble Lord was pleaſed to ſay, that the Proſperity of this Nation depended on the Peace and Tranquillity of our Neighbours: I join with him in Opinion, at leaſt ſo far that it may be diſturbed by their Want of Tranquillity: But ſurely then we ought not to repine at any Expence to procure that Peace and Tranquillity to them, upon which our own Proſperity is thought to depend. Some Gentlemen ſeem to apprehend, that an

clare, that for the Method, now propoſed, of increaſing them, by raiſing more national Troops, I can by no Means approve of it. After which it will be expected of me to ſay in what Manner I would have them increaſed; for to oppoſe a Meaſure, and propoſe no other in its Place, is certainly very unjuſtifiable: On that Occaſion therefore, I am not ſhy of declaring, that the warlike Preparation I mean, is by making Contracts with Foreign Princes for their Troops, in caſe we call for them. To this Method there is no Objection but the unavoidable Expence: And yet the Expence of national Troops is yet greater: Even the diſbanding of national Troops does not free us from the Expence of them; their Half-Pay remains: And 'tis remarkable, that Half Pay Officers, tho' they hardly live, they never die. But other Objections ariſe to national Troops; the Burthen they are otherwiſe and the Danger from them is likewiſe greater; not that I look on them, as another noble Lord does, as a Standing Army: It is not to be ſuppoſed, that this can be the Number to be kept up. That is not my Objection; but I object to the increaſe of national Forces, as a Method in no Circumſtance ſo eaſy or ſafe, as the engaging foreign Ones. Arming in general I think abſolutely neceſſary; and were there no other Method, I would conſent to this. Our Houſe indeed is not in Fire, but our Neighbours is in a Flame; I therefore approve the increaſing our Forces in general, and only oppoſe the Method now propoſed of raiſing national Ones, as there is a more eaſy and more convenient one of doing it, by engaging Foreign Troops.

(*More in our next*)

HARDSHIPS on WIVES, &c. *continued from* p. 242.

Caſe I. THE firſt Caſe I cite, was lately determined in the Court of Delegates in Doctor's Commons. One Mrs *Lewis*, a Widow, made a Will; ſoon after ſhe married again; in ſome time her ſecond Husband died, and ſhe again became a *Widow*, without any Children re-poſſeſſing his *Liberty*. And thence inferred, that as Marriage was a *State of Captivity*, Wills made by Women who became *Free* by Survivorſhip ought to *revive* with their Freedom.

But the Court finding one Diſtinction, *viz.* that Marriage was a *voluntary* Act, and Captivity the Effect of *Compulſion*, the Judges determined the Will to be void.

Obſervation, The Arguments of the Council make the Eſtate of Wives *equal* to, the Diſtinction of the Court *worſe* than, Slavery.

Caſe II. An unfortunate Wife who had been ſo cruelly treated by her Husband, that Life itſelf was become a Burthen to her, at laſt made her Application to her Brother, a Clergy-man. He received her into his Houſe, with her Spirit quite oppreſt and ſunk by her Husband's Severity, which had ſo far affected her Conſtitution, that ſhe was in a very bad State of Health. He went to her Husband, and in the ſofteſt Terms repreſented his unmanly Treatment of his Wife, and the ſad Effects it had had upon her; and endeavour'd, by all poſſible Arguments, to awaken in his Mind ſome Sentiments of common Humanity towards her; adding, that (with his *Leave*) ſhe ſhould be welcome to ſtay at his Houſe, 'till ſhe had recovered her Health, of which he would be at the ſole Expence. But the Husband inſiſted upon his *Right* to *controul*; & was an Invaſion of his *Prerogative Royal* for his

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they were diſregarded by Men, from whom ſhe could find no Redreſs, her Husband never having beaten her, nor threatened her Life, tho' he took all other Methods to break her Heart. (*To be continued.*)

London Journal, May 31, *and* June 7. No. 830,831.

On the Sinking Fund, &c.

THE Author of *the Case of the Sinking Fund* hath endeavoured to prove the *Right* of the *Publick Creditors* to the Produce of that Fund, and that it ought to be applied to no other *Use*, *Intent* or *Purpose*; and insists upon those Words in the Act; but unfairly leaves out the Words, *In such Manner or Form as shall be directed or appointed by any future Act or Acts of Parliament.*

Now, for what *the Author of the Case* says about *Contracts*, there was not only no Contract between the Publick and the Creditors of the Publick, but the *Hopes or Prospect* of receiving their Principal out of the Produce of the *Sinking Fund* was not any *Motive* or *Inducement* to the Creditors subscribing; (See Vol. III. p. 699, 700) for many of them were offered *their Principal* in ready Money, and they refused it; particularly, the *Proprietors of the Lottery Orders*, whose Debts amounted to 9,533,195 *l.*

But it may suffice to say upon *the several Funds* being made *perpetual*, that it was with no other Intent, than in the Words of the Act, *To the End that a good, sure, and sufficient security may be settled and established for the due, constant, and regular Payment of* all such Annuities *as shall be payable by this Act.*

All, therefore, that *the Author of the Case* hath said about *appropriating Causes* and *Contracts*, is nothing to the Purpose; for *no Contract* ever existed; nor do the *Appropriations* of one Parliament bind another: But *future Parliaments* may unappropriate, when the Good of the Publick requires it, and no *Injustice* done to particular Persons; for the *Publick Creditors* would count it, if not an Act of Injustice, yet a very great Hardship, to be obliged to receive *their Principal.*

When the *Author of the Considerations* had said, that his Book might be properly called *A Defence of two Kings and two Parliaments*; the *Author* before us immediately adds, that he must *then* take the Liberty to call his Undertaking *The Cause of his Country*, or, *A Defence of the Liberties and Properties of* Great Britain.

This is a *Liberty* indeed! a *Liberty* which none but a *Common Libeller*, would take, to set about a Distinction between the *Publick Acts* of the *late King*, *the present King*, and the *two last Parliaments*, on one Side; and the *Cause of our Country*, the *Liberties* and *Properties* of *Great Britain*, on t'other Side. 'Tis more than *insinuating*; 'tis *saying*, that the *two Kings* and *two Parliaments* referr'd to, carried on an Interest against the Interest of our *Country*, and destructive of the *Liberties* and *Properties* of the Subject. This is of a Piece with a most infamous Doctrine scattered thro' the Kingdom in the *Craftsman*, of a *Court* and *Country Interest at this Time*, and under the *present Royal Family*. See V. IV. p. 125. H.

But to proceed with our *Libeller*: Upon the *late Application* of the *Sinking Fund* to the *extraordinary* Services of the Year, he says, "If one Parliament can thus undo the strongest Engagements of another, how easy a Step would it be from seizing what ought to pay their *Principal*, *to borrowing their Interest*, upon the same Plea of *Publick Utility* and *Publick Exigencies*? This was, he adds, *exactly the Case* of shutting up the *Exchequer* in the Reign of K. *Charles* II. The King's Necessities were pleaded in Excuse of such a Procedure; and tho' many Families were absolutely ruined by it, yet it would admit, and did admit of the *same Extenuation*. Thus far the *Libeller*, The *Craftsman*, whose Theme his *Merry Andrew*, *marginally* repeats what his Master had *solemnly* delivered, (See p. 263 F) And then quotes a Passage from the *Considerations*, in support, as he imagines, of what he has said, "That the *separate Interest of the Creditors* ought in Justice to give Way to the *Interest of the Publick*."

I never read a *greater Libel*, not only upon the *Government*, but upon the *Legislature*, than is contained in these Words of the *Author of the Case*, and his Zany the *Craftsman*: But let us see how *this Pair* of profound Reasoners, pretend to support their Charge, that *the Legislature* may as justly *take the Interest*, as *defer* paying the Principal: why truly, because *the Author of the Considerations* says, that the *separate Interests* of the Creditors of the Publick ought in Justice, to *give Way* to the Interest of *the Publick*. But what is the *natural Construction* of these Words as they lie *connected* in the Pamphlet? Not that *the Publick* may seize either the *Principal*, or *Interest*; but only *defer* the Payment of the *Principal*, when *the publick Good* demands it, tho' it might be *the Interest* of the Publick Creditors *at that Time* to have it paid. The *Equity* of which is founded upon this Reason, that *the Produce* of the Sinking Fund is *the Publick's*, and not *the Creditors* of the Publick: So that they may pay them or not, just as *the general Good* of the Nation requires; and this without the *least Injustice* to any Man.

I ought not to conclude without taking Notice, that *the Author of the Case of the Sinking Fund*, is in *Fact*, whatever *his Principles* may be, the worst Enemy to his Country in the Three Kingdoms; for he has been trying all *wicked Ways*, these 7 or 8 Years, to alienate the Affections of the People from the Government; and then brags that they have got the People *without Doors* on their Side. Now he is trying another Way to alarm *the Publick Creditors* (Thousands in Number, and *generally* the King's best Subjects too) with *the Danger* of having their *Principal dropped*, and *their Interest seized* as K. *Charles* II. seized the Money of the Widows and Orphans.—— A Scheme is laid before their Eyes; and they are told, that 'tis but an easy Step from *deferring* paying their Capital to *wronging their Interest*.

I appeal to the Publick, whether it is not *libelling the Government*, and the *Legislature*, to say, or to hint, so much as a Suspicion of this kind from the Weakness, or to endeavour

to perſuade the People that the Time is near at hand, when this, *iniquitous* as it is, will be put in Practice.

I will but juſt mention one thing more of *this Libeller*: 'Tis his ſuppoſing that all the Money raiſed by a Vote of Credit, for *ſecret Services*, carrying on Negociations, making Treaties, hiring foreign Troops, *&c.* was conſumed in *bribing* the People on Purpoſe to overturn their Liberties. His Words are, "But thus much I will venture to ſay, The *laſt Vote of Credit* was ask'd and obtain'd juſt before *a general Election.*"

This is affirming, or *ſuppoſing* at leaſt, the worſt Thing poſſible of the Government; not only *without any Proof*, but without *the Poſſibility* of a Proof to ſupport it: For which Reaſon the Author is a *Libeller*, and his Book a *Libel*.

F. OSBORNE.

Free Britain, June 5. No. 291.

A Defence of the Adminiſtration.

THE Authors of the *Craftſman*, in order to vindicate Q. *Anne*'s Miniſtry, and cenſure the *preſent*, tell us, (See p. 263 G) That Miniſters have been actually impeached for Facts which had received the Approbation and Sanction of former Parliaments; and inſtance in the Caſe of the late E. of *O——d*; and then ask a certain Gentleman, If the *Approbation and Sanction of Parliament* was not a ſufficient Juſtification in that *noble Lord*'s Caſe, why it ought to be deemed ſo in yours? Will you confeſs you acted from *Party Motives* in his Caſe, and that you have ſince repented of your Error? Or will you tell us, that you ought to have a particular Exemption?

Walſingham replies, that the Caſe of the *honourable Gentleman* is vaſtly different from that of the E. of *O—d*, for the Charge againſt him was, that he concluded a *ſeparate Treaty without the Privity of the Allies*, which never was brought before the Parliament, 'till he was brought before them as a Delinquent; as is expreſly charged in the third Article of Impeachment againſt the Earl, *viz.* "That when the *Preliminary Articles on the Part of* France *to come to a general Peace*, ſigned by the *French* Miniſter *only*, were by the Advice of the Queen's Miniſters communicated to her Majeſty, and by her communicated to the Miniſters of the Allies reſiding in *London*, as the *Ground of the general Negotiations of Peace*, and as if the ſame were the *only* Tranſactions that had been on this Subject between *Great Britain* and *France*; the PRIVATE TREATY aforeſaid, which had bound and engaged this Nation to accept of thoſe Terms that were thus pretended to be no more than Overtures of Peace, that *Private Treaty* was, by the evil Advice and Contrivance of the ſaid *Earl of O—*, and others, wilfully and induſtriouſly CONCEALED, *not only from all the Allies*, but *from her Majeſty's* COUNCIL, *and* HER PARLIAMENT."

Some Reflections upon *acting from* Party *Motives*, are thrown out in this Caſe, tho', *Will you confeſs that you acted from* Party *Motives*, ſays the Writer? No; we defy Him, or any one, to prove it. I do indeed remember *Somebody* that made this Apology for *playing at* Nine-pins *in the Tower*, but all the World thought it a very fooliſh one; and I cannot but think the Gentleman ill adviſed to put us in mind of *his own Confeſſions* by endeavouring to pin them upon other Perſons.

Again, it is ſaid. *Ought You to have a particular Exemption from the* ordinary Rules *of Juſtice and Equity?* No, nor any particular Excluſion from the ordinary Benefits of Law and Reaſon. If any one will ſhew that the *late* E. of *O—* was impeached on ſuch Heads as the *Annual Supplies*, the *Publick Debts*, and *Publick Funds*; that *Clauſes in Acts of Parliament*, of his inſerting or propoſing, and that *Acts of Parliament* themſelves were made Articles of Impeachment againſt Him, it would not ſurprize the World to exhibit Accuſations of this Kind againſt any other Miniſter: But if *theſe*, and *theſe only*, are the Crimes which are now alledged againſt any one in the Adminiſtration; it will remain an eternal Truth, That *He is not anſwering for Himſelf*, but for *two Kings*, and *two Parliaments*; that it is an *Arraignment of the* Laws *of the Kingdom*, and that it is an *Attack upon the* Conſtitution. See p. 201 E.

The learned Writer of *Fog*, co-operating with the *Craftſman*, in the Defence of the *four laſt Years of the Queen's Reign*, comes in to his Aſſiſtance on the ſame Day. "I take it, *ſays he*, to be one of the orderly Parts of a Political Diſcourſe on the Side of the Adminiſtration, and what muſt come of Courſe: I imagine it is a general Inſtruction given to the Miniſterial Hacks. We ſee one of theſe Hirelings can no more write a Paper without *abuſing Queen Anne*, than a Fanatick can preach a Sermon without a Laſh at the Pope." What a fine Contraſt! *Hacks* and *Hirelings*, and *Fanaticks*, againſt *Queen* Anne *and the* Pope! The wonderful Integrity of *Fog* appears from this *pious* Mention of *Queen Anne*. If any one had arraigned and vilified the *nine Firſt glorious Years of her Reign*, this had conſiſted with the *Loyalty of a good Subject*, and the *Piety of a true Churchman*. But if we expreſs the leaſt Diſlike of the Perſons who governed her Councils in the *four laſt Years of her Reign*. This, ſays the honeſt, modeſt Writer of *Fog*, is *abuſing* Queen *Anne*.

It happens, however, that ſome unwary Author hath had the Boldneſs to touch upon this *anointed Period*, theſe four laſt Years of this Reign, and hath ſaid, "That *the Preſs was near being reſtrained in her Time*, that the Miniſters might have the ſole Uſe of it," which Aſſertion, it ſeems, is the Cauſe of all this Choler in *Fog*, who appeals to the many Thouſands ſtill living that remember thoſe Times, and calls it a *ſilly Falſhood*. But it is no Falſhood; for *January* 17, 1711-12, Mr *Secre-*

tary

Sary St John, delivered a Meſſage to the Houſe of Commons from the Queen, under the Royal Sign Manual.

ANNE R.

HER Majeſty finds it neceſſary to obſerve how great Licence is taken in publiſhing falſe and ſcandalous Libels, ſuch as are a Reproach to any Government. This Evil ſeems to be too ſtrong for the Laws now in Force. It is therefore recommended to you to find a Remedy equal to the Miſchief.

It may now be reaſonably hoped, that ſo notorious a Fact as the Deſign to *reſtrain the Preſs*, in the four laſt years of the Queen, will not be called a Falſhood, or a ſilly one, ſince it may be proved; by a Meſſage under the Queen's Hand, by two Speeches from the Throne, by an Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons, by five Reſolutions of a Committee of the whole Houſe, by a *Bill* for *regulating the Preſs*, brought in ſucceſſively for two Seſſions, and by *an Act of Parliament* impoſing a *Stamp*, to be ſeen upon all our Papers.

The Writer of *Fog*, in a furious Paſſion, aſks, "Whether a certain Paper called the *High German Doctor* was not publiſhed twice a Week at that Time, which made very free with the Miniſters, and, did not ſpare the Majeſty of the Queen? Were the Printers and Publiſhers ever proſecuted, fined, or impriſoned? Were Meſſengers ſent about, like *Huſſars*, to break all the Preſſes where a Paper with ſuch a Title was printing? Was a Military Force ſent to break open Houſes, in order to drag the Author away, if he could be found?

In Anſwer to theſe wiſe Queſtions let *Fog* anſwer the following, *viz.* In reflecting on the Majeſty of the Queen, did that Author treat Her as an *Uſurper*, defame her *perſonal* Character, avow the Cauſe, and aſſert the Title of a *Pretender* to her Crown? Did he, in the Capital of her Kingdoms, incite the People to riſe in Arms againſt her Government? And did he vend *High Treaſon* in any of his Papers againſt the Laws of his Country? If he did not, this was the only Reaſon that can be given why he was not puniſhed with thoſe Severities, and worſe than any which *Fog* hath enumerated.

But, to anſwer *Fog* to his entire Satisfaction, If he will conſult the *Political State* of *Great Britain*, Vol. II. p. 382 he will find, that on the 1ſt Day of *Michaelmas Term*, 1711, fourteen Bookſellers, Printers, and Publiſhers, who had been committed in the Long Vacation of that Year, by Mr *Secretary St John*, appeared at the Queen's Bench Bar. See V. II. P. 555, 576.

The Craftſman, June 7. No. 466.

The antient Conſtitution of Parliaments *in* England *conſider'd.*

THE *Freedom and Independency of Parliaments* having been thoroughly canvaſs'd I ſhall return to a Subject, nearly related to it, & was partly examined about a * Year ago, (See V. iv. p. 186.) I mean the *Antiquity of Parliaments*, which was abſolutely deny'd by a Set of *proſtitute Writers*, who endeavoured to perſuade us that *Liberty* and *Property* are not our antient Inheritance, but of very modern Date. (See Vol. iv. p. 146.)

I cannot entirely agree with a † *late ingenious Writer*, "that *this Controverſy* is of very little Conſequence to the *preſent Intereſts of the State*," for tho' if *Liberty* (*as He obſerves very well*) were but a Year old, the *Engliſh* would have juſt as good a Right to claim and to preſerve it, as if it had been handed down to Them from many Ages;" yet ſuch is the natural Temper of Mankind, that they are generally more tenacious of their *antient Birthrights* than of any *modern Acquiſitions*.

The Nature of our *antient, Saxon Conſtitution* hath been ſo fully explain'd in the *late excellent Diſſertation upon Parties*, that it would be impertinent to enlarge upon it here, but it having been confidently alledg'd, particularly by a *late florid Hiſtoriographer*, that *this Conſtitution*, whatever it might be, was intirely ſwallowed up at the *Conqueſt*, and "§ that the Birth of *Real Liberty*, in this Kingdom, is of no older a Date than from the Abdication of King *James* II. or, at fartheſt, from the *Reſtoration*," I will come directly to that Point.

Firſt, It will be neceſſary to ſhew how Things were actually ſettled by the *Conqueror*; and This I ſhall do from a Book, intitled *Argumentum Anti-Normannicum*; *or an Argument proving, from antient Hiſtories and Records, that* William, *Duke of* Normandy, *made no abſolute Conqueſt of* England *by the Sword, in the Senſe of our* modern Writers.

"‡ *Our Government*, (ſays the learned and judicious Mr *Hunt*) *by a* King *and* Eſtates of Parliament, *is as antient as any Thing can be remember'd of the Nation; the Attempt of altering it, in all Ages, accounted* Treaſon, *and the Puniſhment thereof reſerved to the* Parliament, *by* 25 Ed. 3; *the* Conſervancy of the Government *being not ſafely to be lodg'd any where, but with the* Government itſelf; *Offences of* this Kind *not pardonable by the* King, *becauſe it is not in his Power to change it. This is* our Government; *and thus it is* eſtabliſh'd; *and, for* Ages *and* immemorial Time, *hath thus continued. A* long Succeſſion of Kings *have recogniz'd it to be ſuch.*

"And I hope I ſhall make This plain and evident to You, that the *grand Court of Parliament* was in Subſtance the ſame, that it was before the coming in of *this Conqueror*; and that there were *Engliſhmen* Members of it, in the Time of the *Conqueror*.

"'Tis not to be deny'd but that the *ſame*

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* *See the* Craftſman *of* April *the* 6*th*, 1734.
† *The Author of* Letters *from a* Perſian *in* England, *&c.* p. 160. § *Antient and modern Liberty ſtated and compared*, p. 5. 40. ‡ *Argum. Anti-Norman.* p. 95.

Conſti-

Courts, which were in the *Saxon* Time, for Administration of Justice, continued after *Will.* the 1*st* was made *King*."

He then instances the *County Courts*, the *Hundred Courts*, and *Courts Baron*, which are all of *Saxon* Original, and were continued after the *Conquest*. He gives us *two very remarkable Cases*, which were try'd in a *County Court*, during the *Conqueror*'s own Reign; in one of which his *half Brother*, *Odo Earl of Kent*, was cast; and then proceeds thus.

"I shall now shew You what the *sovereign Court of Parliament* was, and whom it consisted of, in the *Saxon* Times; and for This I think it will be needless to give You any more than *one Instance*; which as, by the Way, it doth impregnably assert that the *Commons of England* were an essential and constituent Part of the *Saxon general Councils*; so doth it, I think, fully and clearly refute and battle *that vain, erroneous Notion, viz.* that there are no *Commons* to be found in the *Saxon great Councils*, nor any Thing, that tends towards a Proof that the *Commons*, of those Times, had any Share of making Laws in *those Councils*. The most notable Instance is the mighty Law of *Tynes*, which was made and ordain'd ** *a* Rege, Baronibus, & Populo, *by the* King, *his* Barons, *and his* People.

Now *William* the 1st, in that little Time of Rest He had from foreign Wars with the *French King*, and his neighbouring Princes to *Normandy*, did apply both it and Himself in the settling of *Laws* here, which was done, not *ex Plenitudine Regiæ Potestatis*, no, nor by the *Norman Barons* co-operating with *that Power*, but by the joint Advice and Consent of the *grand Council of the Lords and whole Realm of the Kingdom of England*; to prove which, I shall produce the Testimony of *antient Writers*, whom no Man of *Liberal Understanding* can possibly impeach of Partiality, Faction, or Interest, in the Case in Question.

I. "The *first* shall be taken out of the †† *Chronicle of Litchfield*, which tells us that *this William*, in the fourth Year of his Reign at *London*, *Consilio Baronum Suorum*, (*by the Advice of his Barons*) caus'd a general Meeting, or Assembly, to be summon'd *per universos Angliæ Comitatus*, *omnes* Nobiles, Sapientes & Legis eruditos, *ut Eorum* Leges, Consuetudines *audiret*; *i. e. of all the* Nobility, wise Men, *and such as were* skill'd in the Laws, *thro' all the Counties of* England, *to hear what their* Laws *and* Customs *were*. And, after This was done, at the Request of the *English Commonalty*, He did consent that They should be confirm'd; and so they were ratify'd and kept throughout all his Kingdom. The Words are, *ad hæc* Commonitatis Anglorum, *ex hoc Lite majoris Auctoritate firmata & promulgata, omnium concordiâ & consensu sunt Leges Sancti Regis Edwardi, pro cæteris Regni Legibus.*

From this Testimony, it will plainly appear,

1. "That the *Barones sui* here of *William* cannot absolutely exclude the *English*, and only signify his *Norman Barons*, upon those Authorities and Reasons I have already offer'd to prove that there were equally *Barones Francigeni, & Angli nostri*, in his Time.

2. "That the *King* having, by the Counsel of *these his Barons*, summon'd all the *Nobility, wise Men*, and Those that were *skill'd in the Laws of the Land*, throughout *all the Counties of England*, He then and there ratify'd and confirm'd the *Laws of St Edward*.

3. "And to prove that this *general Assembly of the Nobility, wise Men*, and *able Lawyers*, was a *Parliament*, I shall now give you the Judgment of Mr §§ *Selden*, in his own Words, which are these; *viz.* that

William the 1st, in the 4th Year of his Reign, or 1070, (*which was the Year, wherein He first brought the* Bishops *and* Abbots *under the Tenure of* Barony) Consilio Baronum suorum, (*saith* †† Hoveden, *out of a Collection of Laws written by* Glanvil) fecit summoniri, per universos Comitatus *Angliæ*, *Anglos nobiles*, & *sapientes*, & *suâ Lege eruditos*, ut Eorum Jura, & Consuetudines ab ipsis audiret. *And* 12 *were return'd out of every County, who shew'd what the* Customs *of the Kingdom were*; *which being written by the Hands of* Alfred *Archbishop of* York, Hugo *Ep of* London, *were, with the Assent of the* same Barons, *for the most Part, confirm'd in* that Assembly, *which was a* Parliament *of that Time.*

And a little lower, He saith; *This might be the* same Parliament, *wherein the Controversy between* Thomas *Archbishop of* York (*He was consecrated after the Death of* Aldred *the same Year*; *and to the same Year this Controversy is attributed*) *and* Ulstan *Bishop of* Worcester, *touching certain Possessions, was determined.*---So that from Hence it is easy to observe, that

1. "There were *Englishmen* in *this Council*, by the Words *Anglos nobiles*, &c. And

2. "Besides the Confirmation of the *Laws of St Edward* here mentioned, it may reasonably be supposed that the *Laws, for bringing the* Bishops *and* Abbots *under the Tenure of Barony*, was first made in *this Parliament*. And that

3. "Likewise the great Case between the Archbishop of *York* and this same Bishop of *Worcester*, was here *judicially determined*.

4. "If there were no *Englishmen* in *this great Council*, how then came it to pass that the Bishop of *York* and *London* were there, who certainly were Bishops in the *Saxon Time*? And it may also seem not improbable, that there was then an universal Consent amongst Them, that *these two Bishops* should be intrusted to write down for Them the *English Laws*.

5. "And

** *Lamb. de priscis Anglor. Legib. C. 6. fol.* 134.---*Spelm. Concil. Tom.* 1. *fol.* 621.

†† *Lamb. fol.* 158.

§§ *Titles of Honour, p.* 530. 4; *In the* 2. *P.* [illegible]

5. " And there is *one great Thing more* to close withal; which is, that at *this Parliament*, when the *Saxon Laws* were confirmed, there was a *particular Law* paſt, in Favour of the *Normans*; * *qui ante Adventum* Gulielmi *Cives fuerant Anglicani*, that They ſhould be *Participes Conſuetudinum* Anglorum *quod ipſi dicunt* Anhlote & Anſcote, *& perſolvant ſecundum Legem* Anglorum.

" The Meaning of the Words *Anhlote* and *Anſcote*, as Sir † *Henry Spelman* informs us, is *vulgò Scot* and *Lot*; That is, that every *ſuch Frenchman* ſhould not be charg'd with *double Taxes* and *Duties*, as a *Foreigner*; but that He ſhould pay his eaſy Share and Proportion, as any *natural Engliſhman*.——But then

II. " It was in *ſuch a grand Aſſemb'y of wiſe Men of the Kingdom*, where *Lanfranc* was elected to the See of *Canterbury*; for it was by the Aſſent of the *Lords* and *Prelates*, and of the *whole People*; That is to ſay, by the *Parliament of England*. This likewiſe was about the *4th Year of the Conqueror*; and an § *antient Hiſtorian* writes thus of his Election. *Eligentibus Eum Senioribus ejuſdem Eccleſiæ, cum Epiſcopis ac Principibus*, Clero & Populo *Angliæ, in Curiâ Regis in Aſſumptione Sanctæ Mariæ.*

" But *another contemporary Writer* gives it You in theſe Words.

" ‖ *Rex Mittens propter illum in* Normanniam, *fecit Eum venire in* Angliam, *Eique, Conſenſu & Auxilio omnium* Baronum *ſuorum omniumque* Epiſcoporum & Abbatum, totiuſque Populi Angliæ, *commiſit* Dorobernenſem Eccleſiam.

III. " There was ‡ *another general Council*, or *Parliament*, held at *Weſtminſter*, in the 14th Year of *this King*; where, by his *Charter*, He confirm'd the Liberties of *that Church*, after he had ſubſcribed his own Name with the Sign of the Croſs, adding many of the *great Clergy* and *temporal Nobility*; and inſtead of *cum multis aliis*, ſays; *multis præterea illuſtriſſimis virorum Perſonis, & Regni Principibus* diverſi Ordinis *omiſſis, qui ſimiliter huic Confirmationi piiſſimo Affectu Teſtes & Fautores fuerunt. Illi autem, illo Tempore, à Regiâ Poteſtate* §diverſis Provinciis, & Urbibus, *ad* ** univerſalem Synodum, *pro Cauſis cujuſlibet Chriſtianæ Eccleſiæ audiendis & tractandis, ad præſcriptam* celeberrimam Synodum, *quod* Weſtmonaſterium *dicitur, convocati*, &c.---In the Margin of the Book, there is writ this Remark. *Nota hìc hos omnes convocari à Rege, ſuâ Authoritate, ad Cauſas* Religionis *tractandas tam* Nobiles dè Clero, *quam* Principes Regni, *cum aliis* inferioris Gradus, *Convocatio quorum videtur eſſe* Parliamentum.

IV. " I think by the *general Direction of the Writs of this King*, as alſo by That of his *Charters*, it's demonſtrable, that *William* had as well *Engliſh Barons*, as *French Barons*, and that his *Barons* was always a Part of his *great Council*, will hardly, I ſuppoſe, be deny'd, and that *one Law* of his, which may be call'd the *firſt Magna Charta*, in the *Norman* Times, by which the King reſerv'd to Himſelf, from the *Freemen of this Kingdom*, nothing but their *free Services due to Him*, according to *Law*, in the Concluſion, ſaith, *that* They, *to wit the* Engliſh, *ſhall hold and enjoy their Eſtates well, and in Peace, free from all* unjuſt Exactions *and* Tallage; and This ratify'd and confirm'd by the *Common Council of the whole Kingdom*, which cannot be reſtrain'd to the *Norman Barons* only. So that herein is aſſerted the *Liberty of the Engliſh Freemen*, and of the *Repreſentative Body of the Kingdom.*

" Theſe, I think, are uncontrovertible Proofs and Evidences.

1. " That there were *general Councils*, or *Parliaments*, in this *firſt William's* Time. 2. That in *theſe Parliaments*, the *Engliſh Barons*, as well as the *French Barons*, were preſent. 3. That there likewiſe was, as an *eſſential Part* thereof,

1. The *Communitas Anglorum*, the *Community of Engliſhmen*. 2. Beſides the *Biſhops* and *Nobility*, there were the *Clerus & Populus*, the *inferior Clergy*, and *People of England*. And, 3. Not only the *great Clergy*, and *Temporal Nobility*, but the *Principes diverſi Ordinis, à Regiâ Poteſtate diverſis Provinciis & Urbibus ad univerſalem Synodum convocati*, &c. *viz.* the *Chief* and *principal Men*, of *ſeveral Ranks and Degrees in Condition*, were ſummoned, by Virtue of the *King's Writ*, out of their *ſeveral reſpective Counties, Cities* and *Boroughs*, to this *General Synod*, or *Parliament.*

The Truth of this Account is confirm'd by the Authority of Ld Ch. J. *Hales*, in his *Hiſtory of the common Law*, where He ſays, *that* William *the* 1ſt made the Laws of *Edward* the *Confeſſor* the Rules of his Government, and added very few *new ones* to them.

It will be ſaid, perhaps, by the *Enemies of our antient Conſtitution*, that all This does not prove the *Parliaments*, of thoſe Times, to have been ſo regular, or the *People* ſo happy, as They are at preſent. I grant it; nor

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* *Charta Regis* Willielm. *apud* Lambard, *Cap.* 54. *fol.* 170. † *Gloſs. Verbor. Anhlote, fol.* 31. § *Gervas Dorobernens. Act. Point. Cant. fol.* 1653. *l.* 5. ‖ *Relat. Willielm. prim. ad Finem Tract. de Gavelkind, a* Sila Taylor, *p.* 194. ‡ *Ex Cartulario Cauch. Weſtmonaſt. in Biblioth. Cotton. ſub Effigie Fauſtinæ. A.* 3.—*Dugdal. Orig. Juridic. fol.* 16. § *Provincia*, i. e. *Comitatus.* Seld. *Tit. Hon. fol.* 383. Spelm. *Gloſs. Tit.* Provincia, *f.* 471. ** *Parliamentum, Synodus magna Regni tota.* Somner. *Gloſs.*

do I bring *theſe Authorities* to prove any ſuch Thing; but only to ſhew that our *old Saxon Conſtitution* was not intirely ſubverted by the *Conqueſt*, as ſome *modern Writers* have alledg'd; and that whatever Shocks it might receive at that violent Period, the *Foundations* being preſerved, it recovered itſelf by Degrees, and reſum'd its *original Form*, with ſuch Alterations only, ſome for the better and ſome for the worſe, as Length of Time and various Revolutions naturally produce in all Governments.

Fog's Journal. June 7. No. 344.

FOG having beſtow'd ſeveral ſevere Epithets on *Osborne* and his Journal of *May* 17, makes ſome Remarks on that Part of it which treats of the Revolution in theſe Words, "We did at the Revolution reduce our Kings to govern by Law, which was reducing them far enough."

Now, if governing by Law is a ſufficient Limitation of the Power of the Crown, and conſequently a ſufficient Security againſt the *Miſery* that may attend the Exceſs of it, then it will follow,

1. That the Crown hath not ſufficient Power to *influence* a *Standing Majority* in both Houſes of Parliament, or, if it hath, it ought not to be employ'd to obtain this *Influence*; ſince the Danger of *Slavery* being enacted by *Law*, is ſo much the greater, as the People have leſs Pretence to complain of the Steps that lead to it.

2. If the Crown ought not to have ſuch an *Influence*, it ought not to be poſſeſs'd with that Degree of *Power* neceſſary to obtain it, becauſe the *Abuſe* of Power is almoſt inſeparable from the *Uſe* of it. If ſo, then

3. Proper *Reſtraints* to prevent a *dangerous* Encreaſe of *Power*, are neceſſary to preſerve a *Community*, as the Want of them are to *deſtroy* it, and conſequently

4. If for Want of ſuch Reſtraints, *Laws* may be enacted, or the *Approbation* of the whole Legiſlature obtain'd of *Projects* that *rend* from People their *Properties*, and oppreſs them with every *Grievance*, then the Laws of the Land would be ſo far from being the ſtanding Meaſure of the King's Government, and the People's Obedience, that they would rather become the ſtanding *Meaſure* of the *King's Tyranny*, and the *People's Slavery*. And therefore

5. That the reducing our Kings at the Revolution to govern by Law, is no more a Proof that their Power was reduced far enough, than it is a Proof that this ſorry enfeebled Drone hath either *Knowledge* enough to be acquainted with the Subject ſhe writes upon, *Meaning* enough to make any Body attend her, or *Credit* enough to prevent all Mankind from thinking her the *loweſt Tool* that ever Stateſman work'd with.

After ſtating the incapacitating Clauſe in the Act of Succeſſion, and the ſubſequent Act, by which this Clauſe was repeal'd as to all *Place-men*, but thoſe concern'd in the Receipt of the Revenue, ſhe aſſures us, "That thus Things ſtand now, and thus they ought to ſtand, for theſe two plain Reaſons; firſt, the ſcutting off all Men who ſerve the Government from a Poſſibility of ſerving their Country in Parliament, would naturally tend to ſubvert the Conſtitution. And, ſecondly, That it would deprive the People of their Right to chuſe what Gentlemen they think fit to repreſent them."

The moſt aim'd at by thoſe who wou'd reſtrain the Power of the Crown, is a *Reduction of ſome*, not an *Excluſion of all Placemen*; and yet to prove this Reduction *improper*, this viſionary old Lady aſſerts, that the Excluſion of *all* would be *unjuſt*.

Again, if Things ſhould *ſtand thus*, her ſecond Reaſon, inſtead of proving that they *ought*, only demonſtrates that they *ought not* to ſtand ſo; for if it be true, that thoſe who are concerned in the Receipt of the Revenue, *ought* to be excluded from Parliament, which ſhe aſſerts, then it will follow, that the People *are* juſtly *deprived of their Right to chuſe what Gentlemen they might think fit to repreſent them*; yet ſhe urges the *Injuſtice* of their being deprived of this *Right*, as a Proof, *that things ought to ſtand as they do*; ſo that in the ſame Breath the *Rectitude* of this *Reſtraint* is aſſerted, and yet the *Right* of the People to be *freed* from it, is contended for, as a Proof that the *Reſtraint* is reaſonable.

Weekly Miſcellany. June 7, No 130.

Extract of a LETTER *to the* AUTHOR.

On Mr Foſter's *Notions of Hereſy.*

MR *Foſter*, in his Sermon on *Hereſy*, p. 291, aſſerts, That *Errors of the Underſtanding, conſidered in themſelves, are not criminal*; a Doctrine advanced ſome Years ago by the *Fraternity of Libertines*, but confuted by the Author of the introductory Diſcourſes to *Maimbourg's* Hiſtory.

Errors of the Underſtanding may be conſidered either as *ſpeculative* or *practical*, and both criminal ſo far as they are avoidable; becauſe we are bound rightly to uſe our Faculties; and conſequently to perceive Truth or avoid Error, ſo far as we are capable: This is a plain Law of Nature; and what God requires of us. An Error can in no Caſe be *innocent* unleſs *involuntary*. To ſay it is not criminal, conſidered in itſelf, is to ſay, we are not bound to the right Exerciſe of our Underſtanding, and that we need not be concerned about our Notions, whether they are right or wrong: nor therefore about the Actions which follow from them; for if one be innocent, tho' erroneous, ſo are the other: And he who ſays this, as Mr *Foſter* does, pleads for an unlimit-

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ted Licence, both in Thinking and Acting; and what can be more peſtilent than ſuch a Doctrine?

This Gentleman, in ſeveral Paſſages, aſſerts in general the *Innocency* of Errors, and hints two Reaſons in ſupport of it; one that they are *natural*; the other that they are *unavoidable*. But may not any Man plead in behalf of Errors in Practice, that they are *natural to Mankind in the preſent weak and imperfect State of their Faculties?* And may he not ſay farther, with Mr *F.* that *conſidering Men's different Capacities, they ſeem unavoidable?* Does not this excuſe all Sin, and in a manner annihilate it? The Truth is, *Errors in Judgment* are *natural* and *unavoidable*, juſt as *Errors in Practice* are: But ſtill every Man may *err wilfully*, juſt as he may *ſin wilfully*, and is therefore proportionably criminal.

His next Poſition is, *There can be no Hereſy, where there is, properly ſpeaking, an Error of the Judgment; this may be owing to Laxineſs, Prejudice, partial Examination, and other very bad Cauſes; but Hereſy it cannot be, as long as a Man believes he is in the Right, however he came to work himſelf into ſuch a Perſuaſion.*

If he means an *involuntary* Error, why that only ſhould be called an Error of Judgment in *Propriety of Speech*, no Reaſon can be given. But ſuppoſe the Error *involuntary*, yet the *open* abetting or ſpreading it is Hereſy; and he does the ſame Miſchief, as if he acted againſt his Conſcience. Mr *Foſter* however contends, that a Man's Error cannot be *Hereſy*, if he *believes himſelf in the Right*, by what *Means ſoever* he work'd himſelf into ſuch Belief; *i. e.* any particular Sin a Man commits, is not *that Sin* to him, if he thinks himſelf innocent, however he came to think ſo. Thus the *worſhipping Idols* is not *Idolatry*, if a Man thinks he is in the Right, let the Grounds or Motives of his Perſuaſion be ever ſo bad. The ſame may be ſaid of *Perjury*, *Murder*, *Adultery*, &c.

Again; Mr *Foſter* obſerves, that *it's not to be doubted, but the wiſe and merciful Governor of the World will make great Allowances for the Imperfection of our Knowledge, the Confuſion of our Reaſonings, and the many little Prejudices that inſenſibly biaſs and miſlead the Mind, in this State of Immaturity and Darkneſs.*

If a Man had been ſtrictly pleading for the knowing and believing the Doctrines of Scripture, and obeying its Precepts, he might, to prevent Scruples, have thrown in a qualifying Clauſe, about the Allowances which God will make for the little Prejudices which may *inſenſibly* miſlead the Mind: But for a Man to talk of theſe Allowances, after aſſerting the *Innocency of Error*, and of Actions ariſing from it, even when *owing to very bad Cauſes:* What is this, but to give Men falſe Notions of their Duty, and falſe Conceits of God's Goodneſs?

It is certain God will not impute to us the the Effects of *unavoidable* Incapacity, or *invincible* Prejudice: But let it be obſerved, God requires our beſt Care and Caution to judge rightly, and will not acquit us from any Errors reſulting from Prejudices which we might *perceive* and *overcome*.

Mr *Foſter* ſays, *How can we certainly know, in moſt Caſes at leaſt, whether a Man be an Heretick or not? Indeed in the firſt Age of Chriſtianity, when the extraordinary Gifts of the Holy Ghoſt were communicated, of which one was the Gift of diſcerning Spirits, this Matter might be more eaſily decided——But what Rule have we, now theſe extraordinary Illuminations are ceaſed?*

Why, if an *Heretic* be one who *diſbelieves what he teaches*, we cannot know him, becauſe we can't look into his Heart. But if he be one who *openly* eſpouſes falſe Doctrine, then we may know him. The Word of God, known by due Care, and applied by common Senſe, is the Rule to *diſtinguiſh* him. To ſay otherwiſe, is to ſay, that Scripture is dark and imperfect as to Matters of Faith.

Mr *Foſter* in ſeveral Places intimates, that the various Sentiments of Men, as to Points of Doctrine, are *trifling* Things.

Is it then a Trifle, whether our Notions are conformable to God's Will, or whether we ſtrive to the beſt of our Capacity, to conform them to it? Whether *we conſent to the wholeſome Words of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, and to the Doctrine which is according to Godlineſs?* Whether we are ſound in Faith, and hold faſt that which is good?

Again; Mr *Foſter* breaks out into this exclamatory Queſtion, *Why ſhould we be ſo unrighteous, as to impute Hereſy to Men of honeſt Principles and exemplary Lives, who are quite the Reverſe of the Heretics mentioned in the* New Teſtament?

Here he takes it for granted, that *all* Teachers of falſe Doctrine may be Men of *honeſt Principles* and *exemplary Lives*, if they believe what they teach; which is a great Miſtake.

This Writer cites ſeveral other Paſſages from Mr *Foſter*'s Sermon, in order to ſhew the Falſhood and miſchievous Tendency of his Notions of Hereſy; but as Mr *Foſter* has taken no Notice of them in his Anſwer, and the *Miſcellany* has promiſed a Reply, they will, if material, come again under Conſideration.

The foregoing Remarks are thus introduc'd. Let it not be thought that this is done out of Prejudice to Mr *Foſter* as a *Diſſenter*; for his perſonal Character is quite out of the Caſe. He is conſidered merely as a Teacher of falſe Doctrine; a Spreader of Sentiments injurious to Scripture, and to the Cauſe of Chriſtianity, which is built upon it; and were he a Churchman, he ſhould equally receive, as he would equally deſerve, publick Animadverſion, for the Sake of the Publick.

Extract *of a Letter to the Author of* The Old Whig, June 12. No. 14.

Mr Foſter's *Defence againſt the* Weekly Miſcellany, May 31, *and of* June 7.

THE *Miſcellany* has been from the Beginning, the common Place of *Eccleſiaſtical* Scandal; and the Writers of it ſeem

to have thought, that it would beſt anſwer their main View, the ſupporting *Hierarchical* Pride and Power, and blinding and enſlaving the People, to *aſperſe* and *defame* all the Advocates for rational Religion, and the Rights and Liberties of the Chriſtian Church. In order to this they have raiſed an Outcry of *Infidelity*, even againſt thoſe who have wrote in Defence of the Goſpel, if they have endeavour'd to repreſent it as a *Plain, intelligible*, uſeful Inſtitution; tho' they might have dropp'd this Charge; becauſe nothing is more notorious, than that the *aſpiring* and *corrupt* Part of the *Prieſthood* in all Chriſtian Countries, have made more Unbelievers by their Superſtitions and Impoſtures, than all the *Infidel Writers* put together.

Now to my own Defence. The firſt Specimen of the *Morality* of the *Miſcellany* Writer ſtands thus:

Weekly Miſcellany of May the 31ſt.

'A fair and impartial Writer would have taken notice, that as *Hereſy* is ſometimes uſed in an *Indifferent* Senſe, ſo is it likewiſe repreſented as a great Sin; that it is placed in the ſame Claſs with *Adultery*, *Idolatry*, *Murder*, and ſuch-like capital Vices;--Whereas to drop this Paſſage of Scripture, & ſets forth its Sinfulneſs,-----carries in it the Air of Partiality and Unfairneſs.

FOSTER's *Sermon on Hereſy.*

'*Hereſy* is repreſented as a *Work of the Fleſh*, becauſe it has its Foundation in the corrupt Inclinations of Human Nature. 'Tis reckon'd amongſt the moſt heinous and execrable Vices, ſuch as *Adultery*, *Idolatry*, *Hatred*, *Variance*, *Seditions*, *Murders*. And *Heretics* are deſcribed as Men of no *Probity* or *Honour*, Strangers to all the Principles of Virtue, &c.

This is an Inſtance of ſuch vile *Abuſe* and *Miſrepreſentation* as can hardly be paralell'd. To charge a Man with *Diſingenuity*, for not ſaying what he has moſt *expreſly* and *diſtinctly* aſſerted, and almoſt in the very Terms in which the *Charge* is drawn, is ſuch a *matchleſs* Strain of Impudence and Falſhood, that I am aſhamed to find it even in the *Lit. Miſc.* The moſt favourable Conſtruction that can be put on this Conduct is, that this Writer has not *read* the Sermon; for if he has, he muſt be an *abandon'd* Proſtitute, a thoro' *Sycophantic* Tool, fit to be employ'd in the baſeſt Offices of *Calumny*. Should ſuch a one turn an *officious informer* againſt a Perſon of eminent Probity and Merit, this ſingle Inſtance of *Miſinterpretation* is enough to invalidate his Teſtimony; for he who can wilfully *falſify* in one Caſe, may do it in a hundred.

To proceed; I had deſcribed an *Heretic* as "One that ſets up to be the Head of, or *chooſes* to join himſelf to, a particular Religious Sect." To which is added the following Sentence, entirely omitted by the Letter-writer; "I ſay, who makes this the Matter of his *Choice*, becauſe it is implied in the original Signification of the Word, &c. From this it's a *natural* Inference, that "an *Heretic*, in a bad Senſe, is one who *Knowingly* eſpouſes (or *chooſes*, to eſpouſe) a falſe Doctrine." The Remarker, when he comes to ſum up the Evidence, drops the *capital* Word, *chooſes*, and ſtates the Argument thus: "A *Heretic*, in a general Senſe, is one who joins himſelf to ſome Religious Sect: What then? Therefore an *Heretic* in a bad Senſe, is one who eſpouſes falſe Doctrine, *Knowing* it to be ſuch.--Mr *Foſter* might as well have inferr'd, that an *Heretic*, in a bad Senſe, is an Horſe."—Thus he diverts himſelf with his own *Stupidity*, and affected *Partiality*.

Again; I had ſaid, that "Errors of the Underſtanding, *conſider'd in themſelves*, are not Criminal." Where, 'tis obvious, I ſpeak of Errors of the Underſtanding, conſider'd *only as ſuch*; and *diſtinct* from the bad Principles from which they often proceed. And if the Propoſition, thus *naturally* explain'd, be not true, Mankind are *neceſſarily* determin'd, by their *original* Make, from the *Weakneſs* and *Fallibility* of their Reaſon, and conſequently by the Will of their Creator, to Vice and Miſery. The Uſe made of this *innocent* Poſition, to *blacken* and *traduce*, may be ſeen in the (foregoing) *Miſcellany*, (See p. 290 H)——Was there ever ſuch a perverſe Miſinterpretation of Words? Has he not himſelf produced a plain Paſſage out of this Sermon on *Hereſy*, in which I allow, that "Errors of the Judgment may be owing to *Laxineſs*, *Prejudice*, &c? and is it poſſible, that in either of theſe Caſes I ſhould think them *innocent*?

Becauſe I had ſaid, "Some violent Advocates for *Orthodoxy* think to make Atonement for their Vices, by a fierce and outrageous Zeal for *Trifles*;" and had condemned accuſing our "Brethren of Hereſy for every trifling Difference of Sentiment;" which amounts to no more, than that ſome *Speculations* and *Differences* about Religion, which have been magnified by Ignorance and Enthuſiaſm, and for which *factious Prieſts* have thunder'd out their Anathemas, are really *inſignificant* and *trifling*: On no other Foundation the Letter-writer aſſerts, that Mr *Foſter* intimates, that the various Sentiments of Men, as to Points of Doctrine (he muſt mean *all* Points, or elſe 'tis an *idle* and *ſenſeleſs* Remark) are trifling Things, &c. (See *ib.*) And only for aſking a good-natur'd Queſtion, I am repreſented as "taking it for granted, that *all* Teachers of falſe Doctrine may be Men of *honeſt Principles* and *exemplary Lives*, provided they believe what they teach." He might as well have inſiſted, that I took for granted the *Honeſty* of the *Miſcellaniſt*, which was far from my Thoughts. But to ſhew he is not aſham'd of ſo *barefac'd* an Impoſition,

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en to the *authoritative Warnings* of the Church, he muſt of Courſe be *Self-condemned*. But I hope he don't ſuppoſe *Heretics* are oblig'd to ſubmit to Admonition till they are *convinc'd* (
think himſelf
Heretics ought
an *Heretic*. B
St *Paul*'s Wor
Interpreter has
tumultuous to Scr
and the general
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in his own (
his own *Eva*
intend to mak
only to infinu
extenſive Pow
I. e. the *Prie*
Church Govern
ſubjected and *dependent* people, that they ought to take their Notions of *Hereſy* from *Him*, and implicitly ſubmit to his Admonitions and Cenſures. If ſo, I fancy he will find a vaſt Difference, with reſpect to the Compliſance and Obedience of the *Laity*, in this Age, from what it was in the Times of *Monkiſh* Barbarity and Ignorance, when the Prieſts were *Tyrants*, and the People *Slaves*.

See p. 316, 364. J. FOSTER.

Craftſman, June 14. No. 467.

Continued from p. 290.

WE admit that *Parliaments* were not anciently ſo *regular*, as They are at preſent; but that does not much affect the main Point, which is to ſhew, that the *People of England* had always a Right, by our *Conſtitution*, to a Share in the *Legiſlature*, both in the *Saxon* Times, and ſince the *Conqueſt*; having never diveſted Themſelves of it, nor been totally excluded from it by the moſt arbitrary of their Kings, tho' ſeveral of them periſh'd in attempting it.

Walenſis alſo, for *Barons*, under the Princes of *Wales*, occur in the Rolls of *Edward* I. The Word *Baro* hath alſo been ſo much communicated, that not only all *Lords of Manors*

Capite, were ſynonimous Terms, and ſo uſed in two Laws, the one of *William* I. the other of *Henry* II. *Barones* and *Milites* were likewiſe uſed indifferently for each other, in the Rolls of thoſe Times, as *Milites* and *Chevaliers* or *Knights*, are at preſent.

From K. *John* to the middle of K. *Richard* II. "‖ an Alteration of great Moment fell among the *Barons* and *Baronies* of the Kingdom; for whereas, before every *Tenant in Chief*, was indifferently an *honourary*, or *Parliamentary Baron*, by Reaſon of his *Tenure*, or *Lands held*, which made his *Barony*; about the End of K. *John*, ſome only, that were moſt eminent of *thoſe Tenants* (ſometimes ſtyled *Barones Regni majores*) were ſummoned by *ſeveral Writs* directed to Them; and the reſt, that *held in Chief*, were ſummoned alſo, not by *ſeveral Writs*, but by *one general Summons* given by the *Sheriffs*, in their ſeveral Counties. —— What ſpecial Kind of *Place* and *Voice*, different from the [illegible]*her*, They

* Titles of Honour, 3d. *Edit. p.* 570. § *Id. p.* 571. ‖ *Id. p.* 575. † *Id. p.* 586.

perſonally, or by *Repreſentation*.* But there is one or two Inſtances of *Parliaments*, within the Time before mentioned, where the *People* are expreſly ſaid to have been ſummon'd to them.

Let me only remark here, that *Edward* II

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* *See his concluſion of* that Reign. † Titles of Honour, *p.* 581. ‡ *Id. p.* 582.

what we call a *Commoner*, but of a
Order, *Optimates, Magnates, Principes*
Barones dixerunt Poſteri, quos antiqui
et Heroes, ſays *Spelman*: After Ages
thoſe *Barons*, which the Antients
Peers, Nobles, and *Heroes*.

Nobody ever diſputed the various
tation of the Word *Baron*. It often
Man in general; it means a *Husband*,
the Phraſe *Covert Baron*; the Lord of a
Court Baron, a *Freed-man*, a *Vaſſal*, a
man, any *Freeholder*. But no *Baron* in
theſe Senſes was call'd to Parliament
Saxon Times, or by *William* the Conq
For there were, as *Spelman* informs
Greater and Leſſer Barons: the greater
were the Dukes, Marquiſſes, Counts or Ea
with &c. It's certain, that they w

Phyſician) to keep Order, and to reduce them to the Argument, if they ſhould go aſide (who perform'd the Office very well.)

The Prieſt pulled out two Books, one being an Account of the Doctrine eſtabliſh'd by the Council of *Trent*, with Reſpect to Tranſubſtantiation, from thence he read in the *N. Teſtament*, and not the Wine contain'd in it, & is another great Abſurdity, which neceſſarily follow ſuch a literal Expoſition; This is contrary to our Senſes and Reaſon; for we ſee after Conſecration, that it is Bread and that it is Wine: All our Senſes teſtify, that it is really what it was before, and re-

verſa

ains the Properties of Bread and Wine in them, and it is contrary to our Reason, because we see no Difference in the Form of either, after the Elements are consecrated.

Pr.] The Sacrament was a new Institution, therefore it (2) became the Lord to be very expreſs in the Declaration of the Terms in it. Will you ſay, That our Senſes are the Judges of all Doctrines? Why, the Doctrine of the *Trinity* is above our Senſe and Reaſon to comprehend, yet I ſuppoſe you hold the Trinity; and as to your expreſſing Things figuratively, Why do not you expound in the Creed all the Paſſages figuratively, ſince you do that where it ſaith, Chriſt aſcended, and ſat down at the Right Hand of God?

Dr H.] Where Senſes are the proper Judges of any Thing, and where the Object is preſented at a due Medium, we may appeal to our Senſes for the Truth and Falſeneſs of ſuch a Doctrine, as in the Caſe now under Conſideration, and we expound that Expreſſion of the Creed in a figurative Way; and not the Reſt of the Creed, becauſe God hath no *Right-Hand* properly ſpeaking; and therefore we muſt expound that Expreſſion in a figurative Senſe; but the other Parts of the Creed are plain in a literal Senſe; and therefore we underſtand them ſo. There is no Neceſſity to underſtand the Words of Inſtitution in a literal Senſe; for the Sacrament was a Memorial and Repreſentation of Chriſt's Body, that was to be broken for us; the Paſſover, which was the Angel's paſſing over the Houſes of the *Iſraelites*, when he ſlew the Firſt-born among the *Egyptians*, was (3) the real Paſſover: But when the *Jews* in After-times, eat the Paſcal Lamb in their own Houſes, and their Children did ask them, What mean ye by this Service? *Exod.* xii. 26, 27. They were directed to ſay, This is the Lord's Paſſover, tho' it only ſignified it to them; ſo this ſignified the Lord's Body which is given and going to be broken for you, which was not yet broken, when theſe Words were ſaid; and therefore it muſt only ſignify, and not really be, that Body.

Pr.] You appeal to the Senſes of the People for the Proof of a Fact wherein it muſt be owned their Senſes were deceived, as in the Inſtance mentioned *Luke* iii. 22. when Chriſt came from *Jordan*; it is ſaid, the Holy Ghoſt, like a Dove, deſcended and ſat upon him. Now, the Senſes of the People told them it was a Dove, but the Evangeliſt ſaith it was the Holy Ghoſt. If you believe the Holy Ghoſt to be a divine Perſon, he is God, and ſo can have no bodily Shape; for God is a Spirit, and therefore their Senſes were deceived who took him to be a Dove.

Dr. *H.*] This might be the *Shechinah*, the Glory that uſed to appear in *Old Teſtament* Times, and he did aſſume to himſelf the Form of a Dove: But the Evangeliſt declares, that it was the Holy Ghoſt that aſſumed that Shape; and ſo appearing in that glorious Form, their Senſes were not deceived.(4)--It is called Bread three Times, by the Apoſtle, after the Words of Conſecration; ſo that it remained the ſame for Subſtance, Bread and Wine, and in its own Nature, with the ſame Properties it had before it was conſecrated.

Pr.] What do you make of that?

A Dr *H.*] I deny there was ſuch a real and ſubſtantial Change as you teach.

Pr.] From hence if any Thing be called by its Name after it be changed, you ſeem to inſiſt that it was not changed at all: But now I will give you two Inſtances that will prove the contrary; *Firſt*, Of the Water turned into Wine at the Feaſt of *Canaan* in *Galilee*; where
B it is called Water, after it had been turn'd into Wine, and, by your Way of arguing, becauſe it is called Water afterward, therefore it paſſed under no Change at all.

Dr H.] It is called Water becauſe it was Water firſt, before it was made Wine; and that I take to be the Reaſon of its being called Water again. But, when it was changed in-
C to Wine, it had a different Taſte and Flavour, and perhaps Colour too: and ſo the Change appeared real to the Senſes of thoſe that took it.

Pr.] It is ſaid, when *Aaron* caſt his Rod out of his Hand it became a Serpent; the Magicians did ſo by their Rods; but *Aaron's* Rod eat up and devoured all their's; therefore it
D paſſed under a real Change to perform ſuch an Action, as eating up their Rods, and ceas'd to be a Rod any longer, tho' it is called after this a Rod again; ſo that your Argument, from being called Bread again after the Change, is no more a real Proof that it was not tranſubſtantiated by a real Change, than that *Aaron's* Rod was not chang'd into a Ser-
E pent at all, becauſe it was called a Rod afterwards.

Doctor *Hunt* uſually made ſome Pauſe before he began to reply, but at this Time it being ſomewhat longer than ordinary, (5) the Prieſt began to ſhew ſomething like a Triumph; upon which Mr *Chandler* roſe up to ſpeak; but the Prieſt interrupted him, and appealed to the (6) Chairman, that he was to talk with one
F only at a Time, and not to two or three People together; but the Doctor declined ſaying any more, and deſired Mr *Chandler* to go on, he ſaid he would ſmoke his Pipe; and then the Prieſt conſented to engage Mr *Chandler*.

[*The Remainder in our next.*]

REMARKS *by the Prieſt.*

G (1) *If by the* Roman Church *he means the whole* Body of Catholics, *he knows much the greater Part of them are unacquainted with theſe* Flights. *I aſſure him I was, 'till then, an utter Stranger to them. As to the* Roman Church *not excepting againſt them, if he means their being condemned by a general Council, they have no Relation to Diſcipline or Doctrine; the only Subjects on which a Council proceeds. It would*
H *be as reaſonable to require a Convocation to condemn Dr* Adam Littleton *for applying the Terms* Diva Majeſtas *and* Numen *to* K. Ch. *II. in his Dedication to his Dictionary, and yet theſe* Terms *are* no where *excepted againſt by any Proteſtant*

Church

'till, by a Repetition not in the leaſt *guarded*, they grew remarkable to me, and I found, tho' a Thing was known to be diſagreeable to me, it was nevertheleſs put in Practice, without any Concern that it was ſo.

My Eyes began to be a little open; but I fooliſhly thought, 'twas beneath a Man of A Senſe to contradict a Woman in ſuch Trifles, where little Humours on her Side were only to be gratified, and was ſo *wrong-headed*, as to feel a Satisfaction in ſeeing her ſo *cheaply pleaſed*.

Theſe Trifles, by Degrees, grew a little more ſerious, and I had ſome *grave Converſations* with her, *in which ſhe always got the better.* B This, tho' it did not weaken the Love and Friendſhip I had for her, made me in ſome Moments turn my Eyes from her, and frequently go out to pay a very diſagreeable Viſit, or to a Play, when I had much rather have ſtaid at Home.

She either did not, or ſeemed not to ſee C this ſmall Change in me, but went on, ſtill riſing in her Demands, 'till ſhe quite diſobliged me, by inſiſting, without any Reaſon, on ſomething diſadvantagious to a Perſon with whom I had from my Infancy lived, and who next to her, was deareſt to me in the World.

It would be tiring your Patience, to recapitulate all that paſt on that Occaſion. You was Witneſs to it, and baniſh'd my Houſe for a D conſiderable Time, for daring to adviſe me to join the *Husband* to the *Lover*.

My Wife having carried her Point, and eſtabliſhed her Empire over me, uſed all the endearing Methods (ſhe had before ſo ſucceſsfully employ'd) to make me *happy*. I had Prudence enough to make her believe I was E ſo, or perhaps my Love was ſo rooted, that nothing could ſhake it, and I loved her in ſpite of *Diſcontent*. This however I know, that my Happineſs, which uſed to be pure, received an *Alloy* from that Incident, which it never got free from after. My Wife, like Lady *Townly*, *had ſqueezed too much of the Sowre in it for my Palate* There were Times F in which I look'd upon her with Indifference, and even Diſpleaſure. Tho' I ſtill loved her fondly, I was ſenſible of the mean Figure I made. A Conſciouſneſs, that I had not that reaſonable Superiority every Husband ſhould have, followed me every-where, and created an *Uneaſineſs*, which not only dulled the Edge of Inclination, but turned it in favour of my G Friends, who, in Proportion as my Wife alienated herſelf from me, grew nearer and more *intimate* to me. *But this was ſtill a diſtracted State of Mind, no ways Productive of the Serenity of Happineſs.* In ſhort, it was in the Power of my Wife to have made me the happieſt of Men, had ſhe not made it a Point between us, *Who ſhould yield?* Tho' I cannot H help thinking *that* a Happineſs now, ſince, if ſhe had been, as I could have wiſh'd her, I could never have ſurvived her Loſs; or, if I had, ſhould have been ever miſerable."

My Friend's Diſcourſe left me full of Reflections about *Miſunderſtandings* in the married State.

The Plea of the Husband, who, thro' one or other of theſe Reaſons, throws the Reins quite over his Wife's Neck, is, *I muſt have Peace at Home; it is my Intereſt to have every thing eaſy where I fix the Seat of my Happineſs.* From which *ill-underſtood Poſtulatum* it reſults, that the *weak* Husband is rendered *ridiculous* and *contemptible* in the World, and the Man of Senſe *pitied Abroad*, and *uneaſy at Home*.

That Peace ſhould be at Home, and *that the Seat of Happineſs ſhould be the Seat of Quiet*, I agree; but is *it* not equally the Intereſt of the Wife that it ſhould be ſo? And much more *her's* than the *Husband's*, to uſe the Means to *attain* it, ſince any *Eclat* in which the World can be a Judge between a married Pair, where the Husband is known to be a Man of Senſe and Good-nature, is always to the Diſadvantage of the Wife. It is therefore an ill-judg'd Principle in a Husband, to have no *Will of his own*, for fear of interrupting his Domeſtick Happineſs; and he that ſets out with *it*, lays the Foundation of his own Miſery, and it is a very falſe one in the Wife, to make it a Miſery. How prettily, in the Reconciliation Scene between My Lord and Lady *Townly*, does ſhe reproach him for being the Cauſe of her *Egarémens*, thro' too much *Fondneſs* and *Indulgence*! How true on the Theatre of the World!

It is ſaid, That it is harder to govern a Fool than a Man of Senſe. The Reaſon is plain—The Fool can feel *no Paſſion* with *Sentiment*, the Man of Senſe *none* without *it*: The Fool therefore has no *Tye* but *Will*, the Man of Senſe *none in Will*. Hence bad Wives *flatter Fools*, and *tyrannize* over *Men of Senſe*.— A monſtrous Abuſe of kind Uſage!

I ſhall therefore conclude, with recommending *Reaſon* as a *Rule*, for *Husbands* to curb their *Wives* Will, inſtead of *Fondneſs* as a *Meaſure* for their *Compliance*. P.

The Prompter, No. 61.

THE Dialogue in *Prompter* No. 25, between *Socrates* and *Theodotis* a Curtezan (See p. 88.) has occaſion'd a Letter to Sir *Lionel Broomſtick* from a *Theodotis* in *Covent-Garden*, who tells him how much ſhe had improved by the Inſtructions given in that Paper to gain Lovers by Art and Beauty; in Imitation of her *Athenian* Predeceſſor ſhe had form'd a Society out of them, all her *Lovers* without being *Rivals*, her unanimouſly *contributing to her Maintenance*. She has her particular Friends, whom ſhe calls her Revenue, and divides into Flocks of Sheep and Oxen. It gives her infinite Satisfaction to ſee with what Aſſiduity the Latter follow the *Plough*. Her *Sheep* furniſh her with a large Quantity of *Wool*, with which ſhe cloaths herſelf. Theſe are ſuch innocent, harmleſs Creatures, that, tho' they ſee the *Knife* at their *Throats*, they ſuſpect no Harm. She does not obſerve a regular

ſingular Time of the Year for *ſhearing* them, but does it as her Neceſſities require, by which means they are kept all the Year round pretty *cloſe ſhorn:* But they never complain. It happens, ſhe owns, a little unluckily ſometimes, A that a *ſcabby Sheep* gets in, and *ſpoils* the whole Flock: But as it is Neighbour's Fare, they never *grumble*.

She concludes with an Invitation to the *Prompter* to pay her a Viſit, for which the Example of *Socrates* will excuſe him.

The *Prompter* was at firſt, very much divided in himſelf, whether he ſhould accept this Invitation or not. At length he pitch'd on his Kinſman Mr *Bruſh*. *Tim* accepted the the Embaſſy and drove away with Joy. He return'd in a Couple of Hours, all in Raptures. "Is it poſſible, ſaid he, that with ſuch enchanting Beauty ſhe can perſuade that Croud of Lovers to ſee another enjoy her Charms without repining?—And yet ſhe does—I ſaw it—was the happy Example myſelf."—He was going on, but his Narrative growing a little too *lively*, (ſays the *Prompter*) I ſtopt his Mouth.

About 5 or 6 Days after Mr *Bruſh* came to me with a very dejected Countenance, and a —— *Rat you Knight, why did you ſend me on ſuch an Embaſſy?—A Plague take your* Theodoſia *and her Flocks*. By the Drift of his Diſcourſe it ſeem'd he had unfortunately taken the Time when ſome *ſcabby Sheep* had ſtep'd in among the Flock; and was ſufficiently puniſhed for turning a *limited Commiſſion* into *full Powers*, without Authority.

The Prompter, No. 60.

A Friend of Mr *W. Bond* having tranſlated the Tragedy of *Zara* purpoſely that it might be acted for his Benefit (a Scene of ☞ ſee V. 3. p. 261.) he did about 2 Years ago, offer it to the Managers of the Theatre, who kept him ever ſince, till very lately, in Suſpence, when he underſtood from other Hands, that they *decline all Tragedies* in general, the Taſte of the Age not being † turn'd for them. Mr *Bond* therefore, got ſome private Friends to act it for his Benefit at the Great Room in *York* Buildings, himſelf undertaking the Part of *Luſignan*, which he perform'd the firſt Night only; for being in a weak Condition, he fainted on the Stage, was carried Home in his Chair, and died next Morning.

His particular Friend acted the Part of *Oſman*, and the next Night took that likewiſe of *Luſignan*; and on this Occaſion compoſ'd and ſpoke the following Prologue. Mr *Bond's* Death not being known then, but hourly expected.

HE, *whoſe wiſh'd ſervice did* my help *engage*,
(*Nor* actor *I*—*nor* ſtudious *of the* ſtage!)
To aid whoſe purpoſe, and ſupport whoſe cauſe,
This ſcene [*unequal to our* Zara!] draws:
To-night, by ſickneſs, *from this* preſence, *held*,
Mourns *his weak* will, *by* want *of* power, *repell'd*.—
Willing *to pleaſe*—*and* ſtruggling *to ſucceed*,
He's gone, from acting *death*, *to* die, indeed!
Exhauſted ſpirits, urging on *decay*,
Waſted his ſtrength, and wore *his life* away.
Till, from the ſtage, *to his laſt* bed *confin'd*,
He left *us*.—*But, he left his* thanks behind.
Living, *he owns his* gratitude *your* due:
And—*if he* dies,—*in death, he* bleſſes you.
For me, *mean while*,—*who* can, *but*, what I can,
To Oſman's weight, *is added* Luſignan!——
Two *parts*, *at* once!—*that* height, *I* fear *to ſcale!*
Who'd be *more here, to* charm!—*for*, I *ſhall* fail.—
Muſick *was* his:—*But*, now, *by woes oppreſs'd*,
Sad nightingale! *the* thorn, *is at his* breaſt.
His ſuffering *virtue*, *His* undue *diſtreſs!*
Learning, unprop'd!—*aſſiſted* manlineſs!
Sickneſs, and pain, with patience holding ſtrife!
Wreſtling *with merit*; *and* diſjointing *life!*
Theſe *are pretenſions, which* muſt, here, *prevail:*
And touch your generous hearts—*howe'er* I fail.

The *Prompter* then gives us *another Prologue*, wrote and ſpoken by the ſame Gentleman (not now 20 Years of Age) ſeveral Years ago for the Benefit of Mr *Bond*, at one of the Theatres, which he chuſes to inſert, as it conveys ſome uſeful Leſſons to the *Actors* as well as to the *Audience*, which he had before enforced, and intends to conſider again.

SUmmon'd *by* friendſhip, *I to night appear*,
When friendſhip ſummons, *all the virtues* hear:
Friends *have ſuch ſovereign* power *to task the heart*,
We muſt *obey 'em*, tho' *we* want *the* art;
And, hence, *it falls, this evening*, to my *ſhare*,
To play the fool *in publick*, tho' no player.
Think me not thence, *loſt* fit; *the buſineſs, here*
Is but plain nature; Her's, *the ſmile, and tear:*
From truth, *not* time, *the* Actor *takes his* fame,
And length *of* practice *gives but baſtard claim*;
Elſe, were'd the oldeſt *miſtreſs be the* moſt:
And wives, *who plague you* longeſt, *pleaſe you* moſt.
Young, *and not taught, by practice, I'll* ſuppoſe
He beſt knows paſſion, *who, by* nature, *knows*:—
That 'tis an actor's *task, to trace* her, *well*,
And, imitating *none*, *himſelf excell*.
Search his own boſom; *copy from* within;
Force your attention, *and your* paſſions *win*.
Then, *were'd the* ſtage, *of no* neglect *complain*,
But love, *and* grief, *and* pity, *charm again*.
But, were there play'rs like me, who, void *of* art,
Felt not *the anguiſh, that* inſpires *their* part,
What ill-judg'd *rantings were'd* unrune *diſtreſs*,
With weak varieties of wild excels!
Among ſuch *play'rs, methinks, e'en I* cou'd *ſhine*,
Strike out new walks, and charm with no *deſign!*
Now!—*in* big ſounds, I'd bowl away, to fame,
And nod, and ſink, and *lumber*, into *meane*,
From ſide, *to* ſide, *next*, *with* enormous ſwing,
I'd heave on *majeſty*, and puſh the king

8

3

† *But notwithſtanding this Opinion and Conduct of the Managers of the Theatre, the Author of the* Prompter *remarks, that this Tragedy was receiv'd with univerſal Applauſe, and believes our profeſſed Actors would not have perform'd it ſo well.*

Diſpoſition? If not, we are at Liberty to decline it.

9. A Single Man lives for his own Sake; a married Perſon ſeems to drag an Life for the ſake of the Community. I honour married Men, admire the happy, and do not deſpiſe the unhappy, as they are all good Members of the Republick.

10. If any one has a Deſire for Matrimony, he is not to be blamed; becauſe, as before obſerved, it is founded on the Law of Nature, &c. yet Circumſpection is abſolutely neceſſary before he enters into that State; which, like the Iſraelitiſh People, he be ſurer of Slavery, than of Liberty.

11. It is a general Obſervation, that the Fondneſs of married People dwindles by degrees into Neglect, and often deſcends lower. I believe the Reaſon is, People diſcover only by Degrees, who they are joined to. I remember a Perſon who uſed to ſay, A Man often courts an Angel, and weds a Devil.

12. The Proſpect we have of Matrimony, is much like a View from the Top of one Hill to another: Our Eyes are apt to paſs over the Vale between unobſerved.

13. The beſt Man or Woman makes a miſerable Conſort; the Indifferent, a bad one: What then muſt the Bad ones of either Sex make? 'Tis too true a Saying, that a good Man or Woman is hard to be met with: But we much ſeldom or find a good Husband or Wife.

14. Matrimony is the Bane of Friendſhip: Each Party is jealous of the other's Friends, and they are the firſt Sacrifices that muſt be ſacrificed to Certain-peace.

15. After Marriage, a Man degenerates from himſelf; if he continue Contemplative, he grows a Sot; if not, he becomes ſtarch, worldly, &c. This is not indeed always true, for ſome People grow more polite after Marriage, than before: There is no general Rule without Exception.

16. A married Man doubles his Care, and yet is but Half himſelf.

17. Married People ſay, We have Partners to bear half our Cares. But they do not conſider, that they at the ſame Time are to bear half their ſpouſes Troubles: Nay each generally bears the whole Troubles of both; I am ſure, if they are good for any thing, they do. But do thoſe Advocates for Matrimony conſider, that Marriage produces Cares as well as Children.

18. A happy married Life, generally ſpeaking, is an eaſy Captivity. Thus we look'd upon as a Happineſs to have Hight from in Newgate.

19. Marriage is in ſome reſpect like Death: 'Tis unknown to us 'till we have tried it, and then it is too late to repent.

20. If a Man is agreeable to himſelf, and to his Wife; and his Wife be of the ſame temper, and each ſtrive always to make the other happy; then is Marriage a Bleſſing, and then only. See p. 669. p. 592.

The GENTLEMAN, June 19, No. 15.

Mr Fuller's Defence of his Sermon on Herely.

'TIS generally allow'd to be a good Rule in interpreting Scripture and all Writings whatever, to take Words and Phraſes in their moſt *proper* and *uſual* ſignification; unleſs when the Expreſſions are figurative, or the common and obvious Senſe is inconſiſtent with the Author's known Character, with his Sentiments clearly and fully expreſſed in other Paſſages, and with the Nature and Deſign of the Argument which he is purſuing. When therefore 'tis ſaid, that *a Heretic is ſelf-condemned*, I underſtood the Propoſition in its moſt *natural* Meaning, and explained it thus; that he is one, who maintains and propagates a falſe Doctrine, againſt his inward *Light* and *Convictions*, either from a Principle of *Vanity*, and to make himſelf conſiderable as the *Head* and *Leader* of a Party; or to ſerve the Purpoſes of his *Ambition*, *Covetouſneſs*, and *Senſuality*. And the *Military* Letter-writer has been ſo very unfortunate, as to offer a *parallel* Text, in St Paul's Epiſtle to the *Romans*, in order to deſtroy this Interpretation, which is the ſtrongeſt Confirmation and Support of it; "For 'tis abſolutely impoſſible that he who paſſeth another, and doth the ſame Thing for which he judgeth him," ſhould be any thing leſs than a *deliberate, and preſumptuous* Offender, who *knows* himſelf to be in the Wrong.—He that teaches the Immorality of *Theft*, and yet is a *Thief* himſelf, (which is the Apoſtle's own Inſtance) acts *directly* againſt the Dictates of his Conſcience; and his Error cannot lie in his *Underſtanding*, but muſt be entirely *wilful*.——This may ſhew the World, what a *malign* and *ſubtle* Adverſary I have to deal with; who, when he is moſt *confident*, is furniſhing Weapons againſt his own Cauſe, indeed

I am

ally see, why the Account, which
given of Herefy, should alarm *ef-*
and turbulent Priefts:——Their
s in danger, and the Foundations
ir tyrannical Dominion over the
an World are *ſhaken* by it.

Matter being brought to this Iſſue,
e fairly look upon myſelf as *diſ-*
d from the Controverſy; ſince it
ies entirely between S. *Paul* and
ſcallawiſh. But tho' it may juſtly be
ed, that, in a Chriſtian Country,
ſe Authority will have the greater
t, and carry the Point in *his* Fa-
and upon this Account, a *formal*
e of him may ſeem unneceſſary;
of Reſpect to the Memory of this
r Apoſtle, this great Maſter of
ing, and *ſtrenuous Aſſerter* of the
ts of the Chriſtian People; I ſhall
ke to vindicate *his* Account of He-
ainſt the *Cavils* and *Exceptions*
this Writer hath made to it.

true State of the Caſe is this. St
rote an Epiſtle to *Titus*; and a-
ther excellent Rules which he pre-
for his Conduct, gave him this,
g to Heretics: *A Man that is an*
after the firſt and ſecond Admoni-
jection; *knowing, that he that is ſuch*
verted, and ſinneth, being condemn-
himſelf. Now as this Epiſtle was
d to *Titus* only, it will be a ſuffici-
ſence of the *Writer's* Character, *if*
capable of following the Advice
ed in it. Let us ſuppoſe then, that
tic is one that *knowingly* oppoſes
octrine, a Man who had the Gift
ving Spirits, which it cannot be
d, that ſo eminent a Perſon as *Ti-*
a deſtitute of, might certainly *know*
ſtinguiſh Heretics, and conſequent-
ply with *every Part* of the *Apoſto-*
rection. And if none but thoſe,
re endued with this *preternatural*
ment, are fit to *decide* in Caſes of
; this is no Reflection on St *Paul*,
s never aſſerted the contrary; but
ld correct and reſtrain the *inſolence*
rs, in pretending to a Power which
re not *entitled* to; and which nei-
e Nature of *the Thing itſelf*, nor a
ſcribed to a particular Perſon, *ſu-*
ſly enlighten'd, and poſſeſſed of *ex-*
ary Abilities, give them the leaſt
l to claim.

Letter-writer, however, in very
of the ſacred *Rights* and *Preroga-*
" the Succeſſors of *Titus*, and of
urch Governor;" and thinks that
be equally concerned to vindicate
this apoſtolical Order, as *Titus* himſelf
was.——But St *Paul* ſays not a Syllable,
nor drops the leaſt *Hint*, about this
ſame *Church Governor*, and *thoſe Succeſſors*
of *Titus*, who, in this Place, are a *mere*
Dream of the fanatical *Miſcellaniſt*.——
If the Epiſtle had been inſcribed to *Titus*,
and *all* the Chriſtian Prieſts, who ſhould
claim from *him*, or the *Apoſtles*, in ſuc-
ceeding Ages of the Church, there would
then have been ſome *plauſible* Shew of
Reaſon, for paraphraſing the Rule which
relates to Heretics in the *Miſcellany* Stile:
" Be ſure to *admoniſh* a Man, who *know-*
ingly teaches falſe Doctrine, *i. e.* whom
you are not able to find out, and if this
Man, of whom you cannot take Cogni-
zance, perſiſts, then be ſure to reject him."
But as 'tis the *ſpurious Interpolation* of the
Terms, *Church Governor*, and *Succeſſors* of
Titus, that cauſes all this Appearance of
Confuſion and Inconſiſtency; it muſt be
wholly charged on the *Ignorance* or im-
pertinent *Officiouſneſs* of the *Corrector* of
the Text. And the Words of St *Paul*,
when confined to *Titus*, to whom alone
they were addreſſed, or extended only to
every one of his Succeſſors, who is endu-
ed with the ſame *extraordinary* Accom-
pliſhments, afford this plain and eaſy
Senſe. " A Man, who *knowingly oppoſes*
fal [illegible] thou art capable
of [illegible] others, by Means
of [illegible] Inſtrument] *after*
the [illegible] admoniſh [for an Er-
ror [illegible] which he has it en-
tire [illegible] to reform] *reject*."

As it appears, not only in this Inſtance,
but in ſeveral others, that an *arrogant*
Conceit of an *imaginary Succeſſion* from
Titus, and the *Apoſtles*, turns the Brains of
giddy Eccleſiaſtics, and ſwells 'em with
Pride and Preſumption; a thinking Man
will naturally ask himſelf, What Foun-

which they may as eaſily prove themſelves to be the Succeſſors of *Aaron* or *Melchiſedec*: They ought not to be ſurpriz'd, if they are charged with introducing a *ſtrange* Language into the Church, unknown to the *apoſtolic* Age, and with *Raſhneſs* and *Vanity*, in advancing *unſcriptural* and *arbitrary* Pretenſions, that have no Foundation, either in Reaſon, or reveal'd Religion. But allowing that the Prieſthood are the *Succeſſors* of *Titus* and *Peter*:——To what do they *ſucceed*?——It will, without doubt, be anſwered, To the *Inſtruction* and *Government* of the Church.——And have they *all* the *Qualifications* for theſe Offices? Have they equal *Authority* to inſtruct, and the ſame *Prerogatives* of Government, that, 'tis ſuppoſed, *Titus* and the Apoſtles had? If not, the latter might be *qualified* and *commiſſioned* to do many Things, even with reſpect to Church *Order* and *Diſcipline*, in which it would be ridiculous for our Modern Clergy to attempt to imitate them; and if every *part* and *forward* Prieſt ſhould take upon him to *decide peremptorily* in Points of Hereſy, merely becauſe *Titus* was directed to do it, who had a *miraculous* Illumination, and *extraordinary* Aſſiſtances, he muſt be a juſt Object of *Pity* and *Contempt*.

Nothing is more difficult than to frame a *conſiſtent* Scheme of Faſhood. Some Part of the Truth, which is either too *ſelf-evident* to be ſuppreſſed, or *unwarily* allow'd, frequently overturns the whole Fabric, which they have *laboriouſly* raiſed. Thus the *Miſcellany* Letter-Writer, has, by one *imprudent* Conceſſion, involved himſelf in the very ſame Difficulties, that he urges againſt St *Paul*'s Account of Hereſy. It ſeems, even in his Opinion, that "the Imputation of Sin to an Heretic, is an Argument that he errs *wilfully*, or that his Miſtake is *voluntary*, becauſe there can be no *formal Sin*, without ſome Obliquity of the Will."——Now how can the *Church Governor* know, when a Miſtake is *voluntary*, and when *involuntary*?——And whether he who is ſo well acquainted with the *Hearts* of Man, as to be able to determine that they err *wilfully*, may not determine with equal Certainty and Eaſe, that they err *knowingly*? I leave the *Miſcelliaſt* to get out of this *Labyrinth* as he can; for to uſe his own Paraphraſe, with the Variation but of one Word, according to his Notion of Hereſy, St *Paul*'s Rule which he gives to the *Church Governor* will run thus; "Be ſure to *reject* a Man who *wilfully* teaches falſe Doctrine, *i. e.* whom you are not able to find out; and if this Man, of whom you cannot take Cognizance, perſiſts, then be ſure to *reject* him."

Should it be ſaid, that a Perſon is known to be a Heretic, or one *wilfully* erroneous, "by his openly eſpouſing falſe Doctrine;" I muſt then aſk, Who is to be the *Judge* of what is falſe Doctrine? If the *Church Governor*, as it muſt be on the *Miſcellany* Scheme, becauſe he is appointed both to *admoniſh*, and *reject*,——Behold at length the whole *Myſtery* unravelled:——And let *Engliſhmen* and *Proteſtants* take notice, with what Views ſuch Notions of Hereſy are induſtriouſly and warmly propagated, *viz.* to eſtabliſh an *enormous* and *enſlaving* Power in the *Hierarchy*, and ſubject the Conſciences and Faith of Chriſtians to Prieſtly *Inquiſition*, and *Cenſure*.——The *Church Governor alone* muſt determine what is falſe Doctrine;——And what can the moſt *ambitious* and *deſigning* Eccleſiaſtics deſire beyond this?——Unleſs they would engroſs the whole *Civil* Power likewiſe, and make the *Dotage* of the World reſemble the State of it in its *Infancy*, when the ſame Perſons were both *Kings* and *Prieſts*.

Nothing more is neceſſary to be added, but that the Notion of Hereſy, which the *Miſcellany* Writer inculcates, as if it conſiſted in an *open Eſpouſal* of falſe Doctrine, is *Abſurd*, *Self-contradictory*, and *Miſchievous*.——'Tis *Abſurd* and *Self-contradictory*: becauſe if there are *any* Caſes, in which a Man may err *involuntary*, or from *invincible* Ignorance, think it his Duty to *propagate* his Miſtake; ſuch an *open Eſpouſal* of falſe Doctrine cannot be Hereſy, which, by this Writer's own Confeſſion, includes *wilful* Error; it can't be Hereſy, unleſs *Virtue* and *Honeſty itſelf* may be rank'd with *Adultery*, *Murder*, and other *capital* Vices. Such a Scheme,

[illegible] ...rality... Conſe... with If He... trine; d pri... muſt which thoſe, ch are there Peace,

and *Harmony* in the Chriſtian Church, but the Members of it will be always *reviling*, and [illegible] each other. And,

by this *Extravagance*, and *mad Zeal*, Religion will be *disgraced*, the Laity *oppressed*, and *sullen* Priests be the only *Gainers*.

J. Foster.

The Gentleman, June 22. N°. 461.

SIR, *Norwich*, June 9, 1735.

A Book intitled *the Case of the* Sinking Fund, &c. lately come down among us, gives every true Lover of his Country no small Uneasiness to find our *domestick Concerns* in such an unhappy Situation, at this *critical Conjuncture of Affairs abroad*. However, we hope there are some Resources still upon any great Emergency, tho' Gentlemen in the Country cannot pretend to guess where.

But We are a little surprized at one Passage in *this Treatise*, where it seems to be admitted, "That the *Mock Patriots* (as the *Considerer* calls all *Gentlemen in the Opposition*) have not yet been able to prevail *within Doors*, tho' They have sufficiently carried their Point *without*"—— Whereas We received repeated Advice that *these Gentlemen* had actually prevailed *within Doors*, as well as *without*, in several great Points; and I assure You, We began to drink their Healths by the Name of the *Majority*. Nay, We even think ourselves obliged to Them for our Deliverance, this Year, from a *Fit of Credit*, with which we were strongly threatned in the *Considerations*; and if They should be able to make any farther Advances next Session, We may expect some other good Things from Them, at least, that They will not endeavour, like some *other Persons*, to debauch the Minds of the People with *slavish* and *corrupt Principles*, nor to drain their Pockets by *wild* and *unnecessary Expences*; since nothing but the most rigorous Frugality can ever ease us of our present Burthens, even in Times of *Peace*, and much more, if We should be involved in the *present destructive War*.

I shall not enter into the Dispute how, and by whose Means, *Europe* hath been embroiled in this Manner; but it is certainly very ridiculous in *those*, who have had the sole Management of Affairs for many Years past, to call upon *Gentlemen*, whom they have kept as much as possible in the Dark, for their Advice; or to expect that they should declare themselves as to what is proper to be done, in such a dark and confused State of Things. The Course of Time hath, indeed, brought many Secrets to Light; but no body can suppose that all the Motives and Causes of the present Distractions, that all the Secret Negotiations, Engagements and Pretensions of the different Powers of *Europe* are fully laid open; and yet without knowing these, it is impossible to form a competent Judgment of the Nature of the Case, or to prescribe a proper Remedy.

But one Thing We all know; that a *War* cannot be carried on without great Sums of *Money*, and that we are already too far exhausted with *Debts* and *Taxes*. The whole Produce of the *Sinking Fund* hath been taken these last two Years for the current Service, in Times of *Peace*; and it appears in the *Book before-mentioned* that the most substantial Part of it, which arose from the *former Reductions of Interest*, is mortgaged out; that it consists, at present, of little more than the *Increase of Duties*, since the *last War*; and that great Part of it will probably fall off again by engaging in *another*, so that the Payment of the *publick Debts* hath not only been delay'd, contrary to the original Intention of the *Sinking Fund*, and the strictest Appropriations of *former Parliaments*, but even the *Sinking Fund* itself will raise no considerable Sums towards the Support of a *War*, should it be thought proper to apply it to that Service. I do not speak this with any Design of insinuating that we are not able to defend ourselves, in Case of Necessity; but only to shew the melancholy Situation of Affairs, and what an urgent Occasion there is for Oeconomy and good Management.

I cannot reflect upon this Subject, without admiring the Modesty of *some Persons*, who affect to talk and write about a *War* with as much Ease, as if our *Funds* were at Liberty, and there was nothing further to be considered than whether it be expedient, or not. That, indeed, is a very material Question, but not the only one, in the present Case. It is certainly our Interest to take Care, that the *Ballance of Europe* be not destroyed, and I heartily wish that the *same Persons*, who now seem to be preparing the Nation for a *War*, had reasoned in this Manner before Things were carried to such an Height, and it was in our Power to prevent it, with little or no Expence. Had the *Ballance of Power* been duly considered but a few Years ago, the House of *Bourbon* (by which I mean *all the Branches of it*) would not have been able to play their Game so successfully as they have lately done; nor would the *Emperor* have been reduced to those extreme Difficulties, in which We now see him, and of which we

complains so pathetically in a *Memorial* lately published.

The *Effect* naturally produces an Enquiry into the *Cause*; and, without knowing the *Cause*, all *Remedies* are meer Quackery and Guess-work; but where there is a *Complication of Diseases*, the best Physicians are at a Loss; especially, if the Patient hath been in *bad Hands* before. Here therefore the *Considerer* may triumph again, and tell us, with his usual Decency, that the *Biter is bit*; for he may safely defy all the *Mock-Patriots* to lay their Heads together, and say, *what is proper to be done in this critical Conjuncture*. Nay, let even those *real Patriots*, who have negotiated us into this *blessed Condition*, do it if they can. Let them tell us whether *Peace*, or *War*, be most advisable; if *Peace*, how it is to be obtain'd, upon honourable and advantageous Terms; if *War*, how it is to be supported with that Degree of Vigour, which the present Occasion seems to require. It behoves the *Considerer*, at least, to shew that our Affairs are in a much better Condition *at home*, than they have been lately represented; or, in other Words, to give us a Reply to *the Case of the Sinking Fund*.

I remember, when the *Considerations* were first published, you was called upon for an *Answer*, and you immediately gave us Notice it was then preparing for the Press. Now, I think the *Considerer* ought to be called upon in the same Manner, and I should be glad to know whether we are to expect an *Answer* and in what Time. I hope it will be at least a Month or two before *Christmas*, that the *Case-Writer* may have Time to reply, before the *Parliament* meets.

Indeed, We have already had some Remarks upon *this Piece* (See p. 285.) but They consist either of *Railing*, or such *low Prevarication*, as deserves no Notice. Besides none of their Writers say one Word about the *Bank Contract*; tho' it contains such a Charge against their *Patron*, as seems to have fix'd the Attention of the whole Kingdom. *This Point* depends but on one *plain Fact*, and therefore, Mr *D'anvers*, I desire You to put the two following Questions.

1. Whether the *hon. Gentleman*, concern'd in this Dispute, was not at a Meeting of a *Committee of the Directors of the* Bank of England, and a *Committee of the Directors of the* South-Sea Company, on *Friday*, *Sept.* 23, 1720?

2. Whether He did not then draw up the *Contract*, published in *the Case of the sinking Fund*, between the *two Companies*?

The *Considerer* positively asserts, that the *hon. Gentleman* was never at *any other Meeting* with the said Companies than That on *Sept.* 19; nor ever drew up *any other Paper* between Them than that *imperfect Draught*, which He hath produc'd. (See p. 244 G.) But the *Case-writer* tells us that the *original Contract*, as He hath published it, was then actually lying before Him, in the *hon. Gentleman's own Hand-Writing*; from whence I conclude, that it is still ready to be produced, if Occasion should require.

The *Considerer* cannot pretend that He only mistook *one Day* for *another*, because He takes particular Notice of the Meeting on the † 23d, as well as of That on the 19th, and even gives us the Heads of the *true Bank Contract*, which He calls a *Proposal* only; but he is oblig'd to confess that it was confirm'd, the very next Day by *a Court of Directors of the* Bank. This, I say, could not be a *Mistake*; because it is impossible to suppose that any Man could forget whether He was present on so *memorable an Occasion*, or drew up a *Contract*, in which almost *four Millions of Bank Stock* were concern'd.

It is therefore incumbent on the *Considerer* (who seems to be the *hon. Gentleman* Himself) to give some Answer to *this Charge*, either by *confessing*, or *denying* it. If He *confesses* it, what will He say for having published *such a Falshood*? If He *denies* it, the Matter may be brought to a short Issue, by producing the *Original*, and appealing to several Gentlemen of the *Committee*, who are still living.

You are therefore desired to insist upon an Answer to *this Point*; and if the *hon. Gentleman* should pass it over in Silence, He must submit to the just Censure of the *Case-Writer*, with which I shall conclude.

" Can You imagine that the Publick will not resent such a *gross Imposition* upon them, and call your *Veracity* equally in Question, as to *other Matters*? Lastly how can You expect that a *British Parliament* should, for the future, give any Credit to your most solemn Declaration and Assertions, upon Points of the highest Consequence to the Welfare of the whole Nation, when They see such a shameless Disregard to *Truth* and *common Decency*, in this Particular?

I am SIR, &c.

† *See* Considerations, *p.* 89.

I am at a Loſs to determine which is greateſt, *their Ignorance* of all Argument, *their Inſolence* in Aſſertion, or *their perſonal Scurrilities*.

Their Arguments conſiſt only in *Sound* and *Epithet*; *Pacifick Fleets!* and *Standing Armies!* But there is no Satyr in this, unleſs, they can ſhew, that 'tis unreaſonable to *have a Fleet* without *engaging*, or *an Army* without *fighting*.

Here this Writer enforces ſeveral former Arguments, and calls the World to judge, whether he ever wrote in behalf of *Standing Armies*, or a *Corrupt Dependency* of the Parliament? adding, that he only argued for a proper Force for the Defence of the Nation, and endeavour'd to ſhew the *Nonſenſe*, *Abſurdity*, and *Contradiction* of thoſe Wrirers who aſſert the *abſolute Dependency* of the King upon the Commons to be agreeable to *a Conſtitutional Independency of the Three Powers of the Legiſlature*. With the ſame Nonſenſe, they have taken it for granted, that all who *ſerve the Government*, and find *their Intereſt* in it, are *corrupt*———By Parity of Reaſon all Men in the World are *corrupt* who find *an Intereſt* in any Buſineſs, Profeſſion or Employment: But, if *diſgracing* their Country, libelling the King, Parliament, and all Perſons in Power; if *impudent Aſſertions* againſt Evidence, or *Lying to ſerve a Turn*, be Corruption, then are they of the *Oppoſition* the moſt corrupt Men in the Kingdom--He then proceeds to a Remark on a Paſſage in *the Caſe of the Sinking Fund*, the Author of which, ſays he, has found, that the preſent *Civil Liſt* Revenue is greater by 100,000 *l.* a Year, than was ever granted by Parliament ſince the *Revolution:* And ſo it may, ſays *Osborne*, and yet not be *unjuſt* or *unreaſonable*; for the preſent Royal Family is vaſtly more numerous than any ſince the *Revolution*.

But what they triumph upon is, that the 36,000 *l. per Annum*, of Penſions, granted by his Majeſty's Predeceſſors, which uſed to be paid out of *the Civil Liſt*, is now paid out of *the Sinking Fund*; and this, they ſay, was effected by *the Magick Art* of the Miniſter, who *foiſted a Clauſe* into a Bill, without any previous *Motion*, *Leave* or *Inſtruction*. What a *Conjurer* is the Miniſter! If this was true, what Reproach does it reflect upon *the Houſe*, upon the *Patriot himſelf*, and *his virtuous*, *watchful Minority*, as well as the *corrupt*, *implicit Majority*, to ſuffer ſuch a Clauſe to be *ſtole in* while they *ſlept*.

But let us hear what the Author of the *Conſiderations* ſays of it,

"I deſire to know, ſays he, whether a Clauſe brought in as Part of the Bill, three Times read, committed, and reported with the Bill, is to be thought to have paſſed the Houſe *thro' Inadvertency only*? Or, whether it was thought ſo *juſt* and *reaſonable*, that it would not admit of any Oppoſition, and in Conſequence, paſſed without any."

This was the Truth of the Caſe; and it plainly appears from this Gentleman's *Facts* and *Reaſonings* put together "That inſtead of *the Civil Liſt* taking this Sum of 36,000 *l.* unjuſtly, for a certain Time, from *the Sinking Fund*, the *Sinking Fund* had, for a certain Time, the Benefit of This, to the manifeſt *Prejudice* and *Injuſtice* of the *Civil Liſt*."

But it would be endleſs to recount *the Falſhoods* which theſe Men lay down *for Facts* againſt the Miniſtry and their Friends.

The *Encomiums* they beſtow on themſelves are as great as *the Indignities* they throw upon the Friends of the Government: They are, as they dub themſelves, *the only Support of the Conſtitution*, and *the only Friends of Liberty*. No; they are not Friends to Liberty, they mean *by Liberty an Exemption* from Law; and they are *the worſt Enemies* to the *Conſtitution*; for they have taken infinite Pains to *diſgrace* it, eſpecially as it is ſettled ſince the *Revolution*. But I find we muſt fight the Battle o'er again. I'm prepared; and will carry it to demonſtration, that *the Modern Conſtitution* of *England* is infinitely preferable to *the Ancient*. *F. Osborne.*

Weekly Miſcellany, June 21. N° 131.

IN my Remarks on the Diſſenters Sermons at *Salters-Hall*, (See p. 257 A) I took Notice, ſays Mr *Hooker*, That it is the *avowed Principle* of *ſome* Diſſenters, that if they were *in Power*, they would treat the Members of the Church of *England* as having *forfeited* the *natural Right* to a *full and equal Liberty*, or of ſtanding exempted from *incapacitating Laws*, in Conſequence of our *preſent avowed* Principle, that Diſſenters *may* and *ought* to be *ſubjected to* them, *unleſs* we could give ſuch Evidence of our having *renounced* this Principle as they would accept. To ſupport this I quoted a Paſſage from Dr *Groſvenor* (See *ib.*)

The *Old Whig* of *June* 12, inſerts a Letter, in which the Writer ſays, "I was much concerned to find it hinted by the Writer of the Letter of News in that Paper, and alſo in another Letter, that Perſons openly avowing it as their religious Opinion, that others ſhould

right in their Premiſes, there will be no *Poſſibility* of diſputing *Concluſions* with them. 'Tis beyond diſpute, that if *diſqualifying Laws* are an *Invaſion* or *Deſtruction* of *natural Right*, it's for *ever juſtifiable* and *neceſſary* to keep *all* out of *Power*, who *avow* it as their *Principle* to lay *diſqualifying Laws* upon others. For Society was not intended to *deſtroy* Men's natural Rights, but to *preſerve* them. But the Letter-writer ſuggeſts, that if Diſſenters *were* in Power, they ought *not* to ſubject *us* to to *diſqualifying Laws*. Very *kind* truly! But what ſhews there's no truſting to his *Clemency* is, that he builds it upon the abſurdeſt Principles; one is, *That* no mere *Opinions can be hurtful to Society, and therefore* no Opinion whatſoever *can be reaſonably the Object of Laws*. By mere Opinions I ſuppoſe, he means *abſtracted* from the *natural Influence* of ſuch Opinions. If ſo he knows that if upon a Change of Hands the Members of the Church of *England*, ſhould, be *themſelves* put under Incapacities *by* Diſſenters; the Diſſenters might have it to ſay, (as *we* ſay *now*) that they are *not* put under *Incapacities merely* for their Opinions, but for their Opinions *conſidered as diſpoſed* to have *ſuch* or *ſuch Influence* upon their *Conduct*: And if he will perſiſt in it, that (in this View of the Caſe) it is *never* right to put Men under *Incapacities* for their *Opinions*, let him ſhew by what Right *Papiſts* and *Jacobites* are put under *Incapacities*. The Gentleman foreſaw the Objection, and has attempted to give an Anſwer to it. ‘I know ‘that the Caſe of the *Roman Catholicks* will ‘be the firſt Objection in every Proteſtant's ‘way. But let them conſider, how do the ‘*Roman Catholicks* hurt us? Is it by believ‘ing in the deifying Power of the Prieſt, ‘and the Divinity of a tranſubſtantiated Wa‘fer? Is it by any mere Opinions, however ‘*ſenſeleſs* and *immoral*?---Be it ſo that Pa- ſtand to have my Head broke, before I can juſtify tying up a Man's Hands who I know is prepared to do me the Miſchief? Muſt the Law ſtay to *ſee Jacobites actually* in Arms, before the Law takes Cognizance of *Jacobites*? To *ſee Papiſts* ſend away *Money* and *Children*, and a foreign Juriſdiction *actually* introduced, before it takes Cognizance of *Papiſts*? Are not *Oaths* Teſts of *Opinions*, and of Opinions *only*? And as ſoon as Mens *Opinions*, in theſe Caſes, are *avowed* by their *refuſing* to take the Oaths, when called upon by Authority to do it, do not the *diſqualifying Laws Inſtantly* lay hold of them? and *ought* they not?

Again; he tells us, that ‘ſuch as main‘tain the Principle above mentioned, are in‘deed improper to be choſen by him to give ‘his Conſent either to the making Laws, or ‘to the altering them; or, in other Words, ‘they are very unfit to be truſted by *him* with ‘his Share in the Legiſlative Authority.” Here all the Members of the Church of *England* (ſo far as the Influence of Diſſenters in giving their *Votes* will go) are excluded from ſitting in Parliament. In which, I think, they are in the *right*. But what then will they pleaſe to *grant* us? Why the Gentleman, it ſeems, is willing to admit us to a Share in the *Executive* Power. For his Judgment is, that ‘Mens Abilities, and

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are who are entruſted with the Power of *Ex-*
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uting Laws; and that if *ſevere Penalties* (they are his own Words) *were provided againſt* actual Abuſes of Power, *the Properties and Civil Rights of the Subject would be* ſufficiently *guarded and ſecured*. He inſtances afterwards in the Caſe of Papiſts; and ſays, 'Let the Laws againſt their *Actions* be ſtrictly put in Executions, and we may allow them 'without the *leaſt Hazard* to the Community, to *believe* as many of their Abſurdities 'and Antichriſtian Doctrines as they are able.' Why *Antichriſtian* Doctrines? He ſhould have ſaid *Traiterous* Doctrines alſo; for *ſo far* his Principles will *neceſſarily* carry him. The Gentleman *ſuppoſes* a ſufficient Force ſubſiſting in the Kingdom to put the Laws againſt Papiſts in Execution; and at preſent there is a ſufficient Force. But what if *all*, or the *better Part* of the Poſts in the Kingdom were filled with Papiſts? *Who* ſhould put the Laws againſt Papiſts in Execution *then*? And *may* not this come to be the Caſe, if Men may not be put under *Incapacities* for their *Opinions*, and Papiſts, *as ſo perſuaded*, be kept out of Power? One may truſt a *Child* with the Anſwer to this Queſtion. But be there *any thing* in this Argument, or *nothing*, (as *nothing* indeed there is) here is a *direct Cenſure* upon the Government for laying *Popiſts* under *Incapacities*; ſo that if we are to take our Eſtimate of the *general* Opinion of Diſſenters from what this Man writes, (which I hope we are *not*) it will be but too viſible, that they are ready to play over *the old Game*, and would throw down all the Fences againſt Popery, in order to make way for *themſelves*; who, if they were once in *Poſſeſſion* of the Power they *want*, would (I apprehend) very quickly make us ſenſible, how little they are in earneſt in ſuch Pretences as theſe.

It is worth obſerving in what Sort the Gentleman concludes his Argument. 'This, I 'think, amounts to a Demonſtration, that 'the *general* Rule aſſerted and urged by the 'Writer of the Letter before referred to, is 'not an *invariable* Rule of Government.' If there be any Truth in the Principles upon which he builds, it can *never* be a Rule of Government, and the Whole of his Argument amounts to as much. But *now* it ſeems it *may* be *a Rule*, tho' not an *invariable* Rule; *i. e.* it may be *a Rule*, or *not* a Rule, as will *beſt ſerve a Turn*. This is knocking down all at once. And if we will not take this as *ſufficient Warning* what we are to *expect* from theſe Men, I think we muſt be *quite ſenſeleſs*, or *ſtark blind*. R. HOOKER.

Univerſal Spectator, June 21. No. 350.

Of the occult Philoſophy.

MR *Stonecaſtle*, in ſeveral of his preceding Papers, has treated on occult Philoſophy. If, ſays he, I was to ſay there are People ſo infatuated, as to ſpend their whole Lives in obtaining an Intimacy with the imaginary Beings hereafter mentioned, I ſhou'd be laugh'd at; but I affirm, that in *Germany* I have converſ'd with more than one or two, who have abandon'd the World, to ſtudy the occult Philoſophy, and which they have talk'd of in the higheſt Raptures.

Purity of Life, an exact Conformity to all the Precepts of Religion, a Detachment from the World, and an abſolute Command over our Paſſions are requiſite in him who would enter upon this Study with Hopes of having his Labour rewarded. Thus qualified, he is entitled to the ineſtimable Bleſſing of converſing with the now inviſible Inhabitants of the Elements; the Air, Water, Fire and Earth are fill'd with Creatures of exquiſite Perfection, of human Form, fond of Knowledge, and therefore friendly to Philoſophers. The Beauty of their Wives and Daughters is majeſtick, yet ſurprizingly agreeable. They are called Gnomes, Sylphs, Nymphs, and Salamanders. They are compos'd of the pureſt and moſt ſubtil Particles of the Elements which they inhabit; their Lives are a Duration of ſeveral Ages: But what are a thouſand Years to Eternity? They are mortal; when they die they are entirely annihilated, and the Deſpair of enjoying the Preſence of that great *Being of Beings*, of whom they have juſt and ſtrong Ideas, renders them inconſolable.

To remedy this Evil, God permitted them to contract Alliances with Man, and thereby participate of Immortality. Thus a Nymph, *&c.* becomes capable of that future Bliſs, by being married to a Philoſopher, and their Males are no longer mortal, if they obtain our Daughters in Marriage.

Hiſtory affords Numbers of Examples of this Kind. *Livy* tells us *Romulus* was the Son of *Mars*; but our Divines ſay he was begotten by an Incubus: But we know he was the Son of a Salamander, who tranſlated him in a fiery Chariot, after he had laid the Foundation of *Rome*. *Livy* ſays, *Servius Tullius* was the Son of the God of Fire, whereas he alſo was the Offspring of a *Salamander*. *Hercules* and *Alexander* were the Iſſue of one of the moſt celebrated Sylphs; as were *Plato*, *Apollonius Thianeus*, *Sarpedon*, *Æneas*, *Achilles*, and *Melchiſedech*; this laſt was conceiv'd in the Ark by the Wife of *Shem*, impregnated by a Sylph, and the

the Manner of ſacrificing taught to *Numa* by *Ægeria*, was the ſame obſerv'd by that High Prieſt.—The Ignorance of the Generality of Men make 'em attribute to Demons, what ought to be attributed to theſe Elementary Beings.———But Is it poſſible the Devil can conceive, beget, bring forth, and give ſuck? Or were there ſuch a Poſſibility, would not his Iſſue be the moſt maleficient Creatures that could exiſt? But theſe Amours with the Elementary People produce Men illuſtrious for their Virtues. Theologicians attribute every Thing above their Caption, to the infernal Spirit: Therefore the greateſt Men have been vilified as Demoniacs, Sorcerers, and the Offſpring of ſome Incubus. Thus has the great *Merlin* been treated; he was the Son of a Nun, the Daughter of a King of *England*, and begot by a Sylph, who brought him up, and made him thorough Maſter of all Arts and Sciences.

But theſe Gentlemen don't reflect how many noble and virtuous Families they injure by deriving their Original from *Familiars*. The Earls of *Cleve* are deſcended from the Heireſs of that illuſtrious Houſe and a Sylph, who being enamour'd with the Counteſs, appear'd in a miraculous Veſſel, drawn by a Swan of dazzling Whiteneſs, which drew it in Traces of Silver: He convers'd with this Lady ſeveral Years, and after having had ſeveral Children by her, he, in the Sight of the whole People, at Noonday, mounted his Aerial Chariot and departed.

A Nobleman of the firſt Rank among us is deſcended from a Sylph; and one of that Family, not long ſince dead, boaſted his Deſcent in a private Company, in the following Terms. The Earl of——one Evening, having taken a Walk in the Fields, ſate himſelf on a Stile adjoyning to the Road; as he ſate he ſaw ſeveral Perſons riding by, who ſeem'd to be Farmers and their Wives coming from ſome Wake or Fair; they were ſcarce out of Sight, when a moſt beautiful young Creature follow'd, mounted on a poor and tir'd Horſe, which being oppoſite the Earl, ſtumbled and threw her down; my Lord immediately ran to her Aſſiſtance, and being ſurpriz'd and enamour'd with her Beauty, perſuaded her to repoſe herſelf at his Houſe; which ſhe conſented to on Condition, that he attempted nothing againſt her Modeſty; and that he ask'd her no Queſtions in relation to the People he ſaw paſs him before ſhe appear'd.

The Earl religiouſly kept his Promiſe and obtain'd her for a Wife. Never was Woman, more lovely, more prudent, or more obſervant; never Man more affectionate, more indulging, or more complaiſant: Tho' he firſt ſaw her in the Habit of a Country Maid, yet her rich Dreſs, which, as his Lady, ſhe wore, ſate ſo eaſy upon her; ſhe ſhew'd that equal Behaviour obſervable in People well born, that every one judg'd her of illuſtrious Birth, tho' ſhe never ſpoke of her Deſcent; her Knowledge was extenſive, and, whatever Topick was upon the Carpet, ſhe ſeem'd perfect Miſtreſs of it. At the End of 10 Months ſhe was deliver'd of a Daughter, then diſappear'd, and left the Earl inconſolable; this Daughter was married to my Anceſtor, and our Family is lineally deſcended from her.

The Hyp-Doctor, June 24. No. 240.

Julius Cæſar *did not ſubvert the Liberties of* Rome, *but the* Romans *themſelves.*

THE pretended Motives for the Murder of *Cæſar* were two. 1. That *Cæſar* had ſubverted the *Roman* Liberties. 2. That they ſhould re-eſtabliſh them by his Deſtruction. But the Conſpirators did not kill him for what he had done, but for what he was about to do, *i. e.* to aſſume the Enſigns of Royalty. And here the Weakneſs both of *Brutus* and *Cæſar* is ſurprizing; of the Former that he ſhould conſent to the giving all the Power of a King to *Cæſar*, and afterwards be afraid of the Name; and of the Latter, that when he was poſſeſs'd of the ſolid Power, he ſhould affect the empty Title. How little did he apprehend he had already acquir'd a Title more glorious than of King, namely, that given him by his victorious Army, the Title of *Imperator*, Emperor?

The moſt diſcerning of the Conſpirators knew, it was not *Cæſar* who had ſubverted the *Roman* Liberties, but the whole Body of the Patricians by their Ambition, Avarice, and Luxury; that if *Cæſar* had not attain'd to abſolute Power, ſome other would and muſt; and that if *Pompey* had conquer'd *Cæſar* at *Pharſalia*, he would have been as abſolute as the other, as appears from *Plutarch* in the Life of *Brutus* and *Cato*, and from the Conference *Pompey* held with *Cratippus* the Philoſopher after the Battle of *Pharſalia*, before the Walls of Mitylene.

But it was not only Cæſar and Pompey and

and *Craſſus*, but fifty turbulent Senators more, who had ſucceſſively for nigh 50 Years furiouſly contended for Power, & occaſion'd this Obſervation of *Saluſt*, "All who during thoſe turbulent Times embroil'd the Commonwealth upon ſpecious Pretences, ſome to maintain the Rights of the People, others to exalt the Authority of the Senate, did every Man of them, under the Cloak of the publick Good, contend for his own Power, they ſhew'd in their Conduct neither Modeſty nor Moderation, and as their Contention was without Bounds, they us'd their Victory without Mercy."

Three Armies at a Time have as it were beſieged the *Forum*, to ſuſtain three ſeveral Candidates. The People have been reſtrain'd whole Weeks from giving their Suffrages, and wounded and ſlaughter'd when they attempted it. So that the wiſer and bolder Part of the *Romans* declared aloud for Monarchy? Where then lay the outragious Guilt of *Cæſar* above that of all his Competitors. It lay in his matchleſs Intrepidity, his admirable Conduct, and his ſuperior Capacity.

Machiavel declares, that the *Romans* in *Cæſar*'s Time were extreamly in their Manners corrupted. A City, ſays he, corrupt in its Manners, and under the Government of a Prince, tho' that Prince and all his Family ſhould be extirpated, yet can it not be free, but muſt ſtill come into the Hands of new Tyrants, who continually deſtroy one another. *Rome*, for Inſtance, on the Expulſion of the *Tarquins*, re-eſtabliſhed Liberty; but *Cæſar* being ſlain, and the whole Race of *Cæſars* extinct, it was ſo far from re-eſtabliſhing, that it could not give the leaſt Beginning to its Liberty. Theſe different Effects of the ſame Cauſe, proceeded from this, that when the *Tarquins* were expell'd, the People of *Rome* were not tainted with this Corruption, whereas in *Cæſar*'s Time they were thoroughly infected.

From the Prompter, Numb. 66.

The Deſign of this PROMPTER, *is to reduce the* PLAYER'S ART *into* Principles; *from whence, by a Compariſon of their* Practice *with their* Duty, *it will be eaſy to* diſcern *that* pitiful Deficiency, *too common to* Tragedians.

AN Actor is the Profeſſor of an *Art that repreſents, to the Eyes and Ears of an Audience, the whole Diverſity of Paſſions, whereby Human Life is diſtinguiſhed, throughout all its Conditions, whether of good or bad Fortune.*

Now, *he*, whoſe *Trade* it is, to *repreſent Human Paſſions*, cannot be *qualified for it*, without a *Knowledge of* thoſe Paſſions, and a Power to *put on, at Will*, the *Marks*, and *Colours*, which *diſtinguiſh* them.

A The *Diſtinction* is two-fold.—To the Eye, by the *Look*, and *Movement*.—And, to the Ear, by the *Tones* of the *Voice*; not only from its *Elevation*, and *Depreſſion*, but, in a certain ſignificant *Impregnation* of that Sound, with an *animated Senſation*, of *Purpoſe*.

There are but ſix *dramatic Paſſions*, which are capable of being ſtrongly *expreſſed*, by the B *Look*: And which, intermingling their Differences, on the *Viſage*, give us all the *Soul-moving* Variety, of *Pain*, *Pleaſure*, or *Suſpenſion*, which the Heart can be, ſtrikingly, touched by.—Theſe *ſix* Paſſions, are, *Joy*, *Sorrow*, *Fear*, *Scorn*, *Anger* and *Amazement*.

There are many other *auxiliary Paſſions*, which cannot, in their own ſimple Character, C be impreſſed upon the *Countenance*: Yet may be well enough repreſented, by a *Mixture*, of *two*, or more, of the *ſix capital Dramatics*; —*Such* are *Jealouſy*, *Revenge*, *Love*, *Pity*.— The Reader might preſently convince himſelf of the Truth of this Remark; and diſcover, by an eaſy Trial, that *Jealouſy*, to expreſs it, on the *Features*, requires a Combination D of *three* Paſſions, *Fear*, *Scorn*, and *Anger*.— *Revenge* mixes only the *two laſt*.—*Love* cannot be *looked*, but with a *Joy*, that is tempered by *Fear*.—And *Pity*, to expreſs it on the *Face*, muſt qualify that *Fear*, by a Mixture of *Sorrow*.

The whole, that is needful in order to impreſs any Paſſion on the *Look*, is firſt, to *conceive* it, by a ſtrong and intent *Imagination*.— E Let a Man, for Inſtance, *recollect ſome Idea of Sorrow*; his *Eye* will, in a Moment, catch the *Dimneſs* of *Melancholy*; his Muſcles will *relax* into *Langnor*; and his whole Frame of Body ſympathetically *unbend* itſelf, into a *remiſs* and *inanimate Laſſitude*.—In ſuch a paſſive Poſition of *Features*, and *Nerves*, let him attempt to *ſpeak haughtily*; and he will find it *impoſſible*. —Let the *Senſe* of the Words be the raſheſt, F and moſt violent, *Anger*, yet, the *Tone* of his Voice ſhall *ſound nothing but Tenderneſs*.—The Modification of his *Muſcles* has affected the *Organs* of *Speech*; and, before he can *expreſs Sounds* of *Anger* in his *Voice*, he muſt, *by conceiving ſome Idea of Anger*, inflame his Eyes into Earneſtneſs, and *new knit*, and *brace up his Fibres* into an *Impatience*, adapted to Violence; G —and *then*, not only the *Voice* will correſpond with the *Viſage*; but the *Step*, *Air*, and *Movement*, all, recovering from the *languid*, and carrying Marks of the *Impetuous*, and the *Terrible*, flaſh a *moving Propriety*, from the *Actor*, to the *Audience*, that, *communicating*, immediately, the Senſation it *expreſſes*, chains and rivets our *Attention* to the *Paſſions we are* H *moved by*.

Thus, the happieſt Qualification which a *Player* ſhould deſire to be Maſter of, is a *plaſtic Imagination*.—This alone is a *Fauſtus* for the *Theatres*; and conjures up *all Changes*, in a Moment,

they would divide into Parties about Religion—and that the Providence of God wisely permitted this for the Tryal of their Integrity. Very good, Sir! But how does it appear from hence that the Word *Hereſy* is here uſed in an *indifferent* Meaning? Suppoſe the Apoſtles had ſaid (as he might have ſaid) there muſt be *Gluttony* and *Drunkenneſs*, &c. among you would it follow that the Words *Gluttony* and *Drunkenneſs* were not uſed to expreſs ſomething *very bad?* A wiſe and a good *Uſe* may be made of the Evils which God permits, yet thoſe Evils will be Evils ſtill, and may be *repreſented* as ſuch. In like manner you cite *Acts* xxiv. 5. where St *Paul* is ſaid to be *a Ringleader of the Sect* (or Hereſy) *of the Nazarenes*, as an Inſtance of the Word *Hereſy* in an *Indifferent* Meaning. Abſurdly again! For the Uſe of a Word is determined by the *Intention* of him that *ſpeaks* it. If St *Paul* had ſaid this of *himſelf*, your Obſervation had been right. But *Tertullus* the *Roman* Orator, who accuſed him before *Felix*, meant it as a Term of *Reproach*, and ſo St *Paul* underſtood it, as appears by his Anſwer. *After the Way which* THEY CALL *Hereſy, ſo worſhip I God.* So *Acts* xxviii. 22, where the *Jews* ſay to St *Paul*, *As to this Sect* (or Hereſy) *we know that it is every where ſpoken againſt:* The Word Hereſy is not uſed in an indifferent Senſe, (as you cite it) but in a bad one. I don't think this very material: But I take notice of theſe Miſtakes, Sir, to ſhew how ready you are to take things upon truſt, and to run away with your own Inventions.

Let us now ſee, Sir, what uſe you make of this notable Obſervation. *According to this Account* (you ſay) *the general Notion of a* HERETICK *is no more than this,* viz. *one that ſets up to be the* HEAD *or* CHOOSES *to* JOIN *himſelf to a particular Religious Sect.* If you mean here to tell us what you think *ought* to be the Notion of a Heretick, you ſay nothing to the Purpoſe. If you would have us underſtand that according to the Uſe of Language, this is the Notion of a Heretick, it is not true, for tho' αἵρεσις, in the general Notion of it, ſignifies a Sect *indefinitely*, yet αἱρετικὸς (a Heretick) is ever pinn'd down to a bad Senſe, as every common *Engliſh* Reader knows. If a Man ſhould ask me what religious Sect I am of, I might properly anſwer I am a Chriſtian. But if a Chriſtian ſays, ſuch a Man is a *Heretick* or *Sectary*—the Word always carries with it a Charge of Error. There is but one Paſſage in Scripture where the Word αἱρετικὸς is uſed, and that you are commenting upon, and there it is uſed in a *bad* Senſe. But allowing your Notion that *Heretick* as well as *Hereſy* will bear an *indefinite* Senſe, what follows? Why ſay you, that *an Heretick in a* BAD *Senſe* MUST *be one who* KNOWINGLY *eſpouſes a falſe Doctrine, is* INSINCERE *in his Profeſſion, and aſſerts and defends what he is* CONVINCED *is contrary to Chriſtianity*, &c. But where does this Conſequence lye? I profeſs I cannot ſee it. You ſay, that to make a Man an Heretick, *it muſt be the Matter of his* CHOICE—to do *what*, Sir? Why *to ſet up to be the Head, or to* JOIN HIMSELF *to a particular Religious Sect*, *i. e.* to fall in by *external Profeſſion* with ſome Religious Sect, which *is right*. For the *Profeſſion* is all he *can* chuſe. A Man cannot chuſe his *Opinion*, as he may his *Company*. Attend therefore a little. When a Man joins himſelf by Profeſſion to any Religious Sect, UNLESS he does it *in Oppoſition* to the *Light* of *his own Mind*, maintaining that to be *true* which he *believes* to be *falſe*, he is (ſay you) no Heretick in a *bad* Senſe, BECAUSE a Heretick at *Large*, (as 'tis now ſuppoſed) ſignifies *indefinitely* any one who joins himſelf to *any* Sect or Party.—Where do you find this *Conſequence?* Have not I as much a Right to ſay that he is a Heretick in a *bad* Senſe, who joins himſelf to any Sect profeſſing a *bad Religion*; and will not this as well *conſiſt* with *your* Account of the *general* Notion of a Heretick? How then does your *Conſequence* appear? You tell us. *It* WILL *appear beyond Diſpute, when you have conſider'd your Text.* Why then it ſeems at *preſent*, it does NOT appear, and you are much in the *right*. For I challenge the beſt *Logician* upon Earth to draw *ſuch* a Concluſion from *ſuch* Premiſes.

To your Text then let us come, to find out that which as yet, it ſeems, is as great a *Secret* as ever. Your Text is, *A Man that is an Heretick, after the firſt and ſecond Admonition reject, knowing that he that is ſuch is ſubverted, and ſinneth, being condemned of himſelf*, (ὢν αὐτοκατάκριτος.) *Tit.* iii. 10, 11. From this Paſſage, Sir, it is to be *prov'd*, that HE ONLY is a *Heretick* in a *bad* Senſe, (*i. e.* in *ſuch* a Senſe as will juſtify the Church in excluding him from the Privileges of Chriſtian Communion) who makes a Profeſſion contrary to Chriſtianity, in *Oppoſition* to the *Senſe* and *Conviction* of *his own Mind*, and *you* think you have *done* it. I think that you have *not* done it. The Iſſue muſt ſhew who is miſtaken. I will ſtate all your Arguments fairly.

You begin very unfortunately. *According to St Paul's Account in the Text, an* HERETICK *is not only ſubverted, or turned aſide from the true Faith; he not only entertains wrong Sentiments of* Chriſtianity—How, Sir! Is a Heretick one who eſpouſes a falſe Doctrine, *knowing* it to be ſuch; and is he one *too* who *is turned aſide from the true Faith, and entertains wrong Sentiments of Chriſtianity?* You ſay *nobody* is a Heretick, in St *Paul's* Senſe, *but* he who *knowingly* eſpouſes a falſe Doctrine. *Is* it poſſible then to be true that he ſhould be a Heretick, who *entertains wrong Sentiments?* You tell us your ſelf it cannot be. *There can be no Hereſy where there is, properly ſpeaking, an Error of Judgment.* This *may be owing to Careleſs, Prejudice, partial Examination, and other very bad Cauſes, but*

Hereſy

who had ſuch a Truſt. For the ſeparating Hereticks from Chriſtian Fellowſhip *was a ſtanding Power* in all Churches at that time, as it has been to this Day: For the Proof of which I refer you to *Rom* xvi. 17. 2 *Theſſ* iii. 6, 14. 2 *John* x. 2 *Tim* ii. 16, 17, 20, 21 compared with 1 *Cor.* v. 6, 7, 9. And the *Reaſons* for ſuch Diſcipline which are given in Scripture, will equally agree with *all Churches* and *all Times*, which were, 1. The Shame of the Offenders, 2 *Theſſ* iii. 14. 2 The Preſervation of the Body of Chriſtians from the Infection of their Doctrines, *Rom* xvi. 18. 2 *Tim.* ii. 17. That there can be no ſuch Power in the Church *now* (if your Notion of a Heretick be admitted) is manifeſt, and this I ſuppoſe is what you would have. But why would you have it ſo, Sir, if the *Reaſons* for this Diſcipline are *as good* now as they were 1700 Years ago, and *will be* as good to the End of the World? But according to your Notion, there *could* be no ſuch Power, *i. e.* no ſuch *ſtanding* Power even at the Beginning; to what *purpoſe* then was the Rule given? To *know* a Heretick, you agree, we muſt know *his Heart*. And was the Knowledge of Men's Hearts *ever a ſtanding* Power in the Church? Do not the Apoſtles ſpeak of this as the ſole Prerogative of God? Acts i. 24. You tell us that the Gift of DISCERNING SPIRITS was ONE *of thoſe Gifts of the Holy Ghoſt communicated in the firſt Age*, and ſay, *that Titus cannot be ſuppoſed, conſidering his Character and Office, to have been without it.* But now do you *prove* that the Gift of *diſcerning Spirits* ſignifies the Power of *knowing Men's Hearts*? Or that *Titus*, conſidering his *Character* and *Office*, can't be ſuppoſed to have been *without* it? What was *Titus*'s Character and Office? A Biſhop. And can you ſhew, that *every* Biſhop of the Church at that time, had this Gift? I am not *certain*, nor you neither, that *any* of the Apoſtles *ever* had it. —— The Text above cited ſeems to imply the contrary.—Sure I am it was no *ſtanding* Gift. The Apoſtles had it not when *Matthias* was choſen to the Apoſtleſhip. And was there ever greater Occaſion for it? Beſides why would it not have been as properly exerciſed *in admitting* Men into the Church, as in *caſting them out*, and in caſting out thoſe who covered over a *naughty Heart* by fair Profeſſions, as thoſe who oppoſed the Truth wilfully? But do we ever read of any ſuch Inſtances? Or can you ſhew any good Reaſon why (if there *was* ſuch a Gift) it *ceaſed* with the Apoſtles, and thereby made an *Act or Diſcipline* (equally uſeful in *all Times*)

MR *Walſingham* informs the Publick, that *all the Gentlemen* engaged *in* Defence of the Adminiſtration have agreed to incorporate themſelves in *One* Daily *Paper*, which is to appear the ſame inſtant, and that he ſhall continue theſe Eſſays in it every *Tueſday*.

Indeed, adds he, if the *Norwich* Correſpondent in the *Craftſman* (See p. 307.) is the beſt Judge of Affairs at *Weſtminſter*, we have more Reaſon than ever to unite ourſelves on *this ſide the Queſtion*. We are told there what great things the *Patriots* did laſt Seſſion.

I can't pretend to have been an Eye Witneſs of the Proceedings in *St Stephen's Chapel*, *His Honour*, the *Man* of the *Rod* mov'd that the Houſe might be cleared, and the Doors locked up every Morning, which the *Serjeant* was ſtrictly order'd to execute: And therefore I was aſtoniſhed, that the Author of *the Caſe of the Sinking Fund* ſhould impute ſuch Directions to the Influence of *Miniſterial Power*. However I have full ſufficient Knowledge of what was tranſacted there, to refute the Miſrepreſentations of the Writer.

At preſent the Patriots have no more the Appearance of a Majority at *Weſtminſter*, than they have at *Newark*. We ſhall ſee what mighty Feats were promis'd at the laſt Place, as well as at the firſt, but the Gentlemen are too haſty in their Reckonings.

A late Inſtance ſhews how they are to be truſted in their Accounts of *Majorities*. At the Concluſion of the laſt Poll on at *Hexham*, the *London Evening Poſt* told us the Return was but by a Difference of 9 *Votes*, whereas there was a Majority of above 70, notwithſtanding the Efforts in Favour of a *Younger Son* of *Scotch Nobility*, againſt the *Hon Gentleman*, whoſe *Father*, and afterwards *Himſelf*, by a *natural* Intereſt, have been choſen without Interruption for 70 Years paſt, and ſometimes even againſt the Court.

By this we may judge of their *Majority* in the *Houſe of Commons*. If they are the Majority, to Them is the Nation oblig'd for the Service of *augmenting the Forces*, of making good the laſt Year's *Vote of Credit*: and the *Subſidies of Denmark*, and throwing out the *Officers Bill*. But the Patriots muſt allow, they *oppoſ'd* the *Augmentations* and *Subſidy* with all their Spirit and Power, and endeavour'd to *paſs* the Officer's Bill.

Craftſman. June 28. No. 469.

Strollers defended.

I Could not oppoſe, ſays a Writer in the *Craftſman*, the late Bill for Regulation of

have been ſometimes *Strollers*.

I could produce a thouſand other Inſtances from the Emperor *Charles* V. who was the firſt Founder of the *Harlequin Race*, down to the late K. of *Sweden*; without mentioning thoſe who are now playing their Gambols on that very ſpot, which was famous for *Theatrical Exploits* above 2000 Year
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Sanctuary, by the Law of Nations; ſo is every *Playhouſe* by a Law of their own making; the preſent Breach between *Spain* and *Portugal*, is pretended to be occaſion'd by reſcuing a Man from the Hands of Juſtice by privilege of this Sanctuary. *Plays* are generally founded upon *Fables* or *Fictions*; and This is ſo often the Caſe of *Legation*, that Sir *H. Wootton* makes it the diſtinguiſhing Characteriſtick of an *Ambaſſador*, *to lie for the Good of his Country*.

If we conſider moſt of the Treaties, for theſe 100 Years paſt, what are they but a Sort of *political Comedies*, with here and there a *tragick Scene* interſpers'd, and ſometimes a tragical Cataſtrophe? *Truces* may be compar'd to a *Farce*, which divert People after a *doleful Tragedy*. An *Armiſtice*, or *Ceſſation of Arms* is much of the ſame Nature, being an *Interlude* to ſuſpend the *graver Buſineſs of the Play*. *Songs* and *Dances* make up a great Part of our *modern Plays*, and may be moderately uſed by *Ambaſſadors*.

The *Players* have lately impos'd *double Prices* on the publick under Pretence of their *Pantomimes*, *Harlequinades*, and other *Mon-*
ſtrous Branches of Farce. Some have likewiſe apply'd Himſelf, for many Years, to the *ſtudium biſtrionale*, as *Tacitus* calls it, and made Himſelf a perfect Maſter of all the *Jeux de Theatre*. He hath an excellent Head for *Fiction*, and is as ready at a *Fable* upon any Occaſion, as ever *Æſop* was. He can likewiſe play the *Droll* to Admiration; and hath had the Honour to perform in moſt Courts of *Europe*. It is impoſſible to tell in how many Shapes He hath appeared, for the Service of his Country. He hath been a *Jack-Pudding*, a *Ballad-Singer*, a *Beef-eater*, a *Secretary*, an *Ambaſſador*, a *Plenipotentiary* and what not? He hath likewiſe frequented *Auctions*, where *Alliances* were to be ſold, with a Commiſſion to out-bid every body; nay, He hath even condeſcended to turn HAWKER *and* PEDLAR, *in the Trade of Negotiation*, and ſtuck at nothing to promote that *honourable Cauſe*, in which He hath been ſo judiciouſly employed.

I cannot, indeed, ſay that all theſe indefatigable Labours have been yet crown'd with ſuitable Succeſs; but it is abſolutely impoſſible that a Man of his vaſt-extended Genius, univerſal Credit, and inexhauſtible Fund of Politicks, ſhould fail at laſt in that *great Work*, which He hath taken ſingly on *Himſelf*. I am told that He hath ſtill *another Expedient* in Petto, which will ſoon ſet all Things to Rights again, and humble Thoſe who have ſo long obſtructed his glorious Deſigns. The *Expedient* is this. Having found by long Experience, that a *common Ballance* cannot be fix'd in *Equilibrio*, without keeping an equal Degree of real Weight in *both Scales*, He is reſolved, for the future, to make Uſe of a *political Steel-yard*; by which a few Pounds of Lead, or other heavy Metal being properly plac'd on *one Extremity of the Beam*, will bear down a much greater Weight on the *other Side*, as We may ſee every Day in the Markets of this City. As long therefore as We keep the *Steel-yard of Europe* in our Hands, it is but of little Conſequence what becomes of the *Ballance*.

Therefore I hope, that if the *Legiſlature* ſhould take the Stage under their Conſideration again next Seſſions, they will admit a Clauſe in Favour of *Strollers*; at leaſt that ſome

of being *contemned* and *ſcorned*; their moſt ſacred Rights will be invaded with *Impunity*, and their *moſt faithful Allies* deſerted in time of need.—This indeed would not be the Caſe, if our Parliaments continue to be free and *unbyaſs'd* Counſellors, they will have no Regard, even to the Royal Reſolutions, if they appear *inconſiſtent* with the *Happineſs* of the Nation. But if ever the Judgment of our Members of Parliament ſhould come to be directed by the *Places* or *Penſions* they expect or enjoy, our Kings or Miniſters who have theſe at their Diſpoſal, may then follow their own *Views* and *Reſolutions* as well as under the abſolute Government in M. de *Fenquieres*'s Country.

Weekly Miſcellany. June 28, No 132.

MR *Hooker* gives us his *Correſpondent's* anſwer to *Mr Foſter's* Charge of *Miſrepreſentation* (See p. 292) which is to this Effect: "I did not intend to *miſrepreſent Mr Foſter*, my meaning was that a *fair impartial Writer* ſhould have taken notice of things *together* and brought in one view, that as *Hereſy* was uſed in an *indifferent* Senſe, ſo it was likewiſe repreſented as a *great Sin*. Whereas Mr *Foſter* cites 6 Texts to ſhew the former, but

B nor Innocence, or he will loſe much of his Popularity.

London Journal. June 28. No. 838.

MR *Osborne* being to unite with *Mr Walſingham*, and the Authors of the Political Letters in the *Daily Courant* in publiſhing their Diſſertations in a new Paper entitled

C THE DAILY GAZETTEER, has given us this Day a Diſcourſe on *Private Judgment* and againſt *Authority* over *Conſcience*, So that we need only refer our Readers to the *Old Whigs* we have inſerted.

D N. B. *We are obliged to our Correſpondent who favour'd us with a Letter and an Anſwer to Mr* Barker's *Sermon at* Salter's *Hall, but, as we have not inſerted any Extracts from that Sermon, we can't properly print the Anſwer, had we room for it.*

From my blunt *pen* ſoft *ſtrokes*, not *wounds*, ariſe,
Soft as *its feather*--harmleſs as my *eyes*.
No colouring *it* wears of jaundice hue,
Meant no affront to *Caro*, means none to *you*.
Defenſive now, I uſe *it* as a ſhield,
For, *Sir*, a *Briton* knows not how to yield.
Unknown my real, and poetick name,
Pray, Fido, do not laſh me into fame.

O let us not thy ſilence ſtill accuſe,
But wake our raptures with thy pow'rful muſe,
To wiſhing eyes preſent thy moving page,
And with thy ſiſter muſes charm the age.
With *Fido* and *Meliſſa*, next to fame,
B--RR- R, TIMONIA, R--R, of purelt flame,
In *Urban's* Lists inroll your honour'd name.

EPIGRAM *on an Article of News.*

A Subterraneous cave our queen
At *Richmond* delves (they ſib elſe)
Hence future bards will rank, I ween,
Her name among the *Sybils.*

The poet's lamentation for the loſs of his love commonly called Adonis, *in a ſcuffle with Ba*

Ἀτὰλλετο Καλὸς Ἄδωνις.

IS this my fate? death! can a poet's name
From ba'liffs no reſpect nor honour claim?
The
Have
Muſt
Vile
Or h
Depr
Juſt
Thei
So b
Whi
No
No
No
Wah
So c
Refr
Med
Trai
My
And
Muſt
In p
And
Feed
So ſc...
And ſhe's *Minerva*'s bird, as well as I.
Thus *Niſus*, cheated of his purple curls,
Sublime in *Æther* takes his airy whirls.
Shall I
Change
So have
And *Ol*
Robb'd
Or if
Thus in
The har
Samſon
Alike p
By his,
By min
Yet why ſhou'd I deſpair, or why repine,
Since *Pindus*'s face did once reſemble mine?
He loſt, (and 'tis from him I boaſt my birth)
When angry *Jove* condemn'd him to the earth,
The fire that crown'd his head with circling fire,
And can the ſon hope better than the ſire?
Yet in our fate this mighty diff'rence lies,
He fell to earth, but I† approach the ſkies.
But hold—ſhou'd *Cotter* die, as die he muſt,
Since nor the bays can ſave him from the duſt;
The laurel ſhall my naked temples grace,
For who with me will dare diſpute his place?
Thus *Julius*, leſt his baldneſs ſhou'd be ſeen,
His head encircl'd with triumphant green.

* *The Garret.* † *Mount my Garret.*

An Epiſtle by a young Lady, to her Brother on his requeſting her to write in Praiſe of a Gentleman of many fine Accompliſhments, but too

A Sunday EPIGRAM.

Hoc age. Surſum Corda.

WHY muſt the footman to his lady's pew
Bear the ſmall pray'r-book, which herſelf might do?
Her piety's a duodecimo,
But cuſtom is a pond'rous folio.
See, how ſhe curt'ſies round with grace exceeding!
Is it humility, or height of breeding?
To each gay ſinner makes her punctual honors,
Tho' in the midſt of *L— have mercy upon us.*
Take head—inſtead of ſacrifice, offence
May riſe from faſhions void of common ſenſe,

To take advantage of the merry tune,
To ſcrew the maidens heartſtrings up to love,
And ſhow their ſwains how gracefully they move;
The ſwains before had play'd the wreſtler's part,
To prove their manhood to each kind ſweetheart.

Squeez'd at a preſs this *humble* bee
Can now no longer ſing;
Thus pointleſs ends my elegy,
My waſp has loſt her ſting.

The Invitation to Mr T---mpl- By Mr M**,*.

CONſcious of weakneſs, long the feeble muſe
Hath ſilent lain, her wings unfit for uſe,
Unleſs to beat the air:
Yet thoughts of friendſhip charm ſo ſtrong,
Her ſhort'ring pinions droop along.
Tempted to try, tho' overpoiſ'd with care.

2.

You've a large fancy, eaſy thoughts, and juſt;
Can ſtretch and ſoar aloft, and ſmiling muſt
Regard beneath, the ſtrange:
But tho' you ſmile, like yours, a nature kind
A little will indulge the vainneſs of a mind,
Who dares averr for all is honeſt in intent.

3.

What tho' I want the graces of the nine,
Nor dare with you in equal merit ſhine,
To copy is ambitious fruſt:
Ev'n worth ſuperior leſſer grows,
By ſtanding inferior on one,
Who values truth and friendſhip, as I value life?

4.

Tho' late reſtor'd from pains and ills I groan,
And long, and with you to my cool retreat;
(Your promiſe muſt be true,)
For you there waits a welcome from the heart,
And all my pow'rs with joy will do their part,
T' accommodate a friend, particularly you.

5.

Or works of parſeſt wiſdom, power, and love;
Or virtues, which the human mind improve,
We'll with your aid purſue:
We'll breath for an immortal State,
And when expiring time's preſent date,
The climes will be our own, nor will our talk be new.

7.

Not that we will indulge a temper that's ſtrown,
Rigid and ſtiff, like men o'ermuch'd with care,
Diſvalluing by old books,
Bad friends to the religion they profeſs,
Who ſtrip it of its eaſy cheerful dreſs,
And think to pleaſe their God with pierſing ſighing
and ſour looks.

8.

To joy and glad our hearts, all-bounteous heaven,
Of this variety of meats and drinks hath given,
To make them kind and free:
Or ale, or cyder, beer, or wine,
Are all my friends as much as mine,
Who'll deign to wiſh me well, or viſit me.

On a Student, whoſe Name was RAMSEY.

On MIRANDA, paſſing thro' *Bury*, in her return from *Bath* laſt Seaſon.

'tis

W. B.

On the Dean *and* Chapter's *beautifying the Inſide of the Cathedral Church of* Peterborough.

Templa nova decorare ſenem. Hor.

WHEN ignorance diſplay'd her ſable wings,
Veiling the ſoul, as night the face of things,
And fond idolatry, her genuine ſeed,
O'er the deluded world was widely ſpread,
Religion was but pageantry, and ſhew,
Nor did mankind God's purer worſhip know.
Temples indeed their lofty columns rear'd,
And ſaints without, but none within appear'd.
Then did St *Peter's* noble fabrick riſe,
Whoſe ſpires in beauteous order kiſs the ſkies,
Embelliſh'd outwardly with ſtately ſhew,
But left to be adorn'd within by you.

PETRIBURGENSIS.

Ex nihilo nihil fit.

WHat cruel fate its dire malignance ſhed,
On hapleſs *Damon's*, and on *Celia's* head!
A pair, who long have ſigh'd, but ſigh'd in vain,
To be united in the nuptial chain.
But gold its neceſſary aid denies,
Gold, the ſupport of all our nuptial joys. ſame;
The ſwain poſſeſſes nought, the nymph the
Ah, luckleſs *Damon*! and too luckleſs dame!
'Tis hard, but ſo capricious is your fate,
Tho' *nothing* is between, ye ne'er muſt meet.
Hymen averſe cries, Both are baffled quite,
'Cauſe nothing parts ye, ye muſt ne'er unite.

PETRIBURGENSIS.

Let generous youth, when learnt the grammar runs,
With due reflection make the world their ſchool,
With greater prudence, they experience there
A parent's kindneſs, than a parent's fear.
That volume ſtor'd for earlieſt labours call,
The reſt are only different tranſcripts all.
Whate'er the ſages wrote, or poets ſung,
The living Lexicon explains as well.
For want of this thouſands repine at fate,
And learn how life ſhould be enjoy'd, too late,
Grumbling retire with heavy aking hearts,
'Cauſe its true reliſh, 'tis well known, departs:
Like wretches ſuddenly grown rich they fare,
After a tedious run of want and care,
Tranſported with the thoughts of full ſupply,
As ſoon as e'er they get poſſeſſion, dye. S. U.

* A young Gentleman, who being debarred the Converſe of his Equals, drank himſelf into a fatal Fever with his Inferiors.

Newcaſtle on Tine, May 29.

Tho. Whittle, *his humourous Letter*
To Maſter Moody, *Razor-Setter.*

GOOD Mr Moody, *my beard being cloudy,*
My cheek, chin, and lips, like moon in th' eclipſe, For want of a wipe.

I ſend you a razor, if you'll be at leiſure
To grind her and ſet her, and make her cut better,
You'll e'en light my pipe.

Dear Sir, you know little, the caſe of poor Whittle;
Ith courting, tuneeve, if you will believe me, Pray mark what I ſay.

I'm frank in my proffers, and when I make offers
To kiſs the ſweet creature, my lips cannot meet her, My beard ſtops the way.

You've heard my condition, and now I petition
That without omiſſion, with all expedition, You'll give it a ſtrike,

And find it by Tony, *he'll pay you the money,*
I'll ſhave and look bonny, and go to my honey, As ſoon as you like.

If you do not you'll hit me, my ſweetheart will ſlit

Shou'd pow'rful Tully's mighty ſtrain appear,
Glare in my eyes, and thunder in my ear,
His furious tide of eloquence I'd ſtem,
And call the torrent but a murm'ring ſtream.
Nor can I ſing unbleſt with *Phœbus'* fire,
Since *Farinelli* does my ſoul miſpire,
Thy name with raptures makes my heart to glow;
And homage-numbers voluntary flow.
Each muſe appears, her lyre melodious ſtrung,
And airs celeſtial join thy marchleſs ſong.
Which to the heart by ſubtle magic move,
And melt each rugged paſſion into love.
This know the fair, and bleſs his wond'rous throat,
Paint at each ſtrain, and die on ev'ry note.
Go on, ye fair! indulge ſuch ſoft deſire:
Dear *Farinelli* ye may ſafe admire.
He pleaſes, yet your honour don't invade,
By his ſweet tongue no liſt'ning maid's betray'd,
No noxious poyſon lurks in ambuſcade.
Nor is thy influence to the fair confin'd,
But gently ſtill diffuſes to mankind.
In hearing thee each *paſſion* its rage forgoes;
Thy ſtrains all animoſities compoſe.
The *Tory*, *Whig*, *Fanatick*, *Jacobite*,
In *Farinelli's* praiſes all unite.
How then can the dear warbler of the ſtage,
Corrupt the ſpodeſt manners of the age?
Nay, ſo refine the ſoul thou ſure waſt giv'n,
Who hears, and raiſes not his thoughts to heav'n?

CONSTANTIA's *Complaint.*

CON. ſwears (and ſure ſhe knows) that *Farinelli*,
Has no ſuch charms as doating females tell ye;
She ſlights his eunuch pipe, not 'cauſe ſhe's fickle,
But 'cauſe it only lulls the ear to tickle,
No muſick makes (ſays ſhe) on *Venus* high hill,
Your Hero *Vox ego, & præterea nihil.*
You call him God, wou'd I cou'd find him man!
Jove charm'd as *bull*, and pleas'd, tho' ſhrunk

Such was our fathers ſtate in paradiſe:
Nor pride, nor envy, here diſturb your reſt,
No paſſions raiſe a tumult in your breaſt:
You covet not vaſt uſeleſs heaps of ſtore,
With juſt enough content, you ſeek no more,
Exempt from all the nameleſs, num'rous round
Of plaguing ills, which higher ranks confound;
In ſweet ſerenity you ſpend your days,
And in your ſphere advance your maker's praiſe.
Reflects thus, we ſhou'd conceive from hence
Some ſtrong ideal ſtate of innocence;
Create ſome other *Adam* in our thought,
Juſt from the hands of the almighty brought;
Indu'd with an eternal, blooming youth,
His reaſon clear, and capable of truth;
And malice, that embitters all our joys,
Shall in ſome ill-ſtarr'd wretch, find latter ſtains,
And let thine reſt forgot,——as thy remains.

On the foregoing ELEGY.

THE virgin muſes now are prudes no more,
But lend their aid the virtuous to deplore:
The warbling nine that Spencer *taught to ſing*
The pleaſing tranſports which from virtue ſpring,
Now tune their venal lyre, to mediſh lays,
And Oldfield, Celia, Annabella *praiſe.*
Good natur'd pity to the guilty fair,
May juſtly lend a ſigh, or drop a tear;
Merit *alone ſhould be the muſe's theme,*
It's wrong the innocent, by praiſing them.

PETITION of a cert

E

Ex merito quæsumus.

MY lord, from m
That L——n
Having quitted a cert
Still, full unprovided
At beg of your lordship
To get his place for m
Your lordship well kn
hearty,
I've been to your coul
I ſcrupl'd at nought to
I wrote, and I libell'd,
What I wanted in ſenſe, in learning, and merit,
I amply ſupply'd with a loud lying ſpirit,
And therefore, my lord, leſt I ſhou'd be a jeſt,
To the oppoſite ſide, and baulk'd with the reſt
Of your fruſtrated friends of their great expedition
I beg to the living your recommendation——
I'm qualify'd ſure—you know my great knowledge,
Having never been at one, I long for a *College*—
If *once* but a college I get on my back,
Inſtead of † *Sir John* I ſhall be ‡ *Sir Jack*.
Now this, if you do, you'll have prayers moſt fervent,
From your drudge and your tool, and your humble ſervant.

† Sir John—*a Title given ſuch as are admitted to Orders without regular Education, having never been at College.*

‡ Sir Jack, *one who has been at College but two or three Years and taken no Degree.*——

Sir JOHN'S SOLILOQUY *after writing the above* PETITION.

I—(curs'd be my folly) a certainty ſlighted,
What! this the fine way that I am requited?
This the great intereſt of all my friends
Who promis'd me daily—they'd make me amends.
Thou ſhalt be a biſhop (they'd tell me) a dean;
Nay, (*Not* what thou wilt)—*Pox take 'em, but when?*
I've libell'd and ſpar'd ne'er a T— in the nation;
I've wrote my ſelf quite out of all reputation,
And ſtill unrewarded——by heav'ns, if this fail
I could find in my heart—(to do what) to turn tail.
This ſaid, the Reverend Doctor, in a fume
Puſh'd ope the Door, and raging left the room.

EPIGRAMS by *T. Miſgamus*

1.

A Receipt to make a married Man live long.

MARRY *late, my* dear friend, *you will ask me* what then?
Kill your wife by a quack, and ne'er marry again.

2. EPIGRAM.

MY goods *are loſt, my* houſe *is burnt,*
And yet upon my life,
I ſwear, I've no misfortune *met;*
For in't was burnt my wife.

3. EPIGRAM.

THROW *all your* lumber *over-board,*
Cries Tar, and try this [illegible] *for life*
The beſt advice, upon my [illegible]
Steward, and ever ſaid his

Pray, buy a Shell's cap and before we—the ſaid.
VARIUS.

To Miſs W—ſ—d.

EPIGRAM.

MATT *Prior* preſcribes this *Engliſh* padlock,
As beſt preſervative in wedlock,
'Be to wives virtues very kind,
'But to their faults a little blind.
'Let all their ways be unconfin'd,
'And clap your padlock on——the mind.'
But had *Adam* written, let me tell ye,
In the ſoft reign of *Farinelli*,
He'd have preſcrib'd a diff'rent wear,
Of amulet 'gainſt jealous fear,
And clap'd his padlock on—the *Ear*.

An EXTEMPORE, *upon ſeeing a Shop late an Attorney's Office in* Lawrence-Lane.

BLeſs me! what change is here, my friend?
pray ſtop:
A lawyer's office turn'd to a chandler's ſhop!
Tho' odd indeed appears this alteration,
The lord ſend ſuch a one thro'out the nation.

On ſeveral Petty *Pieces lately publiſh'd againſt* DEAN SWIFT, *now deaf and infirm.*

THY mortal part, ingenious *Swift*! muſt die,
Thy fame ſhall reach beyond mortality!
How puny witlings joy at thy decline,
Thou darling Off-ſpring of the tuneful nine!
The noble *lion* thus, as vigour paſſes,
The fable tells us, is abus'd by *aſſes*. C. C.

N.B. *We ſhould be very ready to oblige the Lady who claims a Share in a certain Poem, but could wiſh it might be done with the Conſent of the Perſon it* [illegible] *willing to ac-*
[illegible]

The following VERSES *were occasioned by considering the evil Tendency of some abusive* Lines, p. 268. *signed* Wiltshire, *and are addressed to that fierce* Second *of the* worthy *Champion*, Richard Savage, *Esq;*

Semper ego auditor.

STill shall I see unpunish'd witlings write;
And persecute the church with *Savage* spite,
Burlesque religion, vilifie the gown,
To idolize a creature of their own?
Foster, of their whole moral scheme possest?
Dares call th'all-pow'rful God to reason's test,
At *Discipline* and *Creeds* his censures flings,
And scorns such *speculative*, *trifling* things.
Shals thou, uncheck'd, the mitred head defame,
To exalt the praise of this new *Dragon's* name?
No--in the clergy's cause, I mount the stage,
Nor dread the *champion* or his *friend's* rage,
Unus'd to arms no artful *lunges* know,
But yet undaunted meet religion's foe.
Go, jesuit in disguise; accuser fell,
Traytor to God, and advocate of hell.
Go read this lesson to thy *hero's* face,
Who once has prov'd th' extent of royal grace.
" Know, at another bar thou must appear,
" And *Sinclair's* pierced body meet thee there.
" Aloud for vengeance cry, and bleed anew,
" Expos'd to th' ungrateful *murd'rer's* view,
" Then shall the *vulture* tear thy lungs within,
" And the *debauch*, but aggravate the *sin*,
" My curs'd *advice* observ'd augment thy pain,
" And all *repentance* then indeed *be vain*.
" Oh what deep sighs! what wishes then will rise!
" That you had *pour'd a torrent* from your eyes,
" In *penitential pray'rs* employ'd your time,
" Wrote sacred hymns, and not *opprobrious* rhime.
Codex and *W--b--r* would such warnings plead,
To th' mercy seat deluded souls to lead:
Their friendly zeal inculcates peace and truth,
And curbs the sallies of licentious youth.
Late their whole characters by all esteem'd,
As exemplary faithful pastors deem'd;
And, if to th' *rights of nature* they have claim,
Shall *different sense* of merit blast their fame?
'Twixt *Paul* and *Barnabas* contentions rose,
One *Mark* approv'd, the other *Silas* chose:
Let's therefore to the sacred text appeal,
Was this term'd *fury*, *rage*, or *bigot zeal*?
They *quarrell'd*, parted too, from censure free,
But as to fundamentals still agree.
Why then their successors malign'd? who preach,
The wholsome doctrine those apostles teach.
Draw no finesse from *modish* reason's *lore*.
" To sooth the *passions* with pathetic pow'r.
Break down no mounds to let the tempter in,
Or help to widen the broad way to sin.
Shall *private rights* 'gainst heav'nly laws rebel,
Each man's belief the sacred writ excel?
Is heav'n a purchase which *opinion* makes?
And he, that only thinks he shall, partakes?
I shudder at the thought, Return, ye blind,
And fly such liberties as snares design'd;
Contriv'd, like *Mah'met's*, proselytes to gain,
And suit the whim of each unsettled brain.
How strong the hope establish'd laws infuse,
Which you thus impudently dare traduce.
Ev'n *Foster* will your fulsome praises spurn,
Such panegyricks to rank satire turn;
Rail on, like *Shimei*, curse the *sacred hand*,
And spread envenom'd libels thro' the land,
Their charity forgives the guilty page,
And shews a worthy pattern to the age.
They wish the *Savage* to conversion brought;
And all his Works with dawning virtue fraught:
But if by *Satan's* agents urg'd to write,
With thee he persevere to vent his spite,
In infamy and scandal dip his pen,
And pray'r and penitence discard as *vain*,
Like thee too thus prophane upbraid his god;
Nor stand in awe of th' impending rod;
My honest zeal your railing shall chastise,
And all such daring *Rabshakeh's* defie.

PHILOTHEOS.

On the MAGAZINE.

URBAN, thy book's a public feast,
Each reader an invited guest.
As such, the bill of fare shou'd be
Replete with vast variety,
Somewhat to ev'ry palate cheering,
" *Flesh*, *fish* and *fowl*, and good *red herring*;
Where ev'ry one may pick and chuse,
And what he does not like refuse.
What one neglects may others please,
As some are fond of *rotten cheese*:
Let none then blame the plenteous treat,
Which yields such *various* kinds of meat.
Prithee, what is't to you or me,
Whether *F. W.* or *Ç.*
In *Orthodoxy* e'er agree?
You show'd no party cause espouse,
For *High* or *Low*, not care a souse,
Impartially the *text* transmit
To store thy *Magazine* with wit:
If ought thro' favour you recite,
Your specious *title's* all a bite.

Frank Neitherside.

The BOON.

I Prithee, *Celia*, grant one kiss,
I dare not ask for more;
And sure so small a boon as this
Can't make my *Celia* poor!
If such your fear, I promise to restore
Instead of that one kiss two thousand score.

' N.B. *In the Verses by a Gentleman of* 18, p. 213. *line* ult. *the Reader is desired to put* youthful *instead of* blooming; *and three Lines above it* teints *for* taints.

We ask Saphonetta's *Pardon for omitting her* Epigrams.

☞ *Our* Correspondents *are desired to hint to us some* Subjects *of* Dignity *for the next Year's Prize.*

The Monthly Intelligencer.

JUNE, 1735.

Tuesday, June 3.

GEorge *Wood*, a Bailiff of *Fulham*, ſtood in the Pillory at *Fetter-lane* End, purſuant to his Sentence laſt Seſſion at the *Old-Bailey*, for Perjury, in falſely charging ſome Juſtices and other principal Inhabitants of *Fulham*, with reſcuing a Priſoner out of his Cuſtody, to make them liable to the Payment of a Debt of 69*l*. 11*s*.

Wednesday, 4.

Four of the Malefactors condemned laſt Seſſion (See p. 274) were hang'd at *Tyburn*. *Gregory* feigned a Laugh even at the laſt Moment. *Peele* and *Lattimer* were reprieved for Tranſportation.

Monday, 9.

A Fire broke out at Mrs *Calloway*'s a Brandy-ſhop in *Cecil-Court* in *St Martin's-Lane*, which in a few Hours conſumed that and 13 more Houſes. The Woman was committed to Newgate, it appearing, among other Circumſtances, that ſhe had threaten'd to be even with the Landlord for having given her Warning, and that ſhe would have a Bonfire on the 10th of *June* that ſhould warm all her raſcally Neighbours.

Thurſday 12.

About this Time *South-Sea* Trading Stock, which for ſome Months never varied above Half or 3-4ths *per Cent.* fell near 4 *per Cent.* and all other Stocks in Proportion; occaſioned, 'twas thought, from the Apprehenſion, that there was no Hopes of ſecuring the Ballance of *Europe*, without *Great-Britain's* taking Part in the War.

The Parliament met and was prorogu'd to the 31ſt of *July* next.

Friday, 13.

The Court of *King's-Bench* made the Rule abſolute, by which a *Mandamus* is order'd to iſſue, requiring the Vice-Maſter of *Trinity*-College, *Cambridge*, forthwith to deprive Dr *Richard Bentley* of the Office of Maſter of the ſaid College, in Purſuance of a Sentence pronounced againſt him by the Biſhop of *Ely*, April 17, 1734; (See V. iv. p. 216.) or to ſhew Cauſe to the contrary.

Monday, 16.

Came on a remarkable Trial in the Court of King's-Bench at *Guildhall*, before the Lord Chief Juſtice *Hardwicke*, wherein *John Edwards* was Plaintiff, and *John Veazey*, a Conſtable, Defendant. The Plaintiff had brought his Action againſt the Defendant for taking out of his Houſe a Silver Tankard, which Fact the Defendant admitted, and juſtified himſelf under a Warrant from the Commiſſioners of Lieutenancy of the City of *London*, for the levying a Fine of Ten Pounds upon the Plaintiff, for his Neglect of Duty as one of the Collectors of the Trophy-Tax, which being proved to the Satisfaction of the Court, the Plaintiff was nonſuited.

Thurſday, 19.

Came on in the Duchy Court of *Lancaſter*, before his Grace the Duke of *Rutland*, Chancellor of the ſaid Court, aſſiſted by the Right Hon. the Lord *Hardwicke* and Mr Baron *Thompſon*, the Rehearing of the Cauſe wherein the Right Hon. the Earl of *Wilmington* is Plaintiff, and *Nathaniel Garland*, Eſq; Defendant, touching the Boundaries of a Manor, and ſeveral Parcels of Land in the County of *Suſſex*, and after ſeveral Arguments by Council on both Sides, the Court was pleas'd to order the former Decree to be revers'd, and for both Parties to try the Iſſue at Common Law, before a Special Jury, at the next Lent Aſſizes for the County of *Suſſex*: Six of the ſaid Jury are to examine the Writings on both Sides, and alſo to take a View of the ſaid Lands, which are about 800 Acres.

The great Cauſe lately depending in the Court of Chancery, for ſettling the Eſtate of the Lord *Lechmere*, deceas'd, upon an Appeal from the Maſter of the Rolls, is finally

finally determined (with little Variation from the *Master's* Decree) in Favour of Mr *Lethieuw*, his Lordship's Heir at Law, and Knight of the Shire for *Worcester*: And amongst other Things Goodrich-House (formerly *Kenfington*) is decreed him, with the Land thereto belonging.

A Trial came on before the Lord Chief Juſtice *Eyre* at *Weſtminſter*, between *John Sharper* Plaintiff, and Mrs *Kempſon*, Widow of Capt *Kempſon*, Defendant. The Capt hired the Plaintiff as a common Sailor, for a Voyage from *London* to the Coaſt of *Africa*, and from thence back to *London*. The Action was brought for the Plaintiff's whole Wages, from the Time of his being hired, to the Ships Arrival back at *London*. It appeared by the Evidence, That the Captain gave the Plaintiff leave to go on Shore at the Iſland of *St Thomas*, and that the Plaintiff refuſed to return on Board, to perform the Remainder of the Voyage; whereupon the Court declared, the Plaintiff had forfeited his whole Wages, according to the Acts of Parliament concerning Seamen; and the Jury gave a Verdict for the Defendant, whereby ſhe is entitled to her Coſts.

Monday 23.

A Serjeant-at Mace of the *Poultry Compter* was committed to Priſon by the Court of *King's-Bench* for a Miſdemeanour in taking 400 *l.* worth of Goods in Execution, to ſatisfy 127 *l.* for procuring unskilful and unſworn Appraiſers to value the Goods at 86 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.* for ſelling the Goods to the ſame Appraiſers, and for not paying the Money into the Sheriffs Hands, nor making any Return on the Sheriffs Warrant.

Tuesday, 24.

Sir *John Barnard* and Mr Ald: *Godſhall*, were choſen Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex* for the Year enſuing.

Mr *Arthur Dubbs*, Mr *Beauſoreſt*, Mr *Gibſon*, Mr *Nicholas*, Mr *Perkins*, and Mr *Mowſe*, Partner with Mr Alderman *Child*, having been nominated by the preſent Lord Mayor, paid the cuſtomary Fines to be excuſed from the ſaid Office. See Vol. IV p 390.

The Court of Alderman reſolved, that *Bartholomew Fair*, in *Smithfield* ſhall for the future be held only three Days, viz. the 23, 24, and 25th of *Auguſt*; and that only Stalls and Booths be erected for the Sale of Goods, &c uſually ſold in Fairs, and no Acting to be permitted.

Wednesday 25.

In the Court of Common Pleas, was a Hearing of the Exceptions to the Verdict and Evidence in the late Trial between *John Phillips* and *Hugh Fowler*, Eſqrs; (See p. 274) L. Ch. J. *Eyre* and Mr Juſtice *Reſtwick* gave their Opinion, that the Verdict was agreeable to Evidence; Mr Juſtice *Denton* and Mr Juſtice *Reeves* doubted; the Court being equally divided, no Rule could be made, ſo that the Plaintiff is at full Liberty to ſign his Judgment, and have Execution for the 500 *l.* Penalty given by the Statute.

Monday, 30.

The Duke of *Bourbon* lately made Sir *Hans Sloane*, a preſent of a fine Gold Snuff-Box, with his Picture in the Lid, valued at 100 Guineas; and Sir *Hans* in Return made the Duke a Preſent of ſome Curioſities, his Highneſs being a Virtuoſo.

Her Majeſty has ordered Mr *Rickard* to make the Buſto's in Marble of all the Kings of *England* from *William the Conqueror*, in order to be placed in her New Building in the Gardens at *Richmond*.

Sir *John Norris* with the *Britiſh* Fleet is arrived at *Lisbon* to the no ſmall Joy of that City. His *Portugueſe* Majeſty receiv'd him in a moſt gracious Manner (See p. 309) Another Squadron is fitting out under Admiral *Mayne* in order to join Sir *John Norris*

The Biſhops of *Briſtol* and *Glouceſter*, the E. of *Scarborough*, the Maſter of the Rolls, and others, having repreſented to the Queen the pernicious Conſequences of the vending and drinking ſuch vaſt Quantities of *Geneva*, to the great Detriment of the Health and Induſtry of laboring People, particularly of the Soldiery; A Reſolution has been taken to ſuppreſs moſt of them in the County of *Middleſex*.

A ſubterraneous Building is by her Majeſty's Order carrying on in the Royal Gardens at *Richmond*, which is to be called *Merlin's Cave*, adorned with Aſtronomical Figures and Characters. P. 498.

The *French* being ſtrong our 30 Men of War, Recruits are ſending to *Gibraltar*.

BIRTHS.

THE Lady *Henrietta*, Widow of the Ld *Edw. Herbert*, delivered of Daughter (See Vol. IV. p. 267 H)

The Wife of *Stephen Poyntz*, Eſq;—of a Son.

9. The Ducheſs Dowager of *Bedford*, Wife to the E. of *Torſay*,—of a Son.

10. The Wife of *Dudley Ryder*, Eſq;—of a Son.

Mrs *Suſanna Galloway Jenkins*, with 30,000l.

17 Sir *Jeremy Lambley*, Brewer : : to Mrs *Simſon*, Widow, a Fortune of 20,000 l.

John Lewis, of *Norfolk* Eſq; : : to Miſs *Caroline Atkins*, a 6000 l. Fortune.

Charles Palmer, Eſq; : : to Miſs *Thompſon*, a Fortune of 8000 l. and 250 l. *per Ann.*

19. *John Simons*, of *Herefordſhire*, Eſq; : to Miſs *Anne Calebrook*.

21. *Iſaac Pitman*, Eſq; : : to Miſs *Sarah Hewſon*, a Fortune of 10,000 l.

Peter Saunders, Eſq; : : to Miſs *Elizabeth Turner of Bedford*, an 8000 l. Fortune.

23. *James Selwin*, Eſq; : : to Mil

Fellow of the Royal Society, and Author of ſome curious chymical Papers in the Philoſophical Tranſactions.

Sir *Robert Rous*, of *Henham-Hall*, *Suffolk*, Bart. He married the Daughter of *John Smith* of *Horſum*, *Suffolk*, Eſq; and left only one Son, now Sir *Robert Rous*, Bart about 7

3500l.
d to be
the laſt

Smith-
ried in

Mrs *Hogarth*. Mother of the celebrated Mr *Hogarth*, of a Fright occaſioned by the Fire. See Occurr. 9.

12. *John Shaſton*, Eſq; formerly Captain of a Troop in the Blue Guards.

Richard Barnard of *Suſſex*, Eſq; His Eſtate of 3000 l. *per Ann.* devolves to his Son now making a Campagne under Pr. *Eugene*.

Jeſſe Hamilton Eſq, at *Lewiſham*, *Kent*.

James Grey, Eſq; at *Flamſtford*, *Surry*.

14. *Eraſmus Perceguall*, Eſq; of *Bloomſbury*.

Nicholas du Bois, Eſq; aged 70, a principal Officer of the Board of Works. He was appointed by K. *Wm* III. one of the Tutors to the Pr. of *Friezeland*, Father of the preſent Pr. of *Orange*.

Mr *Thomas Hallit*, Whole-ſale Cutler in the Minories.

The learned : *Paris*.

16. *Geo. Fiſh* *Giddleſton*.

Francis Watl *Cheſſea*.

James Freem Eſq;

Samuel Syda

Capt. *Georg* an *Eaſt-India* Ship, lat

Brig. Gen

19. Sir *Ed* created by his preſen ried the Siſter of Sir *Gregory Page* of *Greenwich*; and is ſucceeded by his Son now Sir *Edward Turner*, Bart. He was reckoned worth upwards of 100,000 l.

General *Hill*. He was Page of the Preſence, and Groom of the Bedchamber to the Pr. of *Denmark*; after his Death Col. of a Regiment of Foot, Lieut. General of the Ordnance, and one of the Privy Council to Q. *Anne*, at whoſe Death he reſigned his Places. He left his Eſtate to the eldeſt Son of Ld *Maſham* his Nephew.

Lewis Delaun, Eſq, Deputy Governor of *Guernſey*.

20. *William Clayton*, Eſq; a Gentleman of an ancient Family at *Adlington*, *Lancaſhire*, worth 700 l *per Ann.*

John Shapleith, Eſq, near *Exeter*.

Robert Johnſon, Eſq; Governor of *S. Carolina* (May 3.) univerſally lamented in that Province.

Thomas Peterſon, of *Suffolk*, Eſq; His Eſtate of 4000 l. *per Ann.* devolves to his Sons now at *Minorca*.

thern Circuit, in room of Mr *Wood* who reſigned.

Edward Taffinell and *John Roberts*, Eſqrs; and their Survivors, conſtituted Collectors of the Cuſtoms at *Southampton*.

Mr *Nicholas Hawkſmoor*, made Deputy Surveyor to his Majeſty's Works in room of

Weſtby Gill, Eſq,—made Maſter Carpenter, in room of

William Kent, Eſq; made Maſon, in room of *Nicholas Dubois*, Eſq; deceaſed,

John Goldart, Eſq;- -Receiver General for *Lancaſhire*.

William Duff, Eſq; of *Braco*, created a Baron, by the Title of Baron *Braco* of *Kilbryd* in the County of *Cavan*, in *Ireland*.

ENTS.

ction of *All-*

Omn. : : Sac- *St Sepulchres*.

eacher to the

ir of *Mabor*,

he College of

ſter of *Corn-*

Maple, and *Ely*.

Mid. Midſummer Dividend to be paid July 80
S. Sea Annuity Dividend July 21
Lotry and Victualling Bills in Courſe of Payment.

Price of Grain at *Bear-Key*, per Qr.

Wheat	28 s. 30 s. to 32 s.	P. Malt	18 s. to 21 s.
Rye	18 s. to 20 s. od	B. Malt	16 s. to 20 s.
Barley	15 s. 16 s. to 18 s.	Taret	18 s. to 20 s. 23
Oats	12 s. a 16 s. a 20 s.	H. Peaſe	16 s. to 20 s.
Peaſe	20 s. to 22 s.	H. Beans	16 s. to 20 s.

Buried		Weekly Buried	
Within the walls	135	June 3	407
Without the walls	408	10	469
In Mid and Surry	734	17	389
City and Sub of Weſt	425	24	435
	1702		1702

Prices of Goods, &c. in *London*. Hay 1 *l.*

Coals in the Pool 14 s. to 25 s. od.
Old Hops per H. 3 *l.* 10 s. to 6 *l.* 00 s.
New Hops 4 *l.* 10 s to 5 *l.*
Rape Seed 10 *l.* to 12 *l.* 00 s.
Lead the Fodder 19 *Hun.* 1 *Half*
do. *l.* 10 s.
Tin s.
Ditto 5 s. 6 *d.*
Copper 5 *l.* per *C.*
Ditto to 5 *l.* per *C.*
Ditto to 95 *l.*
Iron 5 *l.* per *Ton*
Dit. 10 *l.* per *Ton*
Tallow 28 s. a 30 s.
Country Tallow 1 *l.* 7 s. 0 *d.*

Grocery Wares

Raiſins of the Sun 32 s. od. per *C.*
Ditto Malaga Frails 17 s.
Ditto Smirna new 22 s.
Ditto Alicant. 18 s.
Ditto Lipra new 19 s.
Ditto Belvedere 29 s.
Currants new 35 a 40
Prunes French new
Sugar Pound. beſt 54 s. a 59 per *C.*
Figs 20 *l.*
Ditto ſecond ſort 46 to 50 s.

Loaf Sugar double refin. 9 *d.*
Ditto ſingle refin. 56 s. to 64 s. *per C.*
Cinamon 7 s. 8 *d. per lb.*
Cloves 9 s. 2 *d.*
Mace 15 s. 0 *d. per lb.*
Nutmegs 8 s. 7 *d. per lb.*
Sugar Candy white 60 *d.* to 18 *d.*
Ditto brown 6 *d.*
Pepper for Home conſ. 14 *d.*
Ditto for exportation 12 *d.*
Tea Bohea fine 10 s. to 12 s. *per lb.*
Ditto ordinary 8 s. a 9 s.
Ditto Congo 10 s. to 12 s. *per lb.*
ditto Pekoe 14 a 16 s.
ditto Green fine 09 to 12 s.
ditto Imperial 9 s. to 12 s.
ditto Hyſon 20 s. to 25 s.

Drugs *by the lb.*

Balſom Peru 14 s.
ditto Tolu 7 s. od.
Cardamoms 3 s. 6 *d.*
Camphire refin'd 6 s.
Crabs Eyes 01 s. 8 *d.*
Jallop 2 s. 8 *d.*
Manna 2 s. 6 *d.* a 4 s. 6 *d.*
Maſtich white 4 s. 4 *d.*

Wine, Brandy, *and* Rum.

Oporto red, per Pipe 25 *l.* a 28 *l.*
ditto white none
Liſbon red 25 a 30 *l.*
ditto white, 20 *l.*
Sherry 26 *l.*
Canary new 25 a 28 *l.*
ditto old 32 a 34 *l.*
Florence 3 *l. per Cheſt.*
French red 30 *l.* a 40 *l. per H.*
ditto white 20 *l.*
Mountain malaga old 24 *l.*
ditto new 20 a 22 *l.*
Brandy Fr. per Gal 7 s. to 01 s. 0 *d.*
Rum of Jamaica 6 s. od. a 7 s. od.
ditto Leew. Iſlands 6 s. 4 *d.* a 6 s. 10 *d.*

The principal *Foreign* Advices are——Count *Koninſegg* with the Imperial Army has abandoned all *Italy* to the Allie, who have blockaded *Mantua*.——The Primate of *Poland* has acknowledged King *Auguſtus*——A contagious Diſtemper is broke out in *France*——Nothing from the *Rhine*——But an Alteration of Affairs is ſhortly expected in divers Quarters See p. 309.

A REGISTER of BOOKS, for JUNE, 1735.

A Sermon preached at St Sepulchre's Church, April 27. 1735. the Time of the Yearly Meeting of the Children educated in the Charity Schools in and about London. Printed for M. Downing, price 6d.

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[illegible]'s Account of the Mi[illegible]
[illegible], price 6d.
[illegible] Papery, preach'd at Salter's
[illegible] 8vo price 10d.
[illegible]ason, or Portrait of Quality,
for J Brindley, price 1s.
[illegible] of the Nature and End of the
upper; in which all the Texts
relating to it, are produced
for Mich Knapton.
[illegible]; or, the fortunate Peasant.
[illegible] of Mr M—— Translated from
[illegible] printed for J Brindley,
price 1s.

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Note. The GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE EXTRAORDINARY will be published about the 20th day of *August*, and will contain, beſides the POEMS for the 50 *l. Prize*, Proceedings of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament.

EXTRACT *of Mr.* FOSTER'S *Letter to Dr.* STEBBING. (See p. 315.)

SIR,

ONCE more *ſtep forth to do juſtice to myſelf:* And by that, I apprehend, I ſhall do *juſtice* to St. *Paul*, whom you appear, to me, to have miſrepreſented. Truth is, or *ought* to be, the only thing we aim at: I intend therefore to treat you with an honeſt freedom, but yet with *decency*.——If I chance to uſe ſome of your particular phraſes for the ſake of making an innocent experiment, how they will become *another* pen, you can have no juſt ground to complain; becauſe if they diſpleaſe in the *copy*, they cannot ſtand rightly in the *original*.

You are pleas'd to begin in the *common* Strain of Controverſy, and tell me, that my *Sermon upon* HERESY *has given great and juſt offence*. You ought not, Sir, to have ſaid *juſt offence*, till you have ſhewn ſufficient grounds for it: But if it has unfortunately given *great offence*, tho' it was compos'd with better views, ſo has your *Letter on hereſy*; nay, *truth* itſelf, has given as *great* and *frequent* offence, as ever error did. But leſt any ſhould imagine, my notion of Hereſy was intended to *undermine* the eſtabliſhed Church, and, on that account, muſt give *juſt offence* to every good Churchman; I ſhall quote ſome of the greateſt writers the church of *England* could ever boaſt of, in the ſame ſentiments with me.

Mr. *Chillingworth*, in a letter to a friend perverted to *Popery*, has this very remarkable ſentence: "If you think me an *Heretick*, and therefore to be avoided, you muſt prove me to be αὐτοκαταχρίτον, *condemned by mine own judgment*, which I know I am not, and therefore think you cannot*." Again, "He that believes the Scripture *ſincerely*, and endeavours to believe it in the true ſenſe, cannot poſſibly be an *Heretic*." — Bp *Taylor*, ſpeaking of the *error* of thoſe, *who did heartily believe in Chriſt, and yet moſt violently retain Circumciſion*, ſays: "So long as it ſtood with Charity, and without human ends, and ſecular intereſts, ſo long it was either *innocent*, or *connivʼd at*; but when they grew *covetous*, and for *filthy lucre*'s ſake taught the ſame doctrine, which others did in the ſimplicity of their hearts, then they turn'd *Heretics*, ---- and *Titus* was commanded to look to them, and to ſilence them. ---- *For Hereſy is not an error of the underſtanding, but an error of the will.* --- If a man's error be not *voluntary*, and part of an *ill life*, then becauſe he lives a good life, he is a good man, and therefore no *Heretic*: No man is an Heretic againſt *his will* †." --- Mr. *Hales* of *Eaton* ſays, that "Hereſy is an act of the *will*, not of reaſon, and is indeed a *lye*, not a miſtake; elſe, how could that known ſpeech of St. *Auſtin* go for true, *Errare poſſum, Hæreticus eſſe nolo?* Indeed *Manichæiſm*, *Valentinianiſm*, *Marcioniſm*, *Mahometaniſm* are truly and properly *Hereſies*: For we know that the Authors of them received them not, but *minted* them themſelves; and ſo knew what they taught to be a lye ‖." --- This great man having mentioned a paſſage from St. *Auſtin*, I ſhall add another, containing exactly the ſame deſcription of a Heretic as I have given in my Sermon: *Hæreticus eſt, qui alicujus* TEMPORALIS COMMODI, *& maximè* GLORIÆ, PRINCIPATUS *que ſui gratiâ, falſas ac novas opiniones vel gignit vel ſequitur. Ille autem, qui hujuſmodi hominibus credit*, homo eſt imaginatione quadam veritatis, ac pietatis illuſus †.

I cite theſe paſſages, Sir, not as *authorities*, to determine the point in debate between us,

* *Letter to* Lewger. † *Preface to the Author of Charity* maintain'd. ‖ Liberty of Prophecying, 8vo. p. 30, 38.

but to silence unreasonable clamour, and remove those prejudices, which *you, and such writers as you are*, industriously infuse into the minds of the people, to discredit every one that asserts and vindicates their liberties. I can very contendedly bear your *hardest censures*, for maintaining what I think to be the truth, in company with that *orthodox* Father St. *Austin*, the *scourge* of Heretics; and with the *incomparable* Mr. *Chillingworth*, the *ever-memorable* Mr. *Hales* of *Eaton*, and the *pious* and *judicious* Bp *Taylor*, those bright ornaments of the *reform'd Religion*, and eminent pillars of *your own* Church.--- All the Clergy of this character (and I would hope their number is not small) who defend the common cause of *Protestants*, and are the *glory* and *strength* of the Church of *England*, I highly honour and reverence; but the advocates for schemes of Church-power, unknown to Christianity, and to our Laws and Constitution, I shall always oppose; and would willingly flatter my self, that I can't, for this, suffer in the esteem of the real friends of *Religion* and *Liberty*.

You begin the argumentative part of your letter with some critical remarks, allow'd not to be very *material* with respect to the main controversy. But yet as you seem to triumph on having made these observations, and thereby shewn how easily you cou'd defeat such a rash and inconsiderate writer as I am; I must, in mine own defence, examine what you have offer'd. I have said, that *Heresy, generally, signifies no more than a* Sect *or* Party *in Religion*; this you *admit*: But whereas I say likewise, that *Heresy, in the New Testament, is most commonly used in an* indifferent *Sense, and but seldom in a* bad *one*; this you affirm to be a great *mistake*: And to prove it so, you endeavour to shew, that in 3 of the Texts, in which I suppose the word to be used u*indifferently*, it must have a *criminal* meaning. It appears to me, Sir, that you have been very unhappy in the choice of two of your examples at least.

Here Mr. *Foster* answers Dr. *Stebbing*'s Question, (See p. 316. A.) how *Heresy* in 1 Cor. xi. 19. appears to be used in an indifferent sense? 1st. By observing that, according to all good rules of Critisicism, if an Author's reasoning may be fully explain'd, by the indifferent sense of a word, it must not be understood in a *bad sense*. 2. By shewing that the inference the Dr would draw from *Gluttony* and *Drunkenness* opposed to Heresy, is arguing wildly; for the *pretended Parallel* is no more like the case St. *Paul* represented than darkness is to light: For (says he to the Doctor) in order to make such a similitude as will support and justify a parity of reasoning, *Gluttony* and *Drunkenness* must be sometimes used in an *indifferent* sense, as you acknowledge *Heresy* is; or Heresy must be always used in a bad sense, as Gluttony and Drunkenness are.

As to the instance of *Tertullus*, calling St *Paul* a *Ringleader* &c. (See p. 516.) Mr *Foster* says, a great deal might be said to shew that he might use the word *Sect* or *Heresy* in a general indefinite way; then makes this parallel, as to the word *party*----Suppose, at the Trial of *Algernon Sidney*, one of the *Council*, employ'd against him, had charged him with being *a ringleader of the* Republican *Party*; wou'd any one have been so weak as to assert; that the word *Party* varied from its common signification, and was to be understood in a *bad* sense? The *whole phrase*, I allow, would have been intended reproachfully, but the word *party* might still retain its general and usual meaning. It would not have been the design of the speaker to blame *Sidney* for belonging to a party, but for being of the *Republican* party; nor might it be the design of *Tertullus* to reproach St *Paul* for adhering to a *Sect*, but for being *a ring-leader of the Sect of the* Nazarenes, which was charged with *sedition*. So that they are the *epithets* and *characters*, made use of to distinguish the *Sect* or *Party*, that in both cases convey all that is criminal and ignominious in the idea.

Mr. *Foster* observes, that the Apostle's answer, *after the manner they call Heresy* &c. means no more, than that he was very *improperly* represented as a lead r of a *Sect*, or *Heresy*, because he adhered to the OLD Religion, *believing all things written in the Law and the Prophets*. --- And then tells the Doctor, tho' it is not *very material*, you are mistaken in your interpretation of it; and if I was inclined to imitate your *stile*, I could easily say --- you are by much to *concise* in your criticisms, and too *quick* and peremptory in your conclusions. The Doctor, continues he, has obliged the world with this *notable Observation*, that *every common* ENGLISH *Reader knows that the original Greek word for* HERETIC *is ever more pinn'd down to a bad sense*. (See p. 316. F.) But how does he know this? Because he finds the word *Heretic* always carries with it, *a charge of Error in our language*, is he sure, it must have a bad meaning in *Greek* writers? Does every common *English* reader know, (by the same rule) that because the word *Bishop*, among us, signifies a *Diocesan* Bishop, therefore Ἐπίσκοπος can't denote in general an overseer; as it is render'd *Acts* 20, 28. by our own Translators? or because the word *Church* is pinn'd down to a *good* sense can it be inferr'd that Ἐκκλησία does not signify an *assembly* indefinitely, as *Acts* xix. 22? *Where do you find this consequence?* "I challenge the best Logician upon Earth to draw such a conclusion from such premises". (See p. 316. D.)

[*To be continued.*]

Free-Briton to be continued every *Thurſday* by himſelf; the *London-Journal* every *Saturday*, as uſual, by Mr *Osborne*, and the Writers of the *Courant* to chuſe ſuch other Days as they think fit; and the Vacancies to be left for Correſpondents.

The Title is choſen only with a View to the Intelligence it is to contain. As many different Hands are engaged, it will be impoſſible to preſerve any uniform Character upon the Whole; and every Gentleman will ſubſcribe a Name to diſtinguiſh his own Performances, ſince every one can be accountable only for himſelf, tho' all will readily concur in promoting the great End of theſe Writings.

The Daily Gazetteer. July 3, No 4.

Of the Marks of a good Adminiſtration.

THE firſt Characteriſtick of a good Adminiſtration, is a ſacred Regard for the Laws, that the Certainty of them be moſt firm, and the Sanctity of them moſt pure; that the Adminiſtration of Juſtice be not only uncorrupted but unſuſpected, and the Seats of Judicature ſupplied with Men, whom not the Arts of Courts, nor Jobbs of State, nor ſervile Diſpoſitions, nor dependent Fortunes have recommended to Preferment; but whom the concurring Approbation of Mankind had raiſed to the higheſt Eminence of the Bar before they were elevated to the Bench; Men whoſe Authority was Law before they were Judges in the Courts; whoſe Fortunes were above Temptation before they accepted Employments, and who were truſted by every Man of his own free Choice, before they were called to Publick Truſt by their Sovereign.

Another Mark of a faithful Miniſtry, is their due Regard to the Authority and Liberty of Parliaments, that every Act and Meaſure of Government be ſubmitted to the Diſcuſſion of the People's Repreſentatives, and every Inſtance of *their Advice* made a Rule of Government not to be departed from; that the Weight and Influence of the Crown be wholly directed to the Good of the Publick, and never employ'd againſt the Happineſs of the People; that the Royal Prerogative be never oppoſed to the Rights of Parliament, nor the Royal Aſſent refuſed to Bills which have paſſed both Houſes of Parliament. And when this great Conſideration is ſhewn to the People, when their Repreſentatives have this

the Objects of their Vengeance; that illuſtrious Blood will not be ſhed, nor Oppreſſions multiplied to ſupport their Power; that their Jealouſy, their Anger, or their Revenge will not be gratified by the Perverſion of Law, nor Oppoſition loaded with Penalties, nor the Tongues and Thoughts of Men with Reſtraints; but that all Men have Liberty to act for the Publick, without Danger to their Perſons, to examine the Conduct of publick Affairs, and to oppoſe all Attempts which endanger the common Intereſt.

The next undoubted Mark of a good Adminiſtration is the equal Protection of different Perſuaſions in Religion, that no Man be invaded in the Liberty of Conſcience, nor injur'd for his Sentiments in the Concern of his Salvation. As it is the higheſt Form, and moſt odious Species of Tyranny to enthral the Mind of Man, and compel him to acknowledge Opinions which he does not believe, or to abjure Opinions of which he is a Believer; it is the incconteſtible Evidence of a good Government where all Opinions are free; where no Inquiſitions are made into Men's Conſciences, nor Hardſhips annexed to Modes of Religion: Where this is the Advantage of any People, it is at the ſame Time, a Virtue in Miniſters who are free from any Imputations of giving up the Rights of one Part of Mankind to the Bigotry and Superſtition of others, or of gaining Zealots and Churchmen to their Cauſe by the Sacrifice of Diſſenters, or of engaging a Faction to aid them againſt Civil Liberty, by contracting with them for the Deſtruction of Religious Rights.

There are other Marks, by which Miniſters may be diſtinguiſhed with eminent Advantage: When they ſhew, that no Power or Proſperity can make them forget their Relation to the People; when their Affability and Candour to their Inferiors is ſuch as if they knew of no Superiority; when their perfect Knowledge of publick Buſineſs makes them ſcorn all Diſguiſe and Myſtery. But ſuch, whoſe Ambition is their only Cauſe of Quarrel, and none in Oppoſition to them, but ſuch as, in ſpite of their Reſentments, envy their Abilities even more than their Authority, whilſt their perſonal Friends are more numerous, and of greater Diſtinction than Men in Power have uſually enjoyed before them.

Fra. Walſingham.

The Old Whig, July 3. No 17.

A Defence of the Gentlemen who preached againſt Popery at Salter's-Hall.

THE Charges brought againſt them are 1. That ſeveral of the Lecturers *inſinuate very ſevere Reflections againſt the Church of* England, *which ſeems to be the peculiar Mark of their Spleen; and that in all their Complaints againſt Popery, there is that Mixture of Invective againſt the Eſtabliſhment, that 'tis pretty hard to gueſs which of them they think to be the greater Tyranny of the two.* See p. 255.) Would not any one think from hence, that the Church of *England* is particularly named, and her Doctrines directly oppoſed in theſe Sermons? Nothing is leſs true. The Grounds of this pretended Charge are, that ſome of the Preachers have aſſerted that ſuch an *Authority* as requires *a blind Submiſſion* to the Prieſt, is the very *Eſſence* of Popery; that the *Validity* of the Sacraments doth not depend on the *uninterrupted* Succeſſion of the Biſhops from the Apoſtles thro' the Church of *Rome*; and that *idolatrous* Papiſts cannot be ſaved *according* to the Terms of the Goſpel Covenant. Now the aſſerting theſe Principles can be no Reflection upon the Church of *England*, becauſe ſhe hath no where in her Articles, Canons or Homilies taught, that her Prieſts have *Authority* to demand a *blind* Submiſſion from the Chriſtian People, or that the *uninterrupted* Succeſſion is neceſſary to the Validity of the Chriſtian *Miniſtry*, or that *Idolatrous* Papiſts can be ſaved *according* to the Terms of the Chriſtian Covenant. To aſſert theſe to be Doctrines of the Church of *England*, is to miſrepreſent, vilify and bely her. They are only the ſuperſtitious Tenets of particular Perſons, and want the Sanction of *national Authority*. The private Opinions of a *S--b--g*, a *W--b--r* or a *V——n*, are not the Doctrines of the Church; nor the Rants of an *Enthuſiaſtical Bigott*, to be eſteemed as her ſacred Voice and Language. Therefore the *Reveries* and mad Claims of particular Perſons may be expoſed, without inveighing againſt the Church of *England*, which neither teaches nor vindicates them.

2. The Charge againſt Mr *C——r* is, that he hath *impeached and inſulted the preſent Biſhops of the Church*, by ſaying: 'If Popery be really increaſing, and if even the Prelates of the Eſtabliſhment are ſenſible of it, methinks they ſhould be ſenſible of the Neceſſity of a ſtronger Union amongſt all Proteſtants;' which Sentence hath been made to ſpeak the following Language. 'If even the preſent Biſhops of the Church, who are ſome of the laſt whom one would ever expect to be apprehenſive of any Danger from that Side, do nevertheleſs ſee that Popery gets Ground amongſt us; one would imagine they ſhould come to an Agreement with us Diſſenters, by removing their own Order, preſcribed Forms of Prayer, and every Thing elſe.' But this Paraphraſe is forced, nor could any Man find out Epiſcopacy and Common Prayer in Sentence, but one whoſe Head was turned giddy by too much thinking of them. But if the *Prophanation* of a ſacred Ordinance of the Chriſtian Church is *the principal Occaſion* that divides and diſcontents Proteſtants, the removing that Occaſion of Diviſion would be both *an Honour* and Security to the Church. And in this ſeveral of the *Reverend Bench* themſelves, and many of the beſt of the inferior Clergy agree with me.

3. The ſame Gentleman is charged with being far gone in the Principles of Infidelity, *Becauſe his Notions about Authority, Succeſſion, and the Prieſthood are exactly what we find in Infidel Writers.* 'If this, ſays one, be Superſtition, then Revelation is Superſtition; and I defy him, if he believes this Principle, to believe his Bible.' (See p. 257 H.

But is it a Diſgrace to Chriſtians to hold ſuch Truths as *are common* to themſelves and Infidels? Mr *Ch—r* declares againſt *Authority* over Conſcience, and a *blind Submiſſion* to Prieſts; now if to deny theſe is Infidelity, poor *Paul* and *Peter!* How will you eſcape the dreadful Charge? You, who have declared againſt *the having Dominion over the Faith* of others, and *Lording it over the Heritage of God?* Yea, what ſhall we ſay to our bleſſed Saviour himſelf, who commanded the Multitude and his Diſciples, ſaying: *Call no Man your Father upon the Earth, for one is your Father which is in Heaven. Neither be ye called Maſters, for one is your Maſter, even Chriſt?* Even our Saviour himſelf was, according to this Account, *a Teacher of Infidelity*; for he expreſsly warned Men againſt that *blind Submiſſion*, and aſſuming that *tyrannical Authority*, that ſome modern Gentlemen are endeavouring *to palm* upon Mankind as his Goſpel. But can theſe Men talk of Infidel Writers, and Principles of Infidelity, or diſcrediting the Scriptures, without Bluſhing? Do they not know that Infidelity, both at home and abroad, ſprings from their ungodly Claims and wicked Abuſes of Power? Could the moſt inveterate Enemy of the Goſpel of Jeſus do more *to depreciate the ſacred Writings*, and expoſe Chriſtianity *to Contempt* and Scorn, than Writers, who make the vileſt Abſurdities, and the worſt Doctrines, to be the Doctrines of the Goſpel?

Another Reaſon urged of Mr *C——r*'s Infidelity, and not believing his Bible, is ſo low as not to deſerve any Notice. For as he ſays, *'tis mere Superſtition to imagine that God goes out of the common Method of his Providence to puniſh the Sins of particular Perſons*, ſo he produces in Proof of it, Eccleſ. 9, 2. *All Things come alike to all, there is one Event to the Righteous and the Wicked. As is the Good, ſo is the Sinner, and he that ſweareth as he that feareth an Oath.* I know not whether the Perſons who have brought this Charge of Infidelity againſt Mr *C—r* believe this Maxim of the wiſe Man or no. If they do, Mr *C—r*'s Maxim, which is the very ſame in other Words, holds good. If they do not believe it, they will not

not only in some Respect deserve the Charge of being *Infidels*, but all the observing Part of the World *will conclude them to be* defective in their Understandings too.

The Daily Gazetteer, July 5. No. 6.

The ancient Constitution; *in Answer to two late* Craftsmen.

SIR *Wm Temple* justly observes, 'That *Self Sufficiency* is the worst Composition that ever was made out of the *Pride* and *Ignorance* of Mankind:' The Truth of this we have in the Author of two late Discourses concerning the *ancient Constitution*; (See p. 287, 293.) for never did any Man betray more gross *Ignorance*, mix'd with a *pert Insolence*, than this puzzle headed Collector of Scraps about *the Antiquity of Parliaments*.

He begins very pompously, with telling us, 'That *the Antiquity of Parliaments* hath been absolutely denied by a Set of *Prostitute Writers*, who have endeavoured to persuade us, that *Liberty* was not *our ancient Inheritance*.'

'Tis very true, that *Liberty* and *Property* were not *our ancient Inheritance*: Our Forefathers felt the Weight of this terrible Truth; but what then? They were, at all Times, even the most ancient, *our Right*, tho' not *our Inheritance*: For, what *the ingenious Author* of the *Persian Letters* says, is perfectly just (See ib.) But this little *Dabler* in *Antiquity* and *Reasoning* says, 'that as *long Possession* gives a Title in *Law*, so, the *Publick Rights* of Mankind *acquire Strength by long Prescription*.'

What a *profound Writer* on Politicks is this Man! how knowing in *the Rights* of Mankind! 'Tis plain, *by publick Rights*, he means *natural Rights*; for, immediately after, he calls them *natural*, as distinguished from *legal*. But, can *natural Rights* acquire Strength by *Prescription*? No, surely, they are the same *Yesterday*, *to Day*, and *for ever*. They are established in the *unalterable Nature* of Things; and are neither stronger nor weaker *by Time*: They are *the only Foundation* of all just Authority; and, *the sole Reason* of all Laws: *All Governments* were, or should be, *instituted* to no other End but the *Security* and *Preservation* of *all the People's Rights*.

Our Author says, 'It looks a little odd, to see a Set of Men, who call themselves the *Advocates of a Whig Ministry*, defend *these Prerogative Principles*.' What *Prerogative Principles*? Surely, not such as I have just now laid down about the *Rights* of Mankind. If those are *Prerogative Principles*, *Sidney*'s were so. Our Author speaks again, 'Is it not a very odd Sight to see the *Defenders* of a *Whig Ministry* follow such *slavish Writers* as *Brady*, when the *Antiquity* of Parliaments hath been vigorously maintained by the ablest Writers in the Cause of *Liberty*: such as *Selden*, *Sidney*, *Petit*, &c.' What a notable Argument is this! A Collection of *Names* of Men! there is but *one* of these Authors who thoroughly understood the Principles of Liberty; I need not say, *Sidney of Immortal Memory*; who, had he lived in *these Days*, would never have wrote *his Book*, much less *patronized* such *scandalous Abusers of Liberty* as the present Writers against the Court. Mr *Selden* was, indeed, a good Antiquary; but he is against our Author, even in the very Paragraph he quotes from him. See p. 293 C.

But I will explain the Oddity, and shew, why the *Whig Writers*, such as *Sidney*, *Tyrrel*, &c. wrote as *Advocates* for the *ancient Constitution*; why *Brady*, and other *Tory Writers*, wrote against it; why the *Craftsman pleads* for it; and why I write against it, after I have just mentioned, that *our Author* has confounded *two Things*, which ought ever to be kept distinct, *Facts and Principles*; for tho' I agree with *Brady* in many of his *Facts*, and think them *undoubted Records* and *true Testimonies*; yet I agree with him *in none of his political Principles*, nor *in the Use* he designed to make of *his Facts*.

Those Writers for the *Antiquity of Parliaments*, designed well; the Principles of Liberty, and *the natural Rights* of Mankind being not so generally understood, as at present: The Writers for *Courts*, which were big with *arbitrary Designs*, had made great Use of the ancient State of *English Slavery*, and *the Novelty* of Parliaments, to induce the People to think, that if Parliaments were *laid aside*, they would be in as good a Condition as their Forefathers, and possess *all the Rights* which they held by virtue of the *ancient Constitution*: The *Whig Writers* therefore, to combat *these Doctors of Slavery* in their own Way, laboured to prove *the Freedom* of the ancient Constitution, and *the Antiquity* of Parliaments; but whether they did prove it is the Question. I think not, and that we have no Occasion for *Antiquity* or *Authority*, while we have *Reason* on our Side.

The *Reason* of the *Craftsman*'s setting up the Excellency of *the ancient Constitution*, is with a full Design to disgrace the Government, as it was settled at the *Revolution*; and to induce the People to believe, that they got nothing by all the Blood and Treasure spent in securing K. *William* upon the Throne, and in settling the Crown on the present Royal Family. And my Design in writing on this Subject is to shew, that *New England* (as Ld *Shaftsbury* calls it) is infinitely preferable to *Old England*; that *the modern Constitution* vastly excels the *ancient* Constitution; and so to vindicate the *Wisdom* and *Justice* of the Revolution.

F. OSBORNE.

Fog's Journal, July 5. No. 348.

FOG diverts himself and his Readers with Observations on a Pamphlet lately published, entitled, *Opposition no Proof of Patriotism*, a Thing, says he, with a grave Title, and seeming to promise to set something right which had been misrepresented on the other Side; instead of which, you have a String of common Place Sentences for above a

Pages together, and there the Pamphlet ends. From whence I ſhrewdly ſuſpect, ſays *Fog*; that 'Squire *Walſingham* is the Author of this Work, ſince he is the only Man who can write for ever, without ſo much as aiming A at ſome Meaning; beſides, the inceſſant Tautology, with which it is filled, is altogether in his Manner.

But were we to apply ſome of theſe incoherent Sentences, what Service could they do Mr *Walſingham*'s Friends? He ſays, *if the People be well governed, it becomes them to ſupport and wiſh well to ſuch as govern them well.* But if the People neither wiſh well, nor are B willing to ſupport thoſe that govern, does it prove that Miniſters govern well? —Again, *bad Miniſters have been oppoſed by Men as bad as themſelves.*—Which only proves bad Men may ſometimes act right, not that bad Miniſters ought not to be oppoſed.

Our Author quotes a Story 'in *Philip de Comines* of the War undertaken by the great C Men of *France*, for reſcuing their Country from the Oppreſſion of *Lewis* XI. who warded off the War, not by relieving the People, removing Grievances, or aboliſhing Taxes, but by gratifying the great Men, the Patriots of that Time, with Places and Penſions.'—Now, who are theſe great Men among us here deſcribed? If they are any Friends of his, is it not weak to mention it? However, D his Parallel will not hold throughout, for it's well known, many have refuſed Places and Penſions, becauſe they would not join in laying Burthens upon the People.

He runs from this to the Story of Lord *Clarendon*, who, he ſays, fell a Sacrifice to thoſe Oppoſers, who, having afterwards engroſs'd to themſelves, that Power which by their E wicked Arts he had loſt, made it ſoon effectually appear, by their abandoned Meaſures, by their Rapaciouſneſs, and Schemes of publick Servitude, how naturally they hated and oppoſed a Miniſter ſo unlike themſelves.

It is ſtrange he did not conſider whether this Character of Lord *Clarendon*'s Oppoſers, did not fit ſome Friend of his. —Muſt we not turn our Eyes upon the Man who all know F has oppoſed other Miniſters, and was for purſuing them to Death and Deſtruction?—Upon the Man whoſe abandoned Meaſures, Rapaciouſneſs, and Schemes of publick Servitude, alarmed a whole Nation?

"It requires but a ſmall Degree of Sagacity (ſays this fine Gentleman) to diſtinguiſh betwixt publick Zeal and private Paſſion; and in an Oppoſition that continually rages G it will be eaſily ſeen, that it is Men and not Meaſures, that give the real Offence; eſpecially when the Oppoſers have themſelves formerly approved and promoted the very ſame Meaſures which they afterwards oppoſed."

Here one would expect our Gentleman was going to prove, that thoſe who oppoſed his H Paymaſter had approved and promoted what they ſince oppoſed.—Not he, it is only applied to a Story of ſome body that in the Reign of *K. Charles II.* was Council againſt *Algernoon Sidney*, and yet after the Revolution was for reſtraining the Prerogative.

He complains, that thoſe who oppoſe his Paymaſter ſhould raiſe an Outcry againſt Corruption in Elections, and make continual Practice of it themſelves,—but he does not deny the firſt, nor prove the laſt.

Now he comes with another of his old Woman's Sayings,—"Private Paſſion often calls itſelf Publick Spirit, and very ſelfiſh and fooliſh Men often call themſelves Patriots, and traduce others much better than themſelves, as Enemies to their Country."—Does this juſtify any one Thing that has been complained of? Does it give the leaſt Colour of publick Good to any of thoſe Meaſures which have occaſioned publick Diſcontents?

He next is pleaſed to let us into a Secret relating to publick Happineſs, for he ſays, "As to the preſent Situation of Liberty, and the Condition of our Government, I thank God I can find more Cauſes of Comfort than of Fear or deſpair." I ſuſpect he has found a Penſion, a Cauſe of Comfort indeed, and a ſtrong Reaſon why he ſhould like our excellent M———; for certainly he is the only M—— in the World that would give a Shilling to ſuch a Writer.

"Whoever (ſays he) hath both the executive and legiſlative Power, may as certainly turn it to Evil as to Good, to oppreſs as well as to protect, yet it doth not from hence follow, that it will always be abuſed and perverted."

Did any of thoſe who oppoſed his Paymaſter, ever aſſert, that Power will be abuſed and perverted? If they did not, what does all this Stuff ſignify?

He would make us believe that all this Oppoſition is only occaſioned by his Paymaſter's holding a great Place, for he aſks, "Who was more the Butt of Satire and Abuſe than a certain noble Lord now retired, for a Courſe of Years?———While he was guilty of holding a great Station in the Government, and ſuppoſed to influence the Cabinet, he was all that while repreſented either as a contemptible Miniſter, or terrible Blunderer."

Why this is all true; and I remember the Time when Colonel *Ch—s* was repreſented as a Cheat, and Vulture *H*——— as an Extortioner and an Uſurer, and yet now they are ſeldom talked of; but does it follow, that becauſe we don't now hear the ſame Outcry againſt thoſe Men as while they were upon the Scene of Action, that the one never was a Cheat, nor the other a Uſurer? Preſent Grievances will always be more talked of than thoſe that are paſt, and your noble Lord had the good Luck to leave behind him a Perſon who at leaſt was his Equal in both the Talents laid to his Charge, which diverted the publick Reſentment a little from him, but whenever he ſhall be named, Juſtice will be done to that Character which he acquired while he was in Buſineſs.

The

The Craftsman, July 5, N°. 470.

Some farther Considerations on our antient *and* modern CONSTITUTION.

ENough has been said, to shew that the *People of England* have always had a *Share*, or a *Right* to a Share, in the *Legislature of this Kingdom*; tho' the *Manner of exercising that Right*, and even the *Form of holding Parliaments*, have often varied; the Persons, composing *these Assemblies* in antient Times, took their Seats by Virtue of *certain Tenures*, not by *Election*, or *Delegation*, as at present. The *several Estates of the Realm*, as we now call them, were not originally distinguished, but sate together in *one Assembly*. Nay, when the great Increase of *Barons*, or *landed Gentlemen*, produced a Distinction of *greater* and *lesser Barons*; (or *Lords* and *Commons*;) and the Multiplicity of the *latter* made it necessary, that they should be *represented*, instead of coming *personally* to Parliament; even then, the *Manner of Representation* was not the same, as it is in our Days. The *Cities* and *Boroughs* sent Deputies to Parliament long before the *Counties*; and *many Boroughs* that had formerly *this Privilege*, are now disfranchis'd, or discharged from the Burthen of it, as it was esteemed, no longer ago than in Q. *Elizabeth*'s Reign. See p. 320. Vol. I.

The *Right of Election* hath likewise admitted of several Alterations, either for *good* or *bad Ends*. At first, *all the Land-holders* seem to have had a Right of voting for *Knights of the Shire*; but in the Reign of *Henry* VI. it was confin'd to those, who had a Freehold of at least 40 *s. per Ann.* as it continues, and very properly, at this Day, tho' the *Value of Money* is so vastly altered; for I think our Security depends, in a great Measure, upon the *Number of Free Voters*.

As for the Right to Election in *Cities* and *Boroughs*, it hath occasioned more Disputes in Parliament than any other Point, and been too often determin'd, according to the Dictates of an *overgrown Minister*, or the Humour of *prevailing Factions*. But it is now settled by the late Act, for *preventing Bribery*, &c. which makes the *last Determination of the House of Commons final*, as well as the *late Resolution of the House*, confirming *that Clause*, according to its original Meaning, against a sophistical Attempt to explain it away.

In former Times no Person could be chosen a *Knight of Shire*, &c. without being resident in the *County*, &c. at the Time when the *Writ of Summons* bore date. It was likewise required that they should be *notable Knights*, *notable Esquires*, or *Gentlemen*; and as a farther Security that they should not betray their Trust, the *Counties*, *Cities* and *Boroughs*, they represented, were obliged to pay them *Wages*. But this is not altogether the Case at present, and Persons of *mean Fortunes* have so often found Means of creeping into *Parliament*, and making a market of their *Constituents*, to whom they were *absolute Strangers*, that it was thought necessary, in Q. *Anne*'s Reign, to enact that no Person shall be qualified to represent a *County*, who hath not a landed Estate of 600 *l. per Ann.* nor a *City*, or *Borough* without 300 *l. per Ann.* of Freehold, or Copyhold for Life; excepting the *eldest Sons of Peers* and *Heirs apparent of any Persons qualified to serve as Knights of the Shire*.—

The *Power of the House of Commons* hath also varied, just as *Prerogative*, or *popular Liberty* happened to get the Ascendent. Sometimes it hath been reduced very low, by the prevailing Influence of the *Crown*, or *wicked Ministers*. At other Times, it hath not only called *evil Ministers* to Account, and brought 'em to Justice; but even restrained, and deposed *Kings*, when found incapable of being reclaim'd, and set up others in their Stead. They have appointed *Guardians of the Realm*, and *Commissioners* to look after the Disposition of *publick Money*. Nay, it is a disputed Point whether the *Consent of the Commons* was not formerly necessary to the *Creation of Peers*.

These Changes in the Power and *Form of holding Parliaments*, proves that the *People of England* had always a Share in *these Assemblies*, according to our *antient Constitution*, in some Shape or other.

St *Amand* says in his historical Essay, "that from the earliest Accounts of Time, our Ancestors in *Germany* were a *free People*, and had a Right to assent, or dissent to *all Laws*, and that *that Right* was exercised, and preserv'd under the *Saxon* and *Norman Kings*, even to our Days."

I shall now take Notice of two or three other Points, in which our *antient Constitution* hath been materially altered.

The first are the *County Courts*, which were formerly the *chief Courts of the Kingdom*, and existed long before those at *Westminster*. They were held, at stated Times, and Matters of greatest Consequence were tried in them, with little Expence, and none of that vexatious Chicanry, which now clogs most of our *judicial Proceedings*. Indeed, the Form of *these Courts* is still continued; but the Power of them is reduced, for the *Sheriffs* were antiently chosen in the *County Courts*, in which they presided, by the Suffrages of the *People*, but the Nomination of them now is lodg'd in the *Crown*, by Act of Parliament, excepting only the City of *London*, which still enjoys the Privilege of electing its *own Sheriffs*, who are also *Sheriffs* for the County of *Middlesex*. This was a very great Privilege; and is very far from proving the *Kings of England* despotick, or that the *People* were then *Slaves by Law established*. We all know what ill Uses have been made of these royal Officers, in some

late Reigns, both in packing of *Juries*, and packing of *Parliaments*; which would have been prevented, if the *People* had retain'd their antient Right of *Election*.

Juſtices of the Peace, or *Conſervators of the Peace*, were likewiſe choſen by the *People*, but the Power of conſtituting *theſe Magiſtrates*, as well as the *Sheriffs*, is now transferred by Statute to the *King*, excepting in *great Cities* and *Corporations*, which have it by Charter in *Themſelves*; tho' many of the *ſmaller Boroughs* have not an excluſive Juriſdiction, and are therefore ſubject to the *King's Commiſſioners*, as well as the *Counties*. Nay farther; when *theſe Commiſſioners* were firſt inſtituted, they were limited to a very ſmall Number in each County; two of whom were to be of the *beſt Quality*, two *Knights*, and two *Gentlemen of the Law*; but, in Courſe of Time, they increaſed to ſuch a Degree, "* that Mr *Lambard*, above an hundred Years ago, complained of their exceſſive Number; and, after him, the learned *Spelman* takes Notice that they were *above threeſcore in each County*. They are now without Limitation; and the *unſuitable Appointments many Times of* Perſons *for this Truſt*, hath rendered the *Office* contemptible in the Eyes of the *beſt Gentry*, for whom it was originally intended. See Vol. II. p. 892.

The infamous Practice of expoſing *Juſtice* to Sale hath ſince riſen to ſuch a monſtrous Height, by the Number of *indigent Perſons*, who got into Commiſſion, and the *vaſt Powers* intruſted to them by a Multitude of *modern Statutes*, that it was lately found neceſſary to paſs an Act, for their *better Qualification*; which I am afraid hath not entirely had the propoſed Effect.——I ſhall ſay nothing of their Influence over *Elections*; eſpecially in *Cities* and *Corporations*.

I ſhall conclude with repeating my former Declaration, that I am far from deſigning to inſinuate that our *Conſtitution* hath not received ſeveral Improvements by the *Revolution*; or, to ſpeak more properly, that it was not then, in a good Meaſure, brought back to its *original Principles*; but only to ſhew the Ignorance and Wickedneſs of *thoſe Writers*, who have aſſerted that we had no *Liberty*, nor any *Right to Liberty*, by our *antient Conſtitution*. This is the Point, which I undertook to prove, and upon this I expect to be anſwered, if I am anſwered at all.

* Jacob's *Law Dict. under the Head of* Juſtices of the Peace.

Univerſal Spectator, July, 5, No 350.

Defence of OPERAS.

THE firſt Deſign of the Stage was to diſcountenance Vice and encourage Virtue, by ſhewing both in their true Light; and ſo far Theatrical Entertainments deſerve Encouragement, whether the Moral be given in plain Senſe, a ſublime Stile, or join'd to Muſick; which laſt, indeed, has often been ridiculed for its Abſurdity in making Heroes ſing their Anger and Reſentment as well as their Love; but it is equally unnatural for Men to talk in Rhime or Blank-Verſe, to govern Kingdoms, *&c.* in meaſured Periods, as to ſing their Orders, or defy their Enemies in Muſick. Theſe are Cavils of low Wits, who miſtake the Deſign of the Stage, which is to convey a Moral in the moſt agreeable Manner, and to allure us to Virtue by flattering our Senſes, while it improves our Minds; for this Reaſon the Theatre is allowed to call upon the Siſter Arts, Poetry, Painting and Muſick. If then an Opera, or a Poem ſet to Muſick, gives us, in ſome pleaſing Allegory, a Leſſon of Morality, it muſt be preferable to the comick Vein or the tragick Stile; the firſt ſets us too much upon the merry Vein to conſider the Moral; the Incidents of the latter too much affect us to let us conſider the Deſign of the Poet; or, in attempting the Sublime, he often becomes unintelligible: Neither of theſe Inconveniencies can be objected to the Pieces ſet to Muſick, the Harmony of which keeps us attentive at the ſame Time, that more than one Senſe is entertained; the Language intelligible, and in a juſt Mean between the Rant of Tragedy, and the low Wit of Comedy; beſides the Operas of the *Italian* Poets, from whom our Operas are taken, have more delightful Allegories, and more excellent Morals than our modern Writers.

What put me on theſe Reflections was, a young Gentleman's being very ſevere on Operas in general, and that of *Alcina* in particular; he could find no Allegory in the whole Piece, and nothing of a Moral. I differed from his Opinion for the following Reaſons. The Poem of *Alcina* is finely ſet to Muſick by the inimitable Mr *Handel*, and is taken from *Orlando Furioſo*, Book 6, 7. The ſeveral Characters in the Fable convey many uſeful Leſſons; it figures to us the Violence of youthful Paſſions, which hurries us beyond the Bounds of Reaſon; and makes good the old Proverb, *Repentance treads on the Heels of Sin*; it proves that neither the Counſel of Friends, nor the Example of others, can ſtop the giddy head-ſtrong Youth from the Chaſe of imaginary or fleeting Pleaſures, which infallibly lead them to cruel Reflections, and too late Repentance. The Character of *Alcina*'s Beauty and Inconſtancy, proves the ſhort Duration of all ſublunary Enjoyments. *Rogero*, the Hero of the Opera, being attack'd by monſtrous Forms, figures the Vices which continually war upon us, and his reſiſting them for ſome Time, ſhews the firſt ſtruggling of a virtuous Mind; for *Nemo repente nequiſſimus*; *Alcina*'s Change into Deformity by Virtue of an enchanted Ring, which *Meliſſa*, a Sorce-

reſs,

d given *Rogero*, figures to us Remorſe
ſcience awakening Reaſon, which ſtrips
Pleaſures of their Paint and gaudy
ings, ſhews them in their innate Defor-
and cauſes our Abhorrence.

ekly Miſcellany, July 5, No. 134.

rpriſing Articles of the Deiſt's *Belief.*

HOOKER,

IE Abuſe of Words is a Fault often com-
plained of, but is moſt pernicious when
Characters are affected by it. Thus it
unuſual for the Writers on the Side of
ed Religion to miſcall thoſe good Gen-
, the *Deiſts* and *Free-thinkers*, by the
of *Infidels* and *Unbelievers*. Whereas, if
amine their Tenets and Principles, you
onfeſs they are the moſt * *credulous* and
tious Bigots in Nature. They are indeed
mes charged as denying the Evidence
th in general, and would admit nothing
orted by *Reaſon* and *Demonſtration*.
om it. As to their *Faith*, tho' it be not
ſame Sort with that of Chriſtians, yet
nore extenſive. *You* will not admit any
as a proper Object of *Faith*, which con-
ts the Principles of *Reaſon* and *common*
Whereas theſe Gentlemen can *believe*
Caſes, the Truth of *Religion* only except-
ten without any Ground from Reaſon,
ſometimes againſt its cleareſt Dictates.
they are not weak and ſuperſtitious e-
, to believe in *Jeſus Chriſt*, the *Prophets*,
Apoſtles, yet they can confide in the won-
Diſcoveries of *Toland*, *Woolſton*, or *Tindal*.
they have Myſteries too of their own, and
nuch in Poſitions; which are ſomething
than *incomprehenſible* and *unintelligible*,
ey are *abſurd* and *contradictory*. A few
es of the *Deiſt's Creed* will ſhew this.
principal one is, that all *Parſons*, as ſuch,
gues, Promoters of Error, Diſturbers of
ind, and the Peſts of Society; and are ac-
as *Creatures of human Policy*, appointed
iſt the Government. This they think not
f the *Clergy* of any *one* Communion, but
. 'Tis an eſtabliſhed Maxim, that *Prieſts*
Religions are the ſame. If the honeſteſt
w does but put on a *black* Gown,
—*Hic* niger *eſt*, *hunc tu*, Romane, *caveto*.
: this believing in Spite of Reaſon and
ience? He that can believe at this Rate,
n time come to believe, that *both Sides of*
radiction may be true or falſe.
hey do not believe the Truth of the *Gſ-*
iracles, they believe what is harder, *viz.*
t was eſtabliſhed and propagated without
it all. That ſome poor Fiſhermen, with-
redit, Learning and Power, ſhould eſtabliſh
ig'on contrary to the Prejudices, Intereſts,
Paſſions of Mank'nd; if they did not
nce Men by ſome *Power from on High*,
can we account for their ſo ſpeedy Suc-
Theſe are Difficulties, but none to the
. Do theſe Gentlemen deſerve to be re-
nted by the Name of *Infidels*? No ſurely.

I was going on to other Articles, but was prevented by peruſing Dr *Waterland's ſecond Charge*——In which the Doctor is ſo unconſcionable as to take from *Deiſts* and *Hereticks all their Armour*, all thoſe pretty Appellations *wherein they truſted*, ſcarce leaving them a Rag to cover their Nakedneſs.

There are ſome other Titles, which may be thought liable to Exception: That of *Free-thinker* ſtares me in the Face——unleſs it means *Freedom from Thought*, or from *all received Rules of Thinking*. But as to this, you formerly did them Juſtice, (See p. 20.) Nay, I queſtion whether the Name *Deiſt* be not uſed in too great a Latitude, when applied to them all. I conclude therefore, with moving, that ſuch Men for the future, may not be called *Unbelievers*, but *Misbelievers*.

Yours, &c. A Chriſtian Believer.

* *See* Whimſical Worthy's *Picture, where this Sentiment is finely turned upon the* Infidels. *Vol. IV. p.* 480 H.

From the Prompter, N°. 70.

Of the Nature of Chance. In a Letter ſtating a Diſpute that happened between two Friends.

SIR,

YOU may remember, one Evening we had a Diſpute upon a Subject of a very high Nature, no leſs than *the Cauſe of Deity*, I then thought your Sentiments not quite ſo right as I would have wiſhed; and I told you, that I believed ſome wrong Authority had faſtened them upon you, your Conduct in Life being too good to flow from ſuch Sentiments. Right Sentiments of Deity appear to me to be of ſuch Conſequence to *Happineſs*, that I think no Man can be *happy* that errs from *Truth*; I ſhall therefore recapitulate the Diſpute, and offer ſome further Arguments to your Conſideration.

'You ſaid, *Farther than what we ſaw we could not go.* I anſwered, that if one ſaw a Plan drawn upon a Paper, one would be apt to think *ſomething* drew it; and the next Queſtion would be, *who* drew it? True, ſaid you, but *Chance* may have been the Occaſion of the World. I then aſked, what you meant by *Chance*? and I think, in this Caſe, the cleareſt Interpretation of the Word *Chance*, is, *that the World might or might not have been*; and it was your Anſwer, *The World then is.* This we are ſure of: This we ſee: *Why then was it?*—According to Chance, *it might as well not have been*, as *have been*, and, *as well have been as not have been. What* then determined its being? Since according to our Definition of it, *Chance alone* never could. *It is*, but it could not be itſelf; Chance is totally indifferent, and would never have decided one way nor other. A *Deciſion* there is, and that Deciſion *excludes* Chance.

In this manner I then thought, and think ſtill. But you ſeemed not ſufficiently convinced of it: However, I then aſked you, if

in the World there were not evident Marks of *Regularity*, *Wiſdom*, *Beauty*, *Order*, &c. You owned there was. Could Chance then produce *Order*, *Regularity*, &c.? This you would not affirm; but ſaid, *The World might have made itſelf*; and as nothing could be made out of nothing, the World muſt have been *eternal*, and conſequently is *God*. Then, ſaid I, if ſo, there is *a God*. Now, *let that God* be the *World*, or ſomething elſe, it is no Matter, provided in that *God* there are the proper Attributes, *Wiſdom*, *Goodneſs*, *Truth*, *Order*, *Beauty*, &c. theſe *neceſſarily* and *abſolutely* ſhut out all Poſſibility of *Chance*, *Evil*, *Badneſs*, *Impotency*, *Error*, *Deformity*, &c. out of the Original of Things, and out of the World; and we may boldly pronounce, if ſuch *be God*, none of theſe Things can exiſt *where he is*, nor govern *where he rules*. But Chance, ſaid you, then, does poſitively govern *Parts* of this World, tho' not the *Whole*. How, ſaid I, does Chance govern Parts of this World? Is it in Contradiction and Oppoſition to the Arrangement made by *Deity* in the Whole? If ſo, then *Chance* is more powerful than *Deity*? Or, does *Chance* govern theſe Parts according to the Laws of *Order*? Both you found too abſurd to maintain; and yet you was unwilling to part with your *Favourite*, *Chance*. You then inſtanced, Chance governed our Lives: As thus—A good and pious Man goes out, a Tile falls from a Houſe and ſplits his Skull; *it was Chance directed his Steps that Way, and in that Moment*. This is hard for that good Man, who deſerved better at the Hands of God. *Is this fair-dealing Deity?*—This indeed ſeems to be a home-charge upon Deity at firſt, but comes to nothing, when weighed and ſet in Oppoſition to the *Character* we have allowed *Deity*. I remember I anſwered you thus: You would then have had Deity wrought a Miracle to ſave that Man: You would have had the Effect of a hard Body falling upon a ſofter, from a certain Height, to have changed its Nature in that Moment, and not have done what it is its Nature to do, what it cannot avoid doing, being ſo ordered by natural, immutable, and reaſonable Laws, fixed by an intelligible and good Being. This you wou'd have done to ſave that Man's Life, and *juſtify Deity*. Deity ſhould have acted inconſiſtently with itſelf, and out of the Courſe of Nature, and what itſelf ordered, or Deity is unjuſt, and (Chance dividing its Way) becomes *impotent*. All this muſt follow, if it was wrong that the Tile killed the Man; or if *Chance* governs our Life. But this did not entirely ſatisfy you; and *Chance* ſtill governed with you, as inſtanced above. I then enquired what you meant by Chance, if it was a *real Thing*, a *ſubſtantial Being*? No Man ever yet would clearly paint this imaginary Exiſtence in *real living Colours*; and I think, you anſwered, that *it was real*, that the Man was killed by the Tile, and that *it was a Chance* he went that *Way; ſtill indirectly realizing and perſonifying Chance*. It growing then late, we parted. I ſhall now add a few Words more, in order to exclude this *Creature of the Imagination* out of *Reality*, and make it as plain to the Underſtanding as it is true to the Fact.

In the Caſe abovementioned, I could ſufficiently exclude Chance from having any Thing to do in it (that is, Chance as a *Reality*, not as a Word) by barely ſaying, *Why do Men build?* This Accident would never have happened, if Men had never built. Chance then, allowing it to be ſomething, owes its Birth to an Action of Man, and is not *Original nor Primary*, exiſting in the Nature of Things; and not being *firſt* nor *Original*, can have no Share of Government in the World, or in its Parts, but is reduced, at beſt, to a *finite Being*, if you needs will give it a Being: But, I fancy, on further Enquiry, it will be reduced to be a mere Word made uſe of to expreſs *an Event that happens in human Affairs*, and nothin g real.

The World is, at preſent, thrown into different Societies: Theſe Societies engage Men into different Buſineſs: One builds, another trades, a third plows, *&c.* Each Man has a Vocation, which he follows in a conſtant Way. He, then, that follows Architecture, builds a Houſe. The Materials of this Houſe are, by their Nature, ſubject to Decay; the Time of their Decay comes, and at ſuch a Moment it will fall; juſt at that Moment, another Man, who had for many Years followed another Occupation, paſſes by this Houſe, it falls, and cruſhes him. Where is the Work of Chance? Had not this Houſe been, regularly, ſo many Years decaying before it comes to its Criſis? Would you have the Effect of it *not be*, or *be ſuſpended*, becauſe a Man following his ordinary Buſineſs, paſſes by at that Moment of Criſis? Believe me, NOT DEITY ITSELF COULD HAVE PREVENTED IT: For Deity will never act contrary to the immutable Laws his eternal Wiſdom has placed in the Nature of Things. His eternal Wiſdom had made theſe Things of a fallible Nature: Their Decay is a *natural*, *regular*, nay, a *beautiful* Operation, and no Ways a Piece of Chance-work; and it was right and fitting that this Man paſſing then by, ſhould be then cruſhed: It could not be otherwiſe: That would have been impoſſible.

To conclude—This Reaſoning may be equally applied to every Accident of Life, wherein Chance, according to your Syſtem, governs as *a real Being*; and you may thus reduce it to a mere nothing, or a Word made uſe of to expreſs a certain Idea. Beſides, if this Argument be not ſatisfactory, are we not of a *mortal*, *finite* Nature? (I ſpeak of our Bodies) are there not Millions of different Ways of ending this Fabrick? And can any one of theſe Ways be called a Work of Chance? Is a Fever, the Stone, the Gout, *&c.* are any of theſe *Chance*? Are they not rather natural Effects flowing from poſitive Cauſes? And a Tile falling upon a Man's Head.

Head, is it not a natural End of human Life, and no Chance one? Let us examine Things wholly, and not in part only, and we ſhall totally reduce Chance to a mere Word.

If we once lay down, as a poſitive Principle, that in the Original of all Things there is *Wiſdom, Goodneſs, Beauty, Order, &c.* We muſt of Neceſſity exclude all *Chance, Badneſs, Deformity*, and *Confuſion*, from the Original of Things, and conſequently from any Share of Government: For to imagine there is a *good* and a *bad* Principle in the Original of Things is abſurd; both cannot exiſt, one muſt deſtroy the other, and, I think, we ſee enough to determine within ourſelves, that it is the *good* Principle that exiſts, and not the *bad*. *Tours, &c.* p. 370.

The Daily Courant, July 9, No. 9.

The Bank Contract *ſtated.*

THE *Craftſman* triumphs on detecting a Falſhood, advanced in Vindication of a certain hon. Gent. as he pretends, in a late Pamphlet, entitled, *Some Conſiderations on the Publick Funds, &c.* by the Author of *The Caſe of the Sinking Fund*, relating to the *Bank Contract*; (See p. 308) In order to form a right Judgment of this Affair, it's proper to give a true State of the Caſe.

September 16, 1720, a Propoſal was ſent to the *Bank* by the Sub and Deputy Governors of the *S. S. Company*. On the 19th there was a Meeting at the Houſe of the Poſt-Maſter-General, of ſeveral of the *then* M---y, the *hon. Perſon*, with five Gentlemen of the *Bank*, and five of the *S. Sea Company*. The *Minute* of what was then under Conſideration, was, by deſire, drawn up by the *hon. Perſon*, as one intirely indifferent. (See p. 244 C.)

But the Author of the *Conſiderations*, aſſerts, that the *hon. Perſon* was never preſent at any other Meeting than that of the 19th (See *ib.* C) Whereas 'tis affirmed by the Author of *The Caſe of the Sinking Fund*, that on *September* 23d following, there was another Meeting on the ſame Occaſion, at which the *hon. Perſon* was preſent, and drew up another Writing, now to be produced, in his own Hand, the Subſtance of which, as inſerted in that Pamphlet, is as follows: "That the Funds of the *Bank of England* of 3,700,000*l.* or thereabouts, redeemable by Parliament, be ſubſcribed into the Stock of the *S. Sea Company*; for which the *Bank* ſhall be entitled to ſuch Shares, as the ſaid Funds will produce, the Stock being valued at 400*l. per Ct.*"

Whether the *hon. Perſon*, was at both, or only one of theſe Meetings, and drew up the latter Writing as well as the firſt, is a Fact hard to be determined, even by the *hon. Perſon* himſelf at this Diſtance, it being near 15 Years ago. But ſuppoſing it true; tho' conſidering the *Character of the Perſon*, whom the Author of *the Caſe*, &c. had this Intelligence from, and who helped him to the Paper he pretends to be the *hon. Perſon*'s Hand-writing, it's poſſible the whole may be a *Forgery*; but be it how it will, all that is to be conſidered is, who was the Author of ſuch Propoſals, not who wrote them. Who projected the *Bank Contract*, not who drew it.

Now nothing's more evident, than that this Contract or Agreement, originally moved from thoſe that then had the Direction of the Affairs of the *S. Sea Company*; and the *Bank* was, with great Difficulty, brought to liſten to it. But whatever Influence prevailed with the *Bank* to accept of the Propoſal, it does not appear, thro' the whole Courſe of the Tranſaction, that it was either recommended, approv'd of, or countenanced by the *hon. Perſon*; and tho' his drawing a Minute of it may be an Evidence of his ſubmitting to it, yet it's none that he approved it; nor could he have any Intereſt in doing it; the Thing was entirely calculated for the Benefit of the *S. Sea Company*, and to reſtore its ſinking Credit. He was always an Enemy to the *S. Sea Scheme*; he oppoſed it when firſt propoſed; and avoided all Dealings and Traffick in it; he therefore could have no Deſign, by ſuch a Contract, to fix an exorbitant Price upon that Stock, to make his own Advantage of it, as hath been unjuſtly inſinuated in the Caſe of the *Sinking Fund*.

And indeed, if the Propoſal for this Contract had proceeded from him, the Author of that Pamphlet would not have been wanting in his *Vouchers* to prove ſo material a Fact; without which all the reſt he has ſaid amounts to nothing. And no doubt but the *honeſt Gentleman*, who communicated this *original Contract* to this ſagacious Writer, would have been willing enough to have proved this, or any other Charge againſt the *hon. Perſon*; tho' one would think that *that Perſon* who revived or forged this Piece of Evidence, ſhould, of all Men, wiſh that every Tranſaction relating to the *South-Sea* Affairs, were buried in Oblivion, which can never be remembered but to his Infamy, and with the Curſes of Thouſands upon his Head, who were undone by his execrable Frauds and flagitious Management, while his Coffers ſwell with the deteſtable Plunder of the Fatherleſs and the Widow, and he rides in Triumph over their Ruins!

But ſuppoſing this *Thing*, call'd the original *Bank Contract*, was genuine, even this will amount to no more than a mere Minute like that of an Agreement, a Sketch of ſomething intended to be done, without *Style, Title*, or *Preamble*, not ſign'd, ſubſcrib'd, or executed by any Body, and conſequently which no Body could be bound by; but which every one might object to, alter, or totally reject; and it is hardly credible that the Directors of the *Bank* or *S. Sea Company* could look upon it in any other Light. For, is it to be conceived,

that they ſhould tranſact an Affair of ſuch vaſt Importance, in which their own Characters and Fortunes were ſo deeply concern'd, in ſo looſe and haſty a Manner?

But it is plain the Gentlemen of the *Bank* never did underſtand it to be binding; but regarded it only as a Propoſal offer'd to their Conſideration. Accordingly they afterwards took the Opinion of their Council, which was, *That conſidering the Nature of this Tranſaction, it will not be ſafe for them to proceed upon the Propoſition, without Conſent of Parliament.*

The Craftſman, July 12. No. 471.

Marks of a Miniſter's being politically dead.

Firſt, I think a Miniſter may be properly ſaid to be *defunct*, when he hath work'd himſelf, as well as his Country, into ſuch a Dilemma, by his *foreign Negotiations*, and *domeſtick Profuſions*, that he cannot ſtir any Way, and *War* and *Peace* are become equally impracticable; at leaſt, in his Hands.

Secondly, When he is calling out for Help, and even demanding the Aſſiſtance of *thoſe*, whoſe Abilities he pretended to deſpiſe, in the Inſolence of his Proſperity. Any Body may ſee the Deſign is only to ſcreen and juſtify his *future Blunders*; for if either *Peace* or *War*, ſhould be adviſed and purſued, to the manifeſt Diſhonour and Prejudice of the Nation, a *deſperate Miniſter* would certainly endeavour to lay all the Blame upon *Thoſe*, who offered him their Advice, tho' it might be entirely owing to his *own Miſconduct*.

Thirdly, A *Miniſter* is certainly in *ſuch a State*, when People are continually enquiring *who is to ſucceed him*; and he himſelf is known to be deſirous of *making his Exit*, provided he were aſſured of not being *called to Account*, but be ſuffered to *depart in Peace*.

The laſt Sign of ſuch a *living defunct Stateſman* is, when all the *Books*, *Pamphlets* and *Papers*, written in his Defence, ſerve only to exaſperate People the more againſt him.

When I reflect on this Particular, I cannot forbear wondering at a *certain hon. Gentleman*, ſtill actually in the Land of the Living, who hath ſuffered a Sett of *Miſcreants*, for ſeveral Years paſt, to call Themſelves *his Advocates*, and even made Uſe of his Power to propagate their *ſcandalous Trumpery*.

I am ſtill further ſurprized to find that, after they have deſtroyed *ſeveral Papers*, as well as *his own Reputation*, under Pretence of defending it, he ſhould encourage them to *aſſociate* themſelves, as they call it, and come out, with an Air of *Authority*, under the Title of the *Daily Gazetteer*. He hath already had *weekly*, *quartan*, and *tertian Apologies*, in Abundance; and now he thinks a *quotidian one* neceſſary, and is reſolved to give it *the moſt extenſive Circulation*. What can be the Meaning of all this? Do his *Meaſures* grow every Day worſe; or is the Number of his *Adverſaries* increaſed? But, perhaps, he had a Mind to try what *Clubbing of Wits* would do, after they had all failed in their *ſeparate State*; and as *nine Taylors* are generally allow'd to make a *Man*, he might ſuppoſe that *twenty* or *thirty Scribblers* would make *one tolerable Writer*.

On the firſt Notice of this *projected Aſſociation*, it was natural to ſuppoſe that the *worthy Gentlemen*, who compoſe it, would pump all their Brains to ſet out, at leaſt, with a little Smartneſs; but when I behold their *firſt ſix Days Work*, I am aſtoniſh'd even at their *Dullneſs*, and cannot forbear exclaiming, with our *incomparable Laureat*, that they have *out-done all their former Out-doings!*

It is probable, indeed, there may ſtill be a very conſiderable Reſerve behind, for the learned and modeſt Mr *Walſingham* ſeems to promiſe us, in his Introduction to this *new political Farrago*, that *all the* Gentlemen *of the* Courant, as well as *ſeveral others*, are to contribute their Quotas towards it. Now, *Carus*, *Freeman*, the *political Upholſterer*, and the renowned Sir *A. B. C.* who diſtinguiſhed himſelf, ſo eminently, againſt Mr *Ward's Popiſh Pill-Plot*, have not yet made their Appearance; nay, it is more than poſſible that the *Hyp-Doctor*, *Corn-cutter*, and the *quondam Author of the Flying Poſt*, who are Men of *Humour*, as well as *Argument*, may be liſted under Mr *Walſingham's* Banner, and are to mount Guard on particular Occaſions.

In this Caſe, Mr *D'anvers*, I really tremble for you, as well as Mr *Fog*. You ſeem methinks, to be in much the ſame Condition with the *poor Emperor*, tho' I hope the *miniſterial Allies* will never drive you to the ſame Extremities.

It is not their *Number* only, but the *artful Diſpoſition of their Troops*, which gives me Uneaſineſs; for their experienced Commander, General *Walſingham*, gives us to underſtand, that *they ſhall not preſerve any* Form of Character *upon the whole*; and that *every Gentleman will be only accountable for* himſelf; ſo that you will never know where to have them; ſince what *one* aſſerts, *another* may deny.

Sure never was there a more *ſubtile Combination!*——In *ordinary Leagues*, *offenſive and defenſive*, the *contracting Parties* are not obliged to ſupport *each other* in Meaſures, that are not in direct Purſuance of the *common Cauſe*, or which they do not approve, and will not undertake to defend; nay, we have even ſeen *ſome Powers* refuſe to aſſiſt their *Allies*, whom they have actually drawn into a Scrape, and to oppoſe *theſe*, whom they are perpetually repreſenting as the *moſt dangerous Enemies of Europe*. But theſe *Grubſtreet Confederates* have agreed, to ſtand by one another in *all Points*, right or wrong, and to fall upon every Body, like *Gregory's* Gang who preſumes to interrupt them in the Purſuit of their *Booty*.

The *General's* Reaſon for entering into *ſuch extraordinary Engagements* is equally curious and ſouldierly. *It is*, ſays he, *to vindicate* publick Authority *from the rude Inſults of baſe and*

and abuſive Pens, &c.——I wonder he did not add, *for the Settlement of the* publick Tranquillity *and the* Ballance of Europe; which is commonly one Article in moſt of the *modern Declarations of War.* But what gives me the greateſt Pleaſure in *this Piece*, is the noble Spirit expreſſed in it againſt *Rudeneſs, Inſults, baſe and abuſive Pens*; Weapons, that a *gallant Hero* will always ſcorn to employ; and which nobody can charge Mr *Walſingham*, or any of his *Confederates*, with having ever uſed.——

Indeed, Mr *D'Anvers*, my heart akes for you. I once thought of adviſing you to ſet up your *own Standard* againſt them, and make no Doubt that you would ſoon have *Volunteers* enough to meet them *every Day* in the Field; but then they ſtraggle about in *little Parties*, and lurk in ſuch *By-Places*, that it would be extremely difficult to find them out, or to follow them without a good Number of *Poſt-Horſes*. However, this is a proper Time to introduce your Siſter *Dorothy* and the two young Gentlemen, your *Nephews*, to the Publick; eſpecially the *good Lady*; ſince the *Confederates* have got an *Heroine* in their Army.

Fog's Journal, July 12. No. 349.

Extract of the Votes of the laſt Parliament with Obſervations.

ON his Majeſty's Acceſſion, tho' a General Peace was not quite eſtabliſhed, yet there was no actual War, Hoſtilities were ceaſed before *Gibraltar*, and his Majeſty in his Speech told the Parliament, "That the ſtrict Union among the Allies of *Hanover*, had chiefly contributed to the near Proſpect of a General Peace; that he had already ordered back ſome of the Regiments brought from *Ireland*; and would proceed to reduce the Forces, both by Sea and Land, as ſoon as it could be done without Prejudice to the common Cauſe."

Jan. 27, 1727, At the Opening of the new Parliament, his Majeſty acquainted them with the near Proſpect of a general Pacification, and aſſured them, that his firſt Care afterwards ſhould be to reduce the publick Expences.

Notwithſtanding which gracious Declaration, *Feb.* 8. following, the Commons voted 15,000 Men for Sea Service; and in the Space of a Week afterwards 22955 Men for Guards and Garriſons for 1728, and 12,000 *Heſſians*, in all a Standing Army of 34955 Men, beſides the Sum of 50,000 l. a Year ſubſidy to the K. of *Sweden*; and 25,000l. to the D. of *Wolfembuttle*.

Feb. 26, 1727. A Petition from the City of *London* was preſented, alledging, That the Duties already laid upon Coals and Culm imported into the Port of *London*, only affect their Trade, and the Inequality of the Burthen thereof, is a great Diſcouragement to the Manufacturers, as well as a Hardſhip upon the whole trading People in and about *London*. The Petition was rejected.

[Fog *has taken this Extract from* an hiſtorical Account of the laſt H. of Commons, *but ſeems to have forgot here the Author's Obſervation on the Houſe's rejecting this Petition*, viz. *That it ſhewed a remarkable Inſtance of their Zeal for the Poor, and Regard for the City of* London.

The ſame Day the Commons voted a Land-Tax of 3 s. in the Pound; and being determined to examine ſtrictly how the publick Money had been diſpoſed of, *Feb.* 29. Reſolved to addreſs his Majeſty to lay before them a particular Account of the Diſtribution of the Sum of 250,000 l.

But Mr Treaſurer, *Feb.* 29. reported to the Houſe, that his Majeſty had ordered him to acquaint them, that the ſaid Sum had been diſburſed for ſtrengthening Alliances and other neceſſary Services, purſuant to the Power granted by Parliament, but that a particular and diſtinct Account thereof could not be given without maniteſt Prejudice to the publick.

OBS. This Sum of 250,000 l. is about 6d. in the Pound upon all the Lands in *Great-Britain*; and perhaps an inquiſitive Perſon may be apt to enquire, what the Commons did upon this Anſwer. To ſatisfy ſuch Perſons, I inform them, that, like dutiful Subjects, they reſolved, That the Houſe ſhould adjourn till the next *Monday* Morning.

Some of the Commons, it ſeems, apprehended that the Clerks of the Exchequer had made ſome Omiſſions, and committed ſome Blunders in the Accompts delivered into the Houſe, and Mr *Chock*, one of thoſe Clerks, having been frequently called upon to explain and rectify thoſe Accompts, and having, by Leave, withdrawn one of them, *It was mov'd*, "That all Accounts to be delivered for the future to this Houſe, from the Exchequer, be ſigned by the Auditors of the Exchequer, or the Clerk of the Pells, or by their lawful Deputies, or chief Clerk, or one of them; but the Queſtion being put, it paſſed in the Negative.

Here Fog *omits the following Obſervation.* So complaiſant were the Commons in the Buſineſs of the publick Accompts, and ſo unlike ſome of their Predeceſſors, who uſed to appoint Commiſſioners to enquire into, examine, and ſtate thoſe Accompts.

April 2. Ordered a Petition in behalf of *George Townſhend*, and other Commiſſioners for licenſing Hawkers and Pedlars relating to a Deficiency of the Sum of 36,000l. (by a Default of their Treaſurer *Thomas Tompkins* who had withdrawn himſelf beyond Sea) to be taken into Conſideration of a Committee, whereupon a Bill was brought in and paſſed for their Relief.

OBSERVAT. This is another Inſtance of their great Complaiſance in the Affair of the publick Accompts. What the Merit of theſe Commiſſioners was, does not plainly appear; but their Petition was rejected by the preceding Houſe of Commons.

OBSERVAT. We have already ſeen that there had

had been no leſs than 250,000 l. in the Hands of the Government, for ſecret Services, of which no Account had been given; notwithſtanding which, on a Meſſage from his Majeſty, *May* 29, the Commons by an Addreſs aſſured his Majeſty, that they will enable him to defray the Expences, ſtill unſatisfied, of the Engagements concerted for ſecuring Trade and Navigation, and reſtoring the Peace of *Europe*.

Note. *The Writer of this Journal's omitting the* Obſervations *of his Author, for the Sake of which only the* Votes *ſeem to be quoted by him, makes good the Remark of a Brother Journaliſt, that the Neceſſity of filling up ſo many Columns by ſuch an Hour, often occaſions their Eſſays to be imperfect; but probably this Omiſſion might be owing to the Printer, who finding he had too much Manuſcript, might injudiciouſly leave out a Paragraph or two.*

The Daily Gazetteer, July 12. No. 12.

The ancient Conſtitution further conſidered; from P. 343.

THE *Craftſman*, my Antagoniſt in this Diſpute, ſays *Osborne*, is abſolutely ignorant of the *Meaning* of the Words he quotes from *old Records* and Hiſtories. There are not more *diſtinct* and *different Ideas* under any two Words, than thoſe of *King* and *Parliament* of *France*, and *King* and *Parliament of England*; and they are as *different* between a King and Parliament of *England*, from the *Norman Conqueſt* down to *Edward* I. and a King and Parliament ſince the *Revolution*.

WILLIAM the *Firſt*, and his *Succeſſors*, during ſeveral Ages, were *grand Landlords* of the Kingdom, and the *King* was the *only abſolute Freeholder*. The *Lands* of *England* were all *Royal*, which the King parcelled out to his *chief Followers*, upon Condition of *perſonal Service*; but now the Tables are turned, *the People* have got the Lands, and the KING is *dependant* upon *them*.

There is as great a Difference in *the Ideas* annexed to the Word *People*, as uſed in *ancient Books* and *at preſent*. When our *old Records*, *Writs*, and *Hiſtories* uſe the Words, *Communitas Angliæ*, *Communitas Anglorum*, *Communitas Populi*, *Clerus & Populus*, &c. (which our Author calls *the People*, *the People of England*, and *the whole People*) no more was meant by thoſe Words, than *the Gentlemen* who *held their Lands* of the King in *chief*; and when *Clerus & Populus* are joined, the Word *Populus* ſignifies only *the Laymen*, who held thoſe Lands, as diſtinguiſhed from *the Clergy*; and when the Words *Communitas Populi* come after *Prelati*, *Barones & Magnates*, they ſignify only *the King's leſſer Tenants*.

'Tis very plain to all who thoroughly underſtand the State of the Kingdom in thoſe Days, that *the Perſons*, who are called *the People* in the old Records, were *very few*; they were only *the Landholders*. And in the Reign of the firſt *Norman*, as appears by Dooms day Book, there were not above 16 or 17 *Freeholders* (as we *now* call them) in *Dorſetſhire*; and, in all Probability, not 1000 in the Kingdom; theſe are *our Author's People of England*, nay, *the whole People*; whereas, at preſent, there are near 200,000 *Freeholders*, and almoſt as many *Freemen*, *i. e.* about 400,000 *Freemen* to *one*; *one*, did I ſay? There was not, properly ſpeaking, *one Freeholder* but the *King*; for the People held all their Lands of him mediately or immediately, and paid him *perſonal Service* for them. This was *the Condition* of their *Tenure*, this *the Law of England*; ſo that even the Landholders were *Slaves by Law eſtabliſhed*: For every Man, *whoſe Perſon* is at the Command of another, *is a Slave*, and if he is at the Command of another *by Law*, he is then *a Slave by Law*. And *the People*, who had no Share of Land (which were at leaſt 999 in a 1000) were the Property of thoſe who held the Lands. The Truth of theſe Things appears even from *Magna Charta* itſelf, one Article of which is, "That no Widow ſhall be *compelled* (for that was the Cuſtom) to marry, if ſhe be deſirous to live ſingle; *provided* ſhe gives Security not to marry *without our Leave* (that is, *the King's* Leave) if ſhe hold of us; or without *the Lord's Leave* of whom ſhe holds!"—Wonderful Favour truly! This is *ancient Liberty*!

Our Author calls *theſe Facts*, *infamous Poſitions*; and ſays, he is aſhamed to name the *Wretch* who affirms them. I affirm them, and deſire he would, for the future, name me; for I know *no Infamy* in ſpeaking Truth; and the Truth is, that in thoſe Days, there was *one continued Chain of Vaſſalage*, from the *King* down to the *meaneſt Slave*; and this Chain of Vaſſalage was agreeable to *the Law of England*, according to Sir *Robert Cotton*, one of our beſt Antiquaries, who ſays, "that *Wm* the Conqueror, to ſupply his Occaſions of *Men*, *Money*, and *Proviſions*, *ordered*, That all ſhould hold their Lands by ſo many *Knights Fees of the Crown* (that is, hold it *as Soldiers*, Sword in Hand, to fight when *he ſummoned* them) and he admitted them to inſeoft their Followers."——But *Authorities* are endleſs; I could produce a thouſand to prove the Truth of this Propoſition, That *the old* Engliſh *were Slaves by virtue of the Conſtitution*; or, *Slaves by Law eſtabliſhed*.

Now, for the other Part of my Propoſition, that *the Parliaments* of thoſe Days were neither *compoſed* of *the People*, nor *choſen* by *the People*, this our ſagacious Author calls *an infamous Poſition*, (ſee p. 287.) and yet he has *owned the ſame Thing*, (ſee p. 345 B) The Perſons, ſays he, compoſing theſe Aſſemblies, in ancient Days, took their Seats by virtue of *certain Tenures*, not by Election.——Good God! was there ever ſo unfortunate an Author, to demoliſh, in two Lines, and, at one bold Stroke, that vaſt Building, which he has been, theſe two or three Years erecting!

ing! He has here *aſſerted* every Thing I have contended for; but, as *his Aſſertion* ſignifies nothing, I will *prove* the Truth of it, even from King *John's Magna Charta*, which, "He affirms (in *abſolute Contradiction* to what I have now quoted from him) *clears and aſcertains the Right of the Commons*, in ſo diſtinct a Manner, that *he thinks* no reaſonable Man can pretend to deny it." *He thinks!* it is the higheſt Preſumption in this Man, to imagine, *that he thinks!*

The Words, in *Engliſh*, of K. *John's Magna Charta* are theſe; "We will cauſe to be ſummoned the *Archbiſhops*, *Biſhops*, *Abbots*, *Earls*, and *the great Barons* of the Kingdom *ſeverally*, *by our Letters*; and moreover, we will cauſe to be ſummoned, *in general*, *by our Sheriffs*, and *Bailiffs*, *all others which hold of us in Capite*, at a certain Day.'

By this Law, the *Way* and *Manner* of Summons to great Councils was *ſettled*, and made more eaſy; for, by the former Writ the 15th of *John*, it appears to have been the Cuſtom for the King to write to *every one* of the *Milites & Fideles*, or, *Tenants in Capite* (which were no *formal Barons*) *particularly*, as he did to *the Barons*: And that the Cuſtom was ſo, is likewiſe implied in this Eſtabliſhment for the future, that it ſhould be by *particular Writs* to every *great Baron*; and, *in general*, to *all Tenants in Capite*, by Writs directed to *the King's Sheriffs and Bailiffs*. Hence 'tis alſo evident, *That only the Archbiſhops*, *Biſhops*, *Earls*, *Barons*, and *Tenants in Capite* were ſummoned to *Great Councils*, or *Parliaments*; for, if *any other* were to have been ſummoned, Care would have been taken to *ſettle the Way of Summons* to them, as well as thoſe mentioned: And 'tis as evident from hence, who were the Conſtituent Parts or Members of Parliaments, not the Commons (in the Senſe of that Word at this Time) which appears beyond all Doubt from the Practice and Uſe of *Magna Charta*, confirmed by a clear Record 20 Years after. Here it is.

'The King to the Sheriff of *Suſſex*, Greeting: Know ye, that the *Archbiſhops*, *Biſhops*, *Abbots*, *Priors*, *Earls*, *Barons*, and *all others of our Kingdom which hold of us in Capite*, have granted us an effectual Aid, *&c.*"

From theſe Premiſes, and others which might be produced, 'tis evident, that the *Conſtituent Parts* of the Parliament of thoſe Days; or, the Perſons of which they were compoſed, were not *the People*; nor, were they *choſen* by the People; but, when the King wanted a Council, he ſent for the *greater Tenants*, by *particular Letters*, and ordered the Sheriffs to ſend ſome of the *ſmaller Tenants*: But the *People* (who were, I ſay, 999 in a Thouſand) *choſe* no-body; for, theſe *greater* and *leſſer Tenants*, were *Hereditary Members* of Parliament, ſent for by the King, to ſit in Council *by Virtue of their Tenures*, but *not choſen* by the People.

Theſe Tenants *by Military Service*, were alſo *the only Legales Homines*, or, *Legal Men* that *named* and *choſe Juries*, and *ſerved on Juries themſelves*, both in the County and hundred Courts; and, in all Probability, were the *Men* who, at firſt, *elected two Knights* in every County out of the *Tenants in Capite*; and only they, as *Suitors* to the County Courts, were *Electors*, when *the Body of them* began to be *repreſented* in Parliament.

Univerſal Spectator, July 12. No. 353.

The *Proof* of FRIENDSHIP.

One faith, one fame, one fate ſhall both attend
My life's companion, and my boſom-friend.
DRYD. VIRG.

ADverſity alone can ſhew how valuable a real Friend is. The rich Man has a Number of Friends to crowd his Table; the great Man is encompaſſed with Friends to——be provided for——the young Spendthrift has a Multitude to——ruin his Fortune, and Share in the Plunder: But Adverſity effaces all Obligations, even to the forgetting of your Name. Former Ages, indeed, have furniſhed us with a few Examples of real Friendſhip; the preſent Age ſcarce one.

The Hiſtory of *Poland* gives us a beautiful Inſtance of the Power of this generous, diſintereſted, and virtuous Paſſion.

Octavius and *Leobellus*, two young Gentlemen of *Wilna* in *Lithuania*, were bred up together, and were inſeparable Companions; they ſeemed to have but one Will, or two Bodies actuated by one Soul; and if at any Time they differed in their Sentiments, Reaſon and Juſtice were the ſole Arbitrators.

While they were at the Univerſity, *Octavius* fell in Love with *Paulina*, a young Lady of diſtinguiſhed Birth and Fortune, and a Match, ſeemingly, above his Hopes. At the ſame Time *Gelaſius*, a young Nobleman, was recommended to the Relations of *Paulina* as a ſuitable Match, the Propoſal was embraced, and he admitted. But the Haughtineſs of the Nobleman, who thought he rather did than received Honour in his Addreſſes, was out-weighed in the Opinion of the Lady by the Humility, Modeſty, and Sweetneſs of Temper in the Gentleman; the latter gain'd her Heart, the former cauſed her Averſion. *Gelaſius*, piqued at the cold Return made to his Offer, imagined he had a ſecret Rival, and at length diſcovered him to be *Octavius*, and immediately threatened him with his Reſentments. *Octavius* only anſwered, that Inclination was free, and if he could engage that of *Paulina*, it was not his Reſentment ſhould make him deſiſt. This Anſwer irritating *Gelaſius*, they parted thoroughly diſpleaſed with each other.

In the Interim *Gelaſius* prevailed on *Paulina*'s Parents to forbid her all Converſation with *Octavius*, ordering her to look on Ge-

laſius

lasius as the Husband designed her. This increased her Aversion to him, and her Love to *Octavius*; which *Gelasius* perceiving, resolv'd to remove his Rival; he set Spies upon him, who discovered he often entertained *Paulina* at her Window, when the rest of the Family were in Bed. Enraged at this, he takes his Friend *Megasius*, and a Servant, and with them lay in Ambush near *Paulina*'s House. Soon after *Octavius* came with his Friend *Leobellus*. On the Signal given, *Paulina* appeared, and *Leobellus* went off to some Distance, to give them Opportunity for Discourse—— The Servant immediately attacked *Leobellus*, *Gelasius* and *Megasius* fell on *Octavius*. *Leobellus* soon disabled the Servant, and ran to assist his Friend, who, with his Back to the Wall, maintained an unequal Fight. At the first Thrust *Leobellus* laid *Gelasius* dead, and turning on *Megasius* wounded him and put him to flight, without any Hurt to himself; but *Octavius* was desperately wounded.

Megasius, recovering, gave an Account of their Misfortunes to the Relations of *Gelasius*, laying his Death to the Treachery of the two Friends, who assaulted him in the dark; and prevailed on the Magistrates to seize on the supposed Murderers; *Octavius* was taken, but *Leobellus* escaped, and lay concealed, hoping to prove his Friend's and his own Innocence; *Octavius* was try'd, and sentenced on the single Evidence of *Megasius*, to lose his Head. He was accordingly led to the Scaffold, and the Executioner was on the Point of doing his Office, when *Leobellus*, rushing thro' the Crowd, bid him stop his Hand, for that himself was only Guilty; and mounting the Scaffold, declared the whole Matter to the Magistrates, clear'd his Friend, and offered his own Life to satisfy the Laws. Whereupon the Populace cry'd *Pardon*, and the Magistrates carried back the two Friends to the Hall to rehear the Cause.

The Palatine of *Wilna* was present at the Re-hearing, and found the two Friends generously contesting which should die to save the other; he examined every Circumstance, and having heard with Pleasure and Surprize *Leobellus* plead for his Friend's Discharge, said, "So far am I from esteeming you Guilty, or condemning you to Death, that I cannot but term what you have done a glorious Action; I therefore not only acquit you both, but condemn *Megasius* to lose his Head for his Treachery and Perjury, and request, as a Favour, to be admitted the Third in your Friendship." *Megasius* however escaped the Punishment by the Intercession of powerful Friends.

The Palatine not satisfied with this Act of Justice, procured *Octavius* the Happiness of his *Paulina*; married *Leobellus* to a Relation of his own; and recommending them to the King of *Poland*, got them very honourable Posts at Court.

The Old Whig, July 17. No. 19.

Men and Brethren, Fellow Christians and Protestants.

THE Protestant Religion and Liberties, which, by the Favour of Almighty God, you are in quiet Possession of, are Blessings *envied* you by all the Antichristian Powers of the Church of *Rome*. The *Northern Heresy*, such they call your Religion, is the Object of their *incurable Hatred*, and what they have for many Years sworn and laboured the Destruction of.

It might reasonably be hoped, that the frequent Experience which this Nation hath had, of the Perfidy and Cruelty of the Church of *Rome*, the Persecutions which she is at this Day carrying on against our Brethren the Protestants, in *France*, *Germany*, and other Places, and especially the Advantage which we have in reading and examining the sacred Writings, should be abundantly sufficient to prevent our entertaining any favourable Opinions of the Religion of that Church.

But many Protestants are lending their helping Hands to the Cause of Popery; and are not ashamed to disperse Papers thro' the most distant Parts of the Kingdom, professedly maintaining the Church of *Rome* to be a true Church, and persuading Men to believe, that they may continue without Danger of Salvation in it.

Luther, and the first Reformers were of quite different Sentiments, and would have abhorred such a Conduct. *We don't acknowledge*, says Luther, *the Papacy for the Church, neither for Part of it, but for Corruption and Desolation, or for Antichrist, who opposes the Church, the Word and Order of God, and exalts itself above them* as God of Gods.

When the Protestants were charged with Schism for their Separation from the *Romish* Communion, *Bucer* replied: *Schism with them* (the Romanists) *is to depart from their Antichrist to Christ the Lord, and to exchange the Abominations of Antichrist, for the Doctrines and Institutions of Christ; and therefore we glory in the Name of Schism. For we could not belong to the Members of Christ, if we should adhere to the Body of Antichrist.* Apud Seckend. Lib. 3. Sect. 122.

"The Antichristian Papacy (says *Frederick Miconius*, who lived at the Beginning of the Reformation) was *so abominable and foul a Beast*, that *Paul* and *John* could scarce sufficiently describe him. The Passion and Satisfaction of Christ was treated as a mere History, like the *Odysses* of *Homer*. Concerning justifying Faith there was a deep Silence. Christ was described as a cruel Judge, damning all who wanted the Intercession of the Saints, and the Indulgences of the Pope. They placed in the Room of Christ, Intercessors and Saviours, the Virgin *Mary* like the *Pagans Diana*, and many other Saints, new ones being frequently created by the Popes; and yet even these they taught would not pray for

for us, unleſs we merited it of them, and of the Orders and Societies which they founded."

The Church of *England*, in her Homilies *againſt Peril of Idolatry*, charges the Church of *Rome*, with having occaſioned Men by their Images *to commit horrible Idolatries*, which ſhe juſtly calls *foul Abuſes*, and *great Enormities*, and a *moſt odious and abominable Vice*; and ſays, that *they that love ſuch evil Things, they that truſt in Images, they that make them, they that favour them, and they that honour them, are all worthy of Death.* And thus exhorts her Children: *Let us Brethren rather follow the Council of the good Angel of God, than the Suggeſtion of ſubtil Satan, who attempts by ſuch Sacrilege, to deprive God of his due Honour; and becauſe his own Face is horrible and ugly, to convey it to himſelf by the Mediation of gilt Stocks and Stones, and to make us the Enemies of God, and his own Suppliants and Slaves, and in the End procure us, for a Reward, everlaſting Deſtruction and Damnation.*

So that the Judgment which the Church of *England* forms of the Church of *Rome*, is the ſame with that of all the other Churches of the Reformation. She denies it to be the true Church of Chriſt. But how charitable are ſome of her profeſſed Sons grown in this Reſpect? Diſpleaſed with the ſevere Cenſure of their Mother, and out of a fond Affection for the old forſaken *Proſtitute*, they will have her to be a true Church, the Spouſe of Chriſt; tho' a little diſordered, and over run with the ſlight Diſtemper of a *Leproſy* or *Plague*. Charitable Men! How amiable, how conſiſtent, to ſee Proteſtants turning Advocates for the Synagogue of *Rome*! Our worthy *Dioceſan* excites his Clergy, by Circular Letters, to preach againſt Popery: But leſt it ſhould be too harſhly ſpoken of, the *W—rs* and *V—ns* put in a friendly Caveat: Oh call her not *Whore!* Don't deny her to be a true Church. Biſhop *Land* ſays, ſhe is *a Member of the whole.* Don't repreſent the Impoſſibility or Danger of Salvation in her Communion.

But why this Tenderneſs in the preſent Conjuncture, amidſt the common Complaints of the Growth of Popery? Can it be an Argument to prevent its Encreaſe, to repreſent it to the World as the Doctrine of the Church of *England*, that the Church of *Rome* hath the true *Eſſence* of a Chriſtian Church; that Salvation is to be obtained in her Communion; and that thoſe who have the Liberty of conſulting the ſacred Oracles, are neither *mad*, nor *want an Excuſe* for their Madneſs, in embracing the Errors and Idolatries of the *Romiſh* Church? Will not Popiſh Miſſionaries make their Uſe of this Conceſſion? *This fatal Conceſſion!*

But why do I wonder ſince the Reaſon of this Conduct is obvious? If the Church of *Rome* be no true Chriſtian Church, down goes *the Dagon* of theſe *Philiſtines*, the Idol of the *Apoſtolick uninterrupted Succeſſion*, and all the imaginary Powers that are to be conveyed with it.

But let not the *ſacred Name* of the Church of *England* be thus diſhonoured and proſtituted. This Charity ſhe never taught. This neceſſary Dependance on, this near Relation to the Church of *Rome*, ſhe never inculcates. She ſeparated from her as an Antichriſtian Church; and when ſhe renounced her Idolatries, declared them foul and damnable. Let not therefore, Fellow-Proteſtants, any favourable Opinions of her Doctrines and Practices ever find Admiſſion into your Minds, and prepare you for a Return into her Communion. If you love Chriſtianity, you muſt abhor that Church which hath in every Article corrupted it.

Grubſtreet Journal, July 17, No. 290.

Abridgment of a ſcarce Pamphlet, *intitled, A Computation of the Increaſe of* London, *and Parts adjacent; with* Remarks *thereon.*

IN the Year 1695, a nice and well-grounded Calculation was made of Houſes and People within the Bills of Mortality; which ſtated the former at 105,000, and the latter at 530,000. The Increaſe of both which for 21 Years may be juſtly calculated by the Increaſe of the Importation of Coals, which is owing to the Increaſe of Buildings and Inhabitants, and theſe will ſtill bear a Proportion to one another, as long as Coal continues to be the general Fuel.

In 7 Yrs ending	Chalders imported	*Medium* imported, and conſumed yearly.	Yearly Increaſe of Chalders
1695	. . . . .	315,427	
1702	2,265,083	323,583	1,165
1709	2,412,518	344,645 1 half	3,009
1716	2,628,168	375,452 1 half	4,401

The Computation thereupon is as follows,

Year	Chalders conſumed	Numbers of Houſes	Numbers of People	Yearly Increaſe (in each 7 Yrs) of Houſes	Yearly Increaſe (in each 7 Yrs) of People
1695	315,427	105,000	530,000		
1702	323,583	107,715	543,703	388	1,957
1709	324,645	114,726	579,094	1,001	5,055
1716	375,452	124,981	630,856	1,467	7,394

This is ſomething above 5 Heads *per* Houſe, and a little more than 3 Chalders *per ann.* for each Houſe, one with another.

This Increaſe of Houſes and People, it is feared, is not owing to the Increaſe of Trade, but to other Reaſons, *viz.* 1. The *Union* of *England* and *Scotland*. 2. The *Publick Funds*, which have occaſioned the erecting ſeveral new Offices and Societies, and brought great Numbers of People to live in and about *London*. 3. The *Army*, the General, and other Officers of which, chiefly centre here, on Account of the Court, their military Poſts, or Seats in Parliament. From theſe three Cauſes it may perhaps be found, that other Parts of the Kingdom as well as *North Britain*, are both impoveriſhed and diminiſhed. 4. The Number of *Foreigners* among us, who if they bring Money and Skill to carry on Manufactures, may be a

Benefit,

Benefit, but otherwiſe, if they come as the Palatines did, with nothing but Diſtempers.

The next Computation propoſed is, how much *London* and *Middleſex* may reaſonably pay more to the Land-Tax, than they did in 1695, by Reaſon of this Increaſe in Buildings. The Number of Houſes in 1695, being 105,000, ſuppoſe they had been rated at 3 *l. per* Houſe, to a Tax of 4 *s.* in the Pound, which is but a Rent of 15 *l. per Ann. per* Houſe, one with another; the Tax would have amounted to 315,000 *l.* on Houſe-rents only. Then as the Increaſe in 1718, may be computed at 21,000 Houſes, the Tax thereon will amount to 63,000 *l.* which being added to 315,000 *l.* the Total will be 378 000 *l.* for the Sum which *London* and *Middleſex* might reaſonably pay to a Tax of 4*s.* in the Pound, in 1718.

But ſhould it be urged in Behalf of *London*, *&c.* that tho' they did not pay to the full of the Land-Tax, at a *Medium* of the Rents, yet they paid more and higher than other Parts of *England*, as being nearer to the Eye, and Inſpection of the Government, it may be anſwered, that allowing that they did ſo, the following good Reaſons may be given why they ought to do it. 1. Becauſe of the great Advantage *London* has by Trade above other Places. 2. Becauſe of the quick Circulations and Returns of Money. 3. Becauſe even this Situation, by which they are under the more immediate Inſpection of the Government, is a great Advantage, by giving them an Opportunity of furniſhing the Court, the Nobility, and Gentry, with all or moſt Things for their Tables, Houſes, Equipages, and Apparel, and of making a ſpeedy Application againſt any Oppreſſion. For theſe Reaſons, it ſeems but juſt and equitable, that remoter Places, which have not any ſuch Advantage, ſhould be eaſed in Taxes.

But as this Eaſe in the rating of the Land-Tax has been continued by chuſing Gentlemen of Eſtates in the Country, for Repreſentatives in Parliament, who, by uniting in the Houſe of Commons, preſerved that Eaſe to themſelves. and thoſe they repreſented: So, by the ſame Rule that this Eaſe has been maintained, it may be loſt to them, and turned another Way, by the Majority falling to other Hands. And towards this, there ſeems not only to be ſome Tendency, but a Progreſs already made, by chuſing Strangers for Repreſentatives in remoter Burroughs and Corporations. [*The Remainder of this Abridgment turns on the great Influence of* STOCKJOBBERS, *which is much altered ſince this Pamphlet was writ; and therefore we omit it.*

From the Prompter, No. 70.

Of EPIC POETRY.

Heroic Poems *have a juſt Pretence*
To claim the utmoſt Stretch *of human Senſe.*

TASTE for *Epic Poetry* being one of the natural Conſequences of a *martial Diſpoſition*, and as there ſeems a Time approaching, when the *Trumpet* will be *faſhionable Muſick*, it can neither be a uſeleſs nor unſeaſonable Entertainment, ſays the *Prompter*, if I borrow a *Diſcourſe* upon this Subject from the Author of an unpubliſhed Poem, of the *Epic Species*.

This cannot be improper; becauſe the preſent Age, without much Regard to *Judgment*, in Poetry, has ſo profuſely overflowed in the *Practice*, that it ſeems reduced to the Idea of a certain *Muſical Cadence of Words*; or plain common *Senſe*, raiſed to *Harmony*, by *Numbers*.

The Truth is, this Ductility of *Numbers*, is but a Part of the *Means*, miſtaken for the *End*, and uſed as a *Vehicle* by the *firſt* divine Poets to convey the Bitterneſs of *Inſtruction*, with the Honey of *Delight*: But this Witchcraft of *Softneſs* expoſed the Art by Degrees to the Profanation of the *Ignorant*. Every body became able to imitate the *Dance* of the *Numbers*; few looked deep enough for the *Meaning*.

An *Epic* Poem is ſo called from a *Greek* Word that ſignifies SPEAKING; becauſe the Poet, here, ſpeaks and relates Things, in his own Perſon, contrary to the *Dramatic*, or *Stage* Poem, which take their Name from a Word in the ſame Tongue, that ſignifies ACTING.—I ſhall *define* what it is; becauſe our CRITICKS have repreſented it as an Undertaking ſo formidable, that one would be apt to imagine them engaged in a Confederacy to *ſcare* Men from writing at all, inſtead of furniſhing Inſtructions, *how to write, with Diſcernment*.—To make out this Charge, we ſhall need examine but *one Witneſs*, the Author of the *compleat Art of Poetry* publiſh'd about 20 Years ago.

"The *Epic Poem*, ſays this Gentleman, is, in the Opinion of *Voſſius*, *Rapin*, and the D. of *Buckingham*, the greateſt and moſt noble in Poetry. It is, ſays *Rapin*, the greateſt Work that human Wit is capable of. All the Nobleneſs, and all the Elevation of the moſt perfect Genius can hardly ſuffice to form one ſuch, as is requiſite. The Difficulty of finding together, *Fancy* and *Judgment*, Heat of Imagination, and Sobriety of Reaſon, Precipitation of Spirit, and Solidity of Mind, cauſes the Rarity of this Character's happy Temperament. It requires great Images, and yet a greater Wit to form them. Finally, there muſt be a Judgment ſo ſolid, a Diſcernment ſo exquiſite, ſuch perfect Knowledge in the Language in which he writes, ſuch obſtinate Study, profound Meditation, and vaſt Capacity, that ſcarce whole Ages can produce one Genius fit for an *Epic* Poem. And it is an Enterprize ſo bold, that it cannot fall into a wiſe Man's Thoughts, but it muſt *affright* him."

The laſt Stroke of this Paragraph makes it *neceſſary* for an Attempter of *Epic Poetry*, unleſs he would lie under the Mortification of ſuppoſing himſelf excluded from the Number of this Author's *Wiſe-Men*, to ſay ſomething concerning the Conſtitution of his Subject. Under this View I am inclined to endeavour a De-

finition

finition of the *Epic* Poem, and a ſhort Explanation of the Parts of that Definition, in a manner, which diſembarraſſing the *Art of Criticiſm*, from the *Jargon* of its *Terms*, may demonſtrate that the Difficulty, is by no means ſo *inſuperable*, as theſe Gentlemen repreſent it. I am not altogether ſatisfied with what has been written on this Head, even by *Ariſtotle* himſelf, and much leſs by his *Commentators*, ancient, or modern.

A thouſand *Dippers* into Poetry, and ſome of its *Profeſſors* too, have been miſled by our *Spencer's Fairy Queen*, the *Engliſh* Tranſlation of *Orlando Furioſo*, and other *Italian*, *French*, and *Spaniſh* Writers, of more Fancy than Judgment, to miſtake for *Epic* Poems, any Tale told in Verſe, containing a long Series of Romantic Adventures, related of ſome Hero, who gives Name to the Compoſition: But, there are ſcarce two Things in Nature, which differ more widely than an *Epic* Poem, from theſe *Hiſtorical Verſifications*.

An *Epic Poem* is ſome noble and particular *Inſtruction in Morality*, conveyed to the Apprehenſion, under *Shadow* of ſome ſuitable, ſingle Action, feigned or real; which Action muſt be illuſtrious and important in itſelf, and its Perſonages, intereſt Heaven and Hell, in its Succeſſes, and be probably, delightfully, and ſurprizingly *told in Verſe*, with conſtituent Parts, or *Epiſodes*, ornamentally depending on, and ariſing naturally out of it. But, in the Management of this Story, and of all the Parts, which compoſe it, the Poet is never to have other View before him, but to ſtrengthen, by the Perſuaſion and Authority of EXAMPLE, *That one moral Leſſon*, which he is deſirous to imprint on the Mind of his Readers.

To explain the Definition by enlarging its Particulars: A Man, who reſolves to undertake *Epic* Poetry, is *not* to write a *Hiſtory*, but to propagate a *Moral*. *Homer*, for Example, conceived ſuch a Deſign; it was not his Intention to write the Story of *Achilles*, or the Conqueſt of *Troy*; this had already been done by the *Hiſtorians*. Now, *Pleaſure* was none of his End, who aimed at uſeful *Inſtruction*, and ſought ſome powerful Means of inſinuating to the *Greeks*, who were ſplit into little independent free States, and as *factious as* Engliſh *Men*, that *Diſſention*, *among Friends*, *gives Advantage to Enemies*, *and*, *that this can never be recovered*, *but by Unity and Concord*.—The Victory over *Troy* was, at that Time, diſcourſed of, among the *Grecians*, with much Vanity and Delight, as a Conqueſt, which had caſt a General *Glory* on their Country. *Homer* judiciouſly fell in with this Humour; and forming ſuch a Story, as might ſerve to give *Example* to the *Moral* he would inculcate, borrowed Names and Events from the Leaders, and dark traditional Rumours of that War, and ſo compoſed his *Ilias* for Conveyance of his *Moral*.—This may ſerve as an Example, what is meant in the *Definition*, by *ſome noble and uſeful Inſtruction in Morality*.—Had *Homer* been born ſome Time after, when *Alexander's* Arms ſhone ſo glorious, and all *Greece* became *one Monarchy*, it is probable, that his *Moral* would then have been, *The irreſiſtable Influence of Power in a wiſe and a brave Man's ſingle Hand*; *and what Benefits accrue to good Subjects*, *by Courage and Loyalty*; as we ſee, that *Virgil*, who lived when the Republican Syſtem of the *Romans* gave Place to the Monarchical, made it the End of his *Æneis*, to reconcile his Countrymen to the ſingle Power of *Auguſtus*, under Fiction of a Prince, brave, wiſe, and pious, who, being directed and favoured by the *Gods*, eſtabliſhed a new Empire, againſt all Oppoſition, out of the Ruin of an old one. From that new Empire, which he writ of, thoſe very *Romans*, who were his Readers, deriv'd all their Glory; ſo that it was eaſy to induce them, upon a Suppoſition of *Heaven's Will*, to expect the ſame Bleſſings from this *new* Change of GOVERNMENT, which they had experienced from their Anceſtors *old* Change of COUNTRY.

To impreſs the Moral, forcibly, on the Reader's Apprehenſion, ſome *Action*, (that is, ſome *Story*) is ſuppoſed and related; the ſole Intent whereof muſt be, to point out an Inſtance, in as ſtrong Lights as poſſible, where this very Moral is *made good*, by *Example*.—This *Action* muſt be *ſuitable*; that is, it ſhould be capable of admitting, eaſily, and becomingly, the *Incidents*, which muſt be wrought into it, for *producing* the Example.—It muſt be *ſingle*; that is, there muſt not be *ſeveral Actions*, which have *different Ends*: There may be Accidents upon Accidents, and Variety of Deſigns, the more the better; but then, every one of them, as well ſeparate as together, muſt conduce to the bringing on, and Illuſtration of this *one* main Action, which is the *Example* of the Work, and a *Proof* of the *Moral*.—Neither is this Reſtriction a Nicety deduced from the Opinion of this or that *Critic*. It is a *Natural Neceſſity*, and the Reaſon of it is evident; Actions only ſucceſſive, and which *produce not* one another, as Cauſes do their Effects, raiſe Diverſity of Reflections, dilate, and ſpread too thin, the Attention of the Reader; whereas a Work, which only drives on *one End*, to which every Part is made diſtinguiſhably conducive, conſolidates, and fixes the Mind to its Events, and operates more vigorouſly on both Memory and Underſtanding.

The Story may be feigned or real; that is, if no *true* Action, which has happened in Hiſtory, can be adapted to the Purpoſe, the Poet is at Liberty to *invent* one, to his Liking! for, the *Truth* which is here to be taught, conſiſts not in the *Reality* of the *Events*, but in the *Natural Veracity*, and *Juſtneſs* of the *Moral*; the Story being related for no other End, but to enforce the Moral, by Virtue of the Example.

The Action muſt be illuſtrious and important in itſelf, *and its Perſonages*: That is, it muſt be

be ſome Story involving the good or evil Fate of mighty *Princes*, or illuſtrious *Commanders*; becauſe there is no Man who will not readily conceive himſelf ſubject to thoſe Paſſions and Misfortunes, which have Power to maſter and overwhelm theſe *high Rulers of the World*: as, on the other ſide, we are naturally drawn to *admire* all the Virtues of the GREAT, and to pride ourſelves in their *Imitation*.

It muſt intereſt Heaven and Hell in its Succeſſes; becauſe there is ſomething ſo *terrible*, and ſo *wonderful*, in well-invented Repreſentations, of this ſupernatural Kind, that they excite a certain Reverence, and Awfulneſs of Attention; and ſtrike an Air of *Majeſty* and *Importance*, thro' every Part of the Subject: To which may be added, the religious Obligation we are under, to attribute to God all the *Virtues* we are acted by, and to impute all our *Sins* to the Inſtigations of the DEVIL.

It muſt be probably, delightfully, and ſurprizingly told in Verſe; it muſt be told *probably*, becauſe whatever we conſider, as *impoſſible*, we think unworthy our Attention.—*Delightfully*, becauſe Variety of well-marked *Characters*, ſurprizing *Incidents*, flowing *Numbers*, Strength of *Imagery*, Sublimity of *Thought*, and Ornament of *Expreſſion* keep alive our Expectation, invigorate our Fancy, and hold us attentive to the Deſign of the Author.—And *ſurprizingly*, becauſe the Mind of the Reader is by nothing ſo much enlivened, as an artful and aſtoniſhing Succeſſion of *Cauſes*, and *Conſequences*.

The *Epiſodes* are found neceſſary, becauſe they are the Members of the Action, which would, without them, be too ſhort, and too general, for the Dignity of this Poem; but then, theſe Epiſodical Members muſt, *ornamentally depend on, contribute to, and ariſe naturally out of, the main Courſe of the Action*; becauſe they cannot otherwiſe be properly ſaid to conſtitute *Parts of it*. All the *Parts*, *Events*, and *Incidents*, which are found in an *Epic Poem*, muſt *unite*, with ſuch *Connexion*, that the ſtriking out any *one*, will leave, *not* a *Gap* only, but a *Wound*, in the Performance; and, *adding* any Thing to it, contribute more to its Deformity, than it can to its Ornament.

The laſt Part of the Definition needs no Explanation, for, whatever has been ſaid already, tends ſolely to demonſtrate, that the *End* of an *Epic* Poem is, *by Relation of ſome great Action, with juſt and natural Imitation of Perſonages, Inclinations, Incidents, and their Conſequence, to ſtrike out the Influence of ſome fine Moral Doctrine, on the Reader's Apprehenſion.*

From the Prompter, No. 72.

Vain are our neighbour's hopes, *and vain their* cares,
The fault *is more their* language's, *than* theirs:
The weighty bullion *of* one ſterling line,
Drawn to French Wire, *won'd thro'* whole pages, *ſhine*. Ld ROSCOMMON.

RHYME, the ſweeteſt, and moſt harmonious Recommender of our *Engliſh* Verſe, which no other modern Language is capable of ſucceeding in, has been ſtrongly attacked, by ſome Gentlemen, who affecting the Reputation of a Judgment, too *ſolid*, to be toy'd with, are for *exploding* the Uſe of *Rhyme*, as a trifling and effeminate *Jingle*.

Their Objections, may be ſummed up, in the following Particulars: *Rhyme* came in with the *Runic*, or *Gothic* Barbarities, and was never known to the Practice of the Ancients.—*Rhyme* is *unnatural*, becauſe it puts a *Conſtraint* on the *Expreſſion*, to the Detriment of the *Senſe*.—*Rhyme* is *needleſs*, becauſe *Blank Verſe* is harmonious enough without it, and more maſculine, and noble.

To the firſt I anſwer, *Rhyme* did *not* come in with thoſe Barbarities. The Poetry of the *Hebrews* was written with *Rhyme*: The *Perſian* and *Arabian*, ſo peculiarly depended on this Ornament, that they have a kind of Poem among them, called *Caſideh*, which they derive from the *ancienteſt* Uſe of their Country, and therefore conſecrate to the Praiſes of *God*, and great *Princes*, containing from fifty to a hundred *Diſtichs*, the two firſt Verſes whereof rhyme *together*, and the others *alternately*, keeping, throughout, but two Rhymes; ſo that the longeſt of theſe Poems are made, when they light upon ſuch *Terminations*, as afford moſt rhyming Words: There are many ſuch *Perſian* Poems, of *Giami*, *Haſis*, *Schemi*, *Meſſihi*, *Enveri*, and others, of that Nation, which are but *modernix'd* Eſſays, (as our *Chaucer* by *Dryden*) the ancient Words being grown obſcure, by *Corruption* of their Language, as *Chaucer's*, by *Improvement* of *ours*: Theſe Poems are, for the moſt Part, full of ſublime Sentiments, and Expreſſions, and might vie with the beſt of our *European* Performances; ſo that this Argument, concerning the Want of Antiquity, will be of no Force againſt Rhyme, and might be anſwered much more fully and particularly, but that it ought not to be *allowed*, that a Thing, *good in itſelf*, can be *leſs ſo*, for its *Novelty*.

The ſecond Objection, that it is *unnatural*, is not *true*, becauſe a Poet has not only the *Liberty* of *changing* his Rhyme, but is under an indiſpenſible *Obligation* to do it, till he has made it rather an *Aid*, than a *Detriment*, to the Senſe; and, nothing can be more unfair, than to lay that Objection againſt the *Art*, which concerns only the *Artificer*. But, *were it true*, it would lie more ſtrongly againſt the beſt of the *ancient Poets*: They were under an Obligation to what they called *Quantity*, from the regular Diſpoſition of their *Dactyls*, and *Spondees*, and other various *Feet*, which need not be enumerated. Compliance with this *Quantity*, reduced them to a Neceſſity of *miſplacing* and *interweaving* their Words, in a manner, which *diſlocated* the Senſe, and injured it much more, than Rhyme can.

No Man, ſure, who, knowing *Latin*, muſt conſequently know, that this is the eternal *Neceſſity* of their Verſification, will pretend to maintain, againſt Rhyme, that it can be more *conſtrained*, or *unnatural*, than ſuch a warping Intermix-

Intermixture, and Confuſion of Words, which follow not progreſſively, as they relate to one another, and therefore expreſs not the Images of Things, clearly and ſucceſſively, as they ariſe in our Minds, and as they ſhould be delivered in our Utterance; *without Tranſpoſition, or Perplexity*, that they may ſink the more eaſily into the Underſtanding.

Rhyme, then, is neither *newer*, in its Practice, nor more *unnatural*, in its Uſe, than the Inventions, in whoſe Favour theſe Gentlemen are for having it exploded. Let us ſee, whether it will be found *needleſs*, from any ſufficient Harmony, or nobler, or more maſculine Beauty, or Energy, in *Blank Verſe*.

My Lord *Roſcommon*, one of the earlieſt Champions for this laſt, writes his *Eſſay on tranſlated Verſe*, in as good Rhyme, as he was at Leiſure to put together; but, towards the End, becoming diſpleaſed with his own Performance, breaks out, on a ſudden, into a rapturous Declamation, againſt the *Bondage of Rhyming*, and recommends *Blank Verſe*, in a *Specimen*, which he collects, and pieces together, from ſome of the moſt noble and ſublime Parts of *Milton*. This was, by no means, a fair manner of proceeding; the Images, which ſhine out thro' the Lines, he has choſen, would have made any *Proſe* good *Poetry*: They ſhake the *Fancy* too terribly, to give Time to the *Judgment* for examining the Numbers; we are hurried away by the Sublimity of the *Thought*, and diſdain to caſt an Eye on the Mechaniſm of the *Expreſſion*. Wou'd he have ſtated the Caſe *impartially*, he might have found a thouſand Lines in his Author, which wou'd, inſtantly, have determined the Queſtion in debate againſt him.

To ſay all in a Word, there is not *one* of the Arguments, which they uſe, in Defence of their Opinion, but might, with much better Effect ſerve *our* Cauſe.

Blank *Verſe* may, perhaps, claim *Preference* in *Tragedy*, as coming nearer to our natural Manner of ſpeaking, and yet retaining juſt *Majeſty* enough, by virtue of its *Meaſure*, to lift it *above Proſe*. But the *Epic* Poet, who ſpeaks *in Perſon*, and relates or deſcribes at Leiſure, is naturally ſuppoſed to have *Time enough for Ornament*; nay, 'tis a material Part of his *Buſineſs* to ſtudy it, with Diligence.

Blank *Verſe*, therefore, is no Way fit for *his* Uſe, ſince, unleſs where its Flatneſs is animated, as in *Tragedy*, by the Spirit of *Paſſion*, it muſt for ever be found in one of theſe Extreams; either degenerating to plain *Proſe*, or becoming harſh, ſtiff, affected, and obſolete, as in *Milton*, from a miſtaken Endeavour to appear ſolemn and majeſtick.

But, *Rhyme* is the delightful golden *Mean*, between theſe *Extreams*; it keeps Proſe at a Diſtance, and yet, not only admits, but is a *Help towards* the ſofteſt *Eaſe*, or moſt vigorous *Energy* of Expreſſion; for, it never was deſigned as a *Cramp* to the *Senſe*, but an *enlivening* to the *Sound*: And no Man will deny, that, where the Senſe can be as ſtrong, full, and free with the *Rhyme*, as without it, the Sound muſt ſtrike the *Ear*, to the Advantage of the *Underſtanding*. For, beſides its Spirit, and a certain Liveline's, which it cannot be denied to carry with it; it always ſerves as a A Help to the Memory and a *Chain*, to connect, and bind together, the *Coherence* of the Verſes.

As to the *Language*, wherein *Epic Poems* may with moſt Strength and Muſick be written, I dare boldly pronounce, that there is none among the *Modern*, that is comparable to the *Engliſh*: And, it is plainly their *Levity*, and *Want* of *Grandeur*, that diſqualify B them for *Rhyme*; ſo free will Rhyme be found from that *Effeminacy*, it has been accuſed for. *Taſſone* among the *Italians*, lamenting the Defects of his Countrymen's Poetry, confeſſes, that he knows not, whether he ought to impute them moſt to the ill Fortune of the *Writers*, or to a certain Weakneſs and Want of Energy, in the *Language* itſelf, which C ſays he, *is unfit for grave and ſolemn Expreſſions*. This Defect in their Tongue, ariſes from their Redundancy of *Vowels*, which, tho' it ſweetens the *Sound*, enervates the *Expreſſion*.—*Italian* is the Language of *Laughing* and *Love*; it ſupplies, with Fullneſs and Delight, the domeſtick and narrow Uſes of common Converſation, but wants *Weight*, D when it comes to be *dilated* into *Argument*.

The Want of *Monoſyllables* I conceive to be the Cauſe, why the Rhymes of *Italian* Poetry give a galloping *Levity* to the Turn of their Verſes; their *Stanza's* run perpetually after this Manner; I take the Example from their celebrated *Taſſo's Redemption* of *Jeruſalem*.

E Capitano, Chriſto, Mano, Santi,
Vano, Miſto, Acquiſto, Erranti.

Dyſſyllable or *Triſyllable* Rhymes carry with them, a certain Air of *Burleſque*, which wou'd better become the Ridicule of a *Hudibras*, than the Majeſty of an *Epic Poem*.

The *French*, who lie under the ſame Inconveniency, as to Want of *Monoſyllables*, F find ſome Remedy for it, in that their *Accent* is generally laid on the *laſt Syllable* of their long Words; by which Means their Rhymes come to terminate with more *Gravity*, than *Italian* Words are capable of; yet, they are not careful enough to *preſerve* this Advantage, but degenerate, frequently, to *double Rhymes*, like the *Italians*, as in this of *Boileau*.

G *De la Foy d'un Chreſtien les Myſteres terribles,*
D'ornemens egayez ne ſont point ſuſceptibles.
Et de vos fictions le melange coupable,
Même à ſes veritez donne l' air de la Fable.

Of the Faith of a Chriſtian, the terrible Myſt'ries,
Reject the gay Dreſs of impertinent Hiſt'ries:
And the Fictions, when mixed, tho' as well as
H *you're able,*
To the pure Truth itſelf, give the Air of a Fable.

I have *engliſhed* theſe Lines, as near as I could, to the very *Run* of the *French* Numbers, to give the Reader a true Notion of

their

owned worth Regard for its *Antiquity*, but will be ſatisfied with the Praiſes, which are due to its *Manlineſs*, without putting in for the Merits of *Harmony*. All the Roughneſs, which *Engliſh* is thought to retain, is of *Saxon* Original: And, to ſay the plain Truth, *Poetry*, in *High-Dutch*, is like the *Nile* among *Cataracts*: It may be rapid, and deep, but, 'tis *rumbling* and *terrible*; and its Courſe *obſtructed*, every where, by the *Mountains*, it muſt *roll over*.——To carry Poetry *farther North*, would be dragging her to ſeek *Friends*, among her *dreadfulleſt Enemies*, the *Goths* and the *Vandals*.

The *Engliſh alone*, of all modern Tongues, is the *Language of Poetry*: It's *Teutonic* Monoſyllables, which ſome have lightly *blam'd it for*, make it ſtrong and comprehenſive, its *Greek* and *Latin* Derivatives adorn it, with copious *Choice* of *Cadence*, and harmonious Terminations! It takes in *Rhyme* as a Subject, and moulds it to her Service, not obeys it as her *Tyrant*: It is grave, ſlow, ſoft, ſtately, majeſtick, ſignificant, expreſſive, and full of *Energy*. It has a *Wealthineſs* of Phraſe, that is capable of furniſhing all the Paſſions, with their moſt extravagant *Exceſſes*, whether tender or violent. It is a rich and inexhauſtible *Treaſury*, collected from the Excellencies of *every other Speech*, but ſo aptly and ſweetly *improved upon incorporating*, that it as infinitely exceeds any one of thoſe Tongues, which contributed to its Fullneſs, as *Honey* the Juice of thoſe common *Field Weeds*, which the *Bee's Labour* drew it from.

Weekly Miſcellany, July 12. No. 135.

Mr Hooker,

THE World has been lately alarmed with a Treatiſe concerning the * *Nature and* End

* *A Writer of a Letter in the* Old Whig, June 26, *recommends this Treatiſe on the Lord's Supper the Author of which, ſays he, is generally thought to be a Gentleman, to whom the Publick is more obliged, than perhaps to any Perſon living, for his Writings in Defence of Civil and*

barely a mental Recollection, but a ſolemn Memorial before God, a Repreſentation of the Atonement that is made for Sin?

He finds fault with our Tranſlators for repreſenting Ot
bleſſing it, i.
ther the Wo
God, or *gave*
Luke. But ha
of the *Bread*
thor would h
over it, as we
ſage of St *Pau*
we bleſs. He
our's Diſcourſ
belongs to th
tho' ſuch an I
ed by Antiqui
Church, as I
when he was
Communion Office.

But now I have mentioned his Explanation of thoſe Paſſages, who can forbear being ſhocked at his Management of them, and ſome other Paſſages in the Church Catechiſm, his fraudulent Omiſſion of ſome Things, and violent

and Religious Liberty. He has treated his Subject, with a Conſiſtency for which he was ever remarkable; and has brought it to that Standard, from whence we pretend to derive all that we know of it, the ſacred Scriptures. How it will be received by thoſe, who are fond of falſe Ornaments and Decorations in Religion; who are for elevating every Chriſtian Ordinance, till the Original is loſt in Clouds and Darkneſs, I ſuppoſe we ſhall ſoon hear. But were all the Doctrines of the Goſpel reduced to the Simplicity that is in Chriſt, *there would be leſs Growth of Deiſm and Infidelity.— He ſubjoins the Preface to the Treatiſe, the laſt Clauſe of which is as follows: "Nor can I think any Time more* ſeaſonable *to guard againſt* Superſtition *of any Sort, than when* Infidelity *is making its laſt Efforts; which is ever ſeen to draw its main Strength from the Extravagancies and Weakneſſes of* Chriſtians; *and not from the* Declarations *of* Chriſt *or his Apoſtles!*

ticipation of this Sacrament, but a right View to the End of the Inſtitution, without requiring a Repentance of paſt Sins, is moſt abſurd and inconſiſtent, becauſe Chriſt's dying to redeem us from all Iniquity, cannot be worthily commemorated by them, who continue in the Love and Indulgence of that Iniquity, and are thereby unqualified for the Benefits intended by it; thoſe inward Benefits of Pardon and Grace, which, whether this Author will admit it or not, muſt be ſuppoſed by them, who conſider this Ordinance as Commemorative of the great Atonement, and, conſequently, exhibitive of its ſaving Efficacy to ſuch as worthily partake in it.

Our Author's Objections, tho' many times repeated, that this is to annex that Benefit of our Religion to one Duty only, which belongs to all in Conjunction, will be found to have no Weight, ſince in the Notion of *partaking worthily*, we include a Perſon's coming up to the Terms of the Goſpel, not ſo as to deſerve any Reward for himſelf, but to be qualified for it thro' the Merits of his Saviour. Nor indeed do we ſuppoſe it any more due to this, than other Acts of Religion, but only we affirm this to be as the Chanel or Vehicle whereby ſuch Benefit is more particularly conveyed and aſſured to us, as the Reward of our whole Faith and Obedience, thro' the Merits of Jeſus Chriſt.

Whilſt the Value of this Sacrament is thus mightily depreciated, it may be fit to call to Mind what Outcry ſome have made againſt the impoſing it as a Teſt for ſecular Offices, as being an horrible Abuſe and Profanation of the moſt ſolemn and ſacred Ordinance of our Religion. The Author of this very Treatiſe is generally underſtood to have been one of the foremoſt in this Clamour. And therefore he ought to aſſert the Conſiſtency of ſuch Behaviour, to ſhew what there is more ſacred in this, than other Acts of Religion, and explain what ſhould more oblige us, upon his Principles, to ſhut out all Men from the Communion, than abſolutely to ſhut our Church-Doors againſt them, and refuſe to admit them to join in our Prayers, or hear Sermons.

ORTHODOXUS.

The Daily Gazetteer, July 17. Nº. 16.

Reflections on the Late Bill to limit the Number of Officers in the Houſe of Commons.

THIS Bill, inſtead of *aſſerting the Power of the Crown*, the Preſence of it, would ſeem, and really affecting the Rights of the Subject. Every Man's Right indeed muſt be governed by the Conſideration of all Men's Security, but then the Right which is to be reſtrained, ought to have the utmoſt Weight, and the Benefit to accrue by leſſening it, ſhould appear in the cleareſt Light. Of all the *Privileges of Engliſhmen*, that of electing or being elected Repreſentatives of the People, is the moſt tranſcendent. Even the high Prerogative of the Houſe of Commons in giving Money, is but the Effect of it; a Power, the Exerciſe of which is confined to 558 *Members*; but to be capable of being a Member is a Right which the People at large enjoyed 500 Years in Succeſſion, from the firſt Ages of Parliaments, which was never abridged but once, in Times of raging Violence, nor ever bounded, nor even qualified by Act of Parliament, from the Reign of *Henry* III. till ſince the Revolution.

By the ancient Laws no *Engliſhman* was debarred his Right of chuſing, or of being choſen a Repreſentative, nor was to find himſelf in a worſe Condition, by being a Repreſentative. The Clergy only could not ſit in the Houſe of Commons, and the Reaſon was, becauſe they were repreſented in Convocation. There was but one *Civil Officer* who could not be returned to ſit in Parliament, which was the *Returning Officer* of the Writ of Election, and even this was a Grievance loudly complained of, when any Man was appointed *Sheriff* with a Deſign to prevent his Election.

If we ſearch the Statutes of this Kingdom, we ſhall find no Laws in former Ages to diſqualify Gentlemen from being Members by reaſon of any Employment; and when any one was choſen a Member, the Commons aſſerted it to be both his Right and his Duty to ſit there, whatever Employment he held, or whatever Summons he had to attend in any other Station.

In the Commons Journal 8 & 9 *Eliz.* (*Oct* 1, 1566.) we find that *Richard Onſlow*, Eſq. Solicitor General, being a Member, and attending the Lords by the Duty of his Office, was claimed by the Commons, who would not chuſe a Speaker, in the Room of one lately dead, till their Member was reſtored.

"Notice being given to the Lords, upon Conſultation had amongſt them, Mr *Onſlow* was ſent down with the Queen's *Serjeant at Law*, Mr *Carus*, and Mr *Attorney General*, to

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ſhew for himſelf, *why he ſhould not be a Member of this Houſe*, who alledging many weighty Reaſons, *as well for the* Office *of Solicitor* as for his *Writ of Attendance in the other Houſe*, was nevertheleſs *adjudged to be a* Member *of this Houſe*; and thereupon the Houſe proceeding to the Election of their Speaker, Mr *Comptroller* nominated Mr *Onſlow* to be Speaker, who humbly diſabled himſelf, as well for Nonability of Subſtance meet for that Place, as alſo for the *Oath made to the Queen's Majeſty*, and required them to proceed to a new Election; upon whoſe Arguments the Houſe divided, and the Number to have him Speaker was *eighty two*, and the contrary *Sixty*; and immediately Mr Comptroller [Sir *Edward Rogers*] and Mr Vice-Chamberlain [Sir *Francis Knollys*] brought him from his Place and ſet him in the Chair."

This Paſſage is full in the Point before us, and is the *Judgment of the Houſe of Commons in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth*, that an Office under the Crown could work no Incapacity.

Again in the 23d Year of Q. *El.* the *Commons Journal*, *Jan.* 18, 1580, ſays, "that Mr *Treaſurer* declared unto the Houſe, that he and others had juſt now ſeen in the other Houſe, one that is a Member of this Houſe, to wit, Mr *John Popham*, her Maieſty's *Sollicitor General*, being one of the *Citizens for Briſtol*; and therefore he moved, that a Meſſage might be ſent to the Lords, with requeſt that Mr *Popham* might be forthwith remanded and reſtored. Upon this Meſſage, it was complied with, and the *Sollicitor General* was ſent down between the Queen's *Serjeant Anderſon*, and Sir *Gilbert Gerrard*, Attorney-General; and was choſen *Speaker*."

In the 35th Year of this Reign, the Uſage of Parliament was ſo well underſtood, that *Coke*, then *Sollicitor General*, did not obey the Writ of Attendance on the Lords; but being elected *Knight of the Shire* for *Norfolk*, attended in his Place in the Houſe of Commons, and was, ſays the Journal, *with one full Conſent and Voice of the whole Houſe, choſen to be their* Speaker.

It is therefore apparent, that the making the Diſcharge of any other Truſt inconſiſtent with the Diſcharge of the Truſt repoſed in a Member of the Houſe of Commons, is a *Novelty* in our Conſtitution, and a *Modern Abridgment* of the natural and *ancient Rights* of the People.

It was a Propoſition, which the Wiſdom of our Fathers would have rejected as monſtrous, that thoſe whom the People had choſen to repreſent them in Parliament, ſhould be *the* only *Men England* incapable of ſerving the Publick in Office; or that Gentlemen, whoſe great Fortunes and Weight in their Countries, muſt recommend them above others to Offices of Truſt and Power, ſhould be the *only Men in England* incapable of ſitting in the Houſe of Commons.

On the other Hand, it was a Security to the whole People of *England*, that when they elected Members to repreſent them, they thereby made Choice of competent Perſons for all the Offices of the Government, and might better depend on the right Adminiſtration of Power, by having it in their own Breaſts, to determine who ſhould be truſted with Power.

The contrary Doctrine was never broached till within theſe hundred Years paſt; and in the *firſt Inſtance*, the Deſign and the Effect of it, was to deſtroy the Rights of Parliament, the Perſon of the King, and the Liberties of the People; the ſubſequent Attempts of this Kind, were to load the Settlement of the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*.

Hence it will appear not only that theſe *Self denying Ordinances* were always intended to *new-model the Government*; but that they are at this Time as *needleſs* as they are *dangerous*.

FRA. WALSINGHAM.

Craftſman, July 19. No. 472.

Remarks on the Daily Gazetteer, *relating to the* BANK CONTRACT. See p. 349.

THE miniſterial (perhaps the Miniſter himſelf) Author of this Paper of *Prevarications*, hath not confined himſelf to the Caſe of the *Bank Contract*, but rambled into ſeveral Reflections on the Riſe and Progreſs of the *S. Sea Scheme* in general, to which, he ſays, the *hon. Perſon*, who is charged with this infamous *Tranſaction*, was always an Enemy, and avoided all Dealings in it: But it hath been proved on ſeveral Occaſions, that no Body contributed more to the Calamities of thoſe Times, or turned them more to his own Advantage than the *hon. Gentleman* himſelf, however it may be diſguiſed.

In 1716, whilſt he was in a Place of great Power, he propoſed a *Scheme* for paying off the *national Debts*, by forcing in the *Irredeemables* upon his own Terms; which ſtruck at the Foundation of *Publick Faith*; ſo that it raiſed a general Clamour amongſt the *Proprietors*, and even his good Friends of the *Bank* was the loudeſt in it.

Soon after this, the *hon. Gentleman* being diſmiſſed from his Employments, *another Scheme* was propoſed by the *new Officers of the Revenues* for taking in the *Redeemables* only; which being conſiſtent with *Parliamentary Credit*, the *Bank* and *South-Sea Company* not only conſented to a Reduction of their *own Intereſt*, but enabled the Publick to reduce above *nine Millions* more to 5 *per Cent.* by engaging to advance *four Millions and a half* between them, if it ſhould be wanted, for redeeming and paying off the *Lottery Acts* 9 and 10 of Q. *Anne*, and the *Banker's Debt*.

It is true, indeed, that the *ſame Gentleman*, being ſtill out of Power, oppoſed the *South-Sea Company's* Propoſal, in the Year 1719, and ſpirited up the *Bank* to bid againſt them; but this is far from proving that *he was always an Enemy to the* Scheme. The only Conteſt was, *who ſhould have the Execution of this Scheme*; and

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and *Bank-Stock* being then conſiderably higher than *South Sea*, the *former* were perſuaded that they could afford more for it than the *latter*, and ſo bid *five Millions* for it, which was more by *three Millions and an half* than the *South Sea Company* offered; but as all Competitions are apt to run into Extravagance, They at laſt bid *ſeven Millions*, rather than let the *Bank* have it. This gave Riſe to the general Infatuation, which afterward prevailed amongſt all Ranks of People, from the vain Hopes of exorbitant Advantages, and laid the Foundation of all the Calamities, which enſued upon the Execution of the *South-Sea Scheme*.

How therefore can it be ſaid, with any Colour of Truth, Reaſon, or * Juſtice, *that the* hon. Gentleman *is not reſponſible for any* South Sea *Tranſaction of the Year* 1720, when it appears that he blew up the Coals of Contention between the *two Companies*, which occaſioned all the ſubſequent Misfortunes; eſpecially, if it be true, as ſaid † in the *Caſe of the Sinking Fund*, that the *Bank* did not deſiſt from bidding againſt the *South Sea Company*, 'till he found his private Advantage in engaging them to do it?

But farther: Does he think that we have forgot his *two notable Schemes*, much about the ſame Time, *one, for ingroſſing the whole Capital of the* Bank *into the* South Sea Company, *valuing the* latter *at* 600 *l. per Cent* the *other, for conſolidating the* three great Companies *into one, and dividing the Debts of the Nation among them?* ‡ Mr *Trenchard* treated the *laſt of theſe Schemes* as a Conſpiracy to give up the whole Nation into their Hands.

But to the Point in Diſpute. The *Conſiderer* (See p. 244 G) tells us, that Sir *R. W.* was only at one Meeting, *Sept.* 19, 1720, and drew up a *Minute*, &c. which was all that was wrote by him on this Affair, he not being preſent at any *future Meetings*. — Whereas the Author of the *Caſe of the Sinking Fund* aſſerts the contrary, and gives the Copy of another Paper in Sir *R. W.*'s own Hand, then lying before him, drawn up *Sept.* 23 (See p. 308 B). The Matter being brought to this ſhort Iſſue the Public expected it ſhould be cleared up. But the *miniſterial Advocates* were ſtruck dumb, tho' frequently called upon. At laſt, an *anonymous Writer* in the *Daily Gazetteer*, pretends to take up the Gauntlet, but dares not come to a *cloſe Engagement*.

He begins with calling this Charge, about the *Bank Contract*, *a notable Piece of exploded Scandal revived again*, tho' he confeſſes, in a Line or two after, *that he knows nothing more of the Tranſaction than what he hath collected from the* two Pamphlets *above mentioned*. — The *Charge*, indeed, is of a pretty long ſtanding, and hath been often repeated, but it's ſo far from being *exploded*, that I do not remember any Attempt to anſwer it, in Form, 'till the *Author of the Conſiderations* undertook it.

The *Gazetteer* having ſtated the Proceedings at the *firſt Meeting* in much the ſame Manner as they appear in the *Conſiderations*, comes to the *real Bank Contract*, as it was drawn up at the *ſecond Meeting*, but quotes it very unfairly, for he hath left out both the *Title* and the *Concluſion*, which are very material, and then goes on to inſinuate how poſſible it is from the length of Time ſince, and the Multitude of Affairs intervening, that this ſhould ſlip the *hon. Gentleman's* Memory, and that the whole might be a *Forgery*. See p. 249 H.

I acknowledge that the Courſe of 15 *Years* is a pretty long Term for *any Miniſter*, and that the *hon. Gentleman* hath certainly had a *Multitude of other Affairs* upon his Hands, during that Time, and he may not have one of the *happieſt and ſtrongeſt Memories*. But I cannot imagine how it was poſſible for him to forget *ſuch a Circumſtance as this*, which was attended with ſo many remarkable Particulars; ſince he not only came up to Town, on Purpoſe, but it is plain from the *Conſiderations* (which every Body looks upon as his own) that the *true Contract*, of *Sept.* 21, was then lying before him, as well as the *pretended one* of the 19th, for he gives us the * Subſtance of it, in Part, exactly enough; and then breaks off with an *&c.* — As to the *Meeting* of the 19th, and the *Paper* then drawn up, he is even minutely circumſtantial, and ſeems to remember every Particular, as well as if it had happened but Yeſterday. Now, it is very ſurprizing to me that his *Memory* ſhould ſerve him ſo well as to *one of theſe Papers*, and fail him entirely as to the *other*, tho' the *Paper*, which he remembers ſo exactly, was immediately drop'd, and the *other*, which he pretends to have forgot, ſubſiſted almoſt *two Years* afterwards, and occaſioned many Diſputes.

But it is inſinuated, that the whole Story of *this original Bank Contract* is nothing but a *Forgery*, *that there is all the Reaſon imaginable to believe it to be ſo*; but as the *Author* hath not any where dared to inſiſt upon it, in direct Terms, it ought to be looked upon as another wretched Piece of *Prevarication*, which almoſt amounts to a *Confeſſion of Guilt*.

I am well aſſured there is not only *ſuch a genuine Paper* now in Being, which ſeveral Gentlemen well acquainted with the *Hand*, have already ſeen, but that on Enquiry of the Parties preſent at theſe Proceedings it will be found that the *hon. Gentleman* alſo was at the Meeting of the 23d, and not only drew up the *Paper* imputed to *him*, but, that he made *two Copies* from it, in his own Hand writing, *viz.* one for *each Company*, and I have heard it whiſper'd that it coſt him ſome Trouble to get up *theſe*; but, it ſeems, he forgot the *Original*, or might poſſibly think it was loſt, after *ſuch a Diſtance of Time*, and a *Multitude of other Affairs*. This ſeems to have been the fatal Miſtake, and what drew him into ſuch an awkward Dilemma.

* *Conſiderations*, p. 88. † P. 100. ‡ *Cato's Letters*, 3d *Edit.* Vol. I. p. 44.

* *Conſiderations*, p. 91.

Words

Weekly Miſcellany. July 19, No 136.

In Anſwer to Mr FOSTER,

SIR,

YOU have ſet forth a moſt moving Complaint againſt a worthy Correſpondent of mine, for *miſrepreſenting* your *Sermon* on *Hereſy*. But this will do you but little Service, becauſe you have *wilfully* miſrepreſented his *Charge*, whereas *he*, thro' *Inadvertency* only, miſrepreſented *you*. (See p. 290,1)

Your Complaint is, that you are charg'd with *dropping* ſome Paſſages of Scripture; but this is not the Charge in the *Miſcellany*; for your *own Words* are cited where you own, that HERESY *in the New Teſtament, is* ſometimes *uſed in a* bad *Senſe, but* ſeldom, *and* moſt commonly *in an* indifferent *Senſe*; how then could he charge you with *entirely omitting* a Thing he before acknowledged you had taken Notice of? But his Charge was, that you had, in *his* Opinion, not mentioned the *bad* Acceptation of the Word *Hereſy* in a proper *Place* and *Manner*, ſo as to convey the *true* and *full ſcriptural* Notion of it; and that you had managed the Matter with an Air of *Partiality* and *Unfairneſs*. The Crime therefore of *vile Abuſe* in *diſguiſing* or *curtailing* an Author's Words, muſt fall on *him* who only cited one *Part* of my Correſpondent's *Charge*, leaving out what would have made it as *clear* as it was *honeſt*. You ſay, my Correſpondent either had not read the Sermon he had the *Aſſurance* to cenſure, or he *deliberately* and *wilfully* miſrepreſented you. The Place where you mention the *bad* Senſe of the Word being ſeveral Pages from where he expected to find it, he might not carry both in his Thoughts at the ſame Time. But your *dropping Part* of his Charge, which lies *all together* in one Paragraph, muſt be with Deſign, ſince you cite only as much as makes for your Purpoſe.

After you had *aggravated* the *Guilt* of my Correſpondent's *Miſrepreſentation* beyond Truth, the next Thing was to look for a proper Perſon to bear ſo heavy a Load of *Infamy*; and Mr *Venn* the unhappy Man was in *one Reſpect* as *proper* a Perſon as any in the three Kingdoms, becauſe he is well known to be incapable of being a *Tool* of *any* Kind, much more of being a *thorough obſequious* Tool, and *abandoned Proſtitute*. (See p. 292 G)

But if we conſider his *Office* in the *Chriſtian Church*, and his uncommon Zeal to employ his great Abilities in its Service, he was the moſt *improper* Perſon for a *Chriſtian Teacher* to ſingle out as a Mark of the moſt unchriſtian Malice. If the World ſhould credit your black Inſinuations, his Teſtimony ought not to be regard'd in a publick Court, his Word ſhould go for nothing in private Converſation, his Company ought to be avoided; and under ſuch *Circumſtances* of Contempt and Diſgrace, what Good can a *Clergyman* do in the Execution of his Office? What Comfort can he enjoy in common Life? You complain of *Miſrepreſentation*, and are guilty of a much greater to your Adverſary, whoſe Armour of *Innocence* reflects it upon *yourſelf*. But by this Time, I preſume, your Friends may have convinced you of your *Guilt*; and could they have diſpoſed you to make a publick *Recantation*, you would have made all the Satisfaction, in your Power, to the Perſon whom you injured, and to your Religion, which you diſhonoured. As a *Teacher* of *Morality*, I hope you tell your Audience, that *Reparation* of *Injuries* is a neceſſary Part of *Repentance*, and, as an *Example* to them, you ſhould have put the Duty in Practice. Your *Silence* may be the Means of ſpreading the *Scandal*, and encreaſing the *Injury*. You *knew* that you had no *Evidence* for your ſcandalous Inſinuations, and yet *deliberately* publiſhed them. This was not an Error in *Judgment*, but the Fault of your *Will*, and ſhews the Rancour of your *Heart*, and not any Defect in your *Underſtanding*. You ſhould have *proved*, by *particular Inſtances*, that the *Miſcellany* has been a *Common Place of the very Dregs of Scandal:* My Character, as you have drawn it, is too *conciſe*; perhaps, it is your Way to draw *Characters*, as the Author of the Letters to Dr *Waterland* quoted Books, with a *Gentleman-like Negligence*, not with the ſcrupulous Exactneſs of *Eccleſiaſtical Pedants*. I intended to have collected together, out of your two *Letters*, and *Sermons*, a *Parcel* of your groundleſs Inſinuations, bitter Invectives, and vulgar Expreſſions, that your *Picture* might have appeared, not as you drew mine, in *Miniture*, but at *full Length*; but I find my *Common Place* of *Scandal* too ſmall to hold it all. If you ſhould determine to have any thing more to do with the *Miſcellaniſt*, I am ready to produce them on Demand. Such ill Manners and Uncharitableneſs you'll not find in the Writings of the Clergy for 20 Years paſt. In the mean time I ſhall make ſome general Remarks on your Conduct. You talk often of the *enſlaving, enormous* and *tyrannical* Power of the *Prieſts*. Be ſo good, Sir, as to ſpeak out diſtinctly *what*, and *whom* you mean. If you mean the *Clergy* of the *Church of England*, name your *Authors*, produce your *Paſſages*. If they exerciſe and claim no more Power, than is agreeable to the *Conſtitution* of our *Church*, they act conſiſtently with *themſelves*, and have as much Right as the *Old Whig* to be *Conſiſtent Proteſtants*. You talk, in a Manner very unbecoming you, of *Superſtitions* and *Impoſtures*. Name them; I deſire, I demand. If you mean the *Doctrines*, the *Rights*, and *Inſtitutions eſtabliſhed* by our *Laws*, is it a Crime to *believe* what they *ſubſcribe*, or to *defend* what they *believe?* Is it *conſiſtent* with the Principles of a *Proteſtant*, or an *Old Whig*, to deny their

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ally as it is in very ſuſpicious Company. It follows a Charge upon the *Miſcellany* for *raiſing an Outcry againſt Infidelity*. Good God! Is it poſſible for a *Chriſtian Teacher* to be guilty of ſuch an indecent, ſhocking Expreſſion? Is there really no Occaſion for an *Outcry?* Was there ever a greater Number of *Infidels* in the Nation than at preſent? Were *Infidels* ever more open, induſtrious, and ſucceſsful? And is it conſiſtent with a ſincere Belief of *Chriſtianity*, to reproach thoſe who honeſtly endeavour to defend it? Account for your Conduct if you can.

You ſpeak of the *Craft* of the Prieſts. This, Sir, is the *ſtale* Cant of *Infidels*. Unleſs your Writings be like your *Myſteries*, Words without any Meaning, you mean by *Prieſtcraft*, *abſurd Doctrines*, *Superſtition*, *Impoſtures* and *exorbitant Claims* mentioned before; the *Doctrines*, *Worſhip*, *Government*, and *Diſcipline* of *our* Church. This *Myſtery*, you ſay, is now *unravelled*, and the *Craft is in Danger*. There is another Myſtery yet *unravelled*, *viz.* How Things which were always *publickly* known, could ever be ſo great a *Secret*. Whether it be in ſuch *imminent Danger*, God only knows; but I own, it ſeems to me, that the Game of Forty-one is playing over again. You write as triumphantly, as if the *Hierarchy* were actually voted out of the Houſe, and *Laud* again upon the Scaffold.

But of all Things, how came you to think of appealing, as you do in your ſecond Letter, to your Readers, as *Proteſtants* and *Engliſhmen?* Is it a *diſtinguiſhing Characteriſtick* of a *Proteſtant*, to diſbelieve the Doctrine of the *Trinity*, *&c.* to deny that there is in the *Chriſtian Church* a *Chriſtian Clergy*, who receive their *ſpiritual* Powers, not from the *People*, or the *Civil Magiſtrate*, but from *Chriſt*; that there is in the *Governors* of the Church a Power of fixing *Terms of externa Communion*, and inflicting *Cenſures?* You know better. *Your Scheme*, however *rational*, is not the *general* Religion of *Proteſtants*; *ours*, however *ſuperſtitious* and *abſurd*, is the Religion of *England*, and it is odd that you ſhould offer to appeal to a *Nation* again ſt its own *Eſtabliſhment*.

With as much Inconſiſtency you call the *eſtabliſhed Clergy Factious*, for defending the *eſtabliſhed Religion*, and blame an *epiſcopal Clergy* for being *hearty Friends* to the *Hierarchy*, after *Diſgrace*, and *Perſecution* from ſuch ſlanderous Tongues and Pens as *yours*. If they be *ambitious* 'tis their Ambition to ſhew a ſteady Zeal for their *Religion*, and the beſt *human* Support of it, our *Eſtabliſhment*.

You differ from the Opinions and Practices of the Chriſtian Church, down from the earlieſt Ages of it, from every *eſtabliſhed Proteſtant* Church all over Chriſtendom, and from the main Body of your Brethren in our own Kingdoms; you accuſe ſuch as differ from you, of having a *weak Head*, or a corrupt Heart; you call the *Clergy giddy Eccleſiaſticks*, *Bigots*, *Enthuſiaſts*; and, at the ſame time, have the *Modeſty* to complain of their *Inſolence* and *Pride*. You ſcruple not to charge the *Government* with *Injuſtice* and *Tyranny*; diſſatisfied under more liberal *Indulgences* than *Diſſenters* enjoy under any other *Eſtabliſhment* in the Univerſe; (and there is no Nation without one), reſtleſs in your Endeavours to ſubvert the *Conſtitution*, and all this while, you have the *Prudence* to talk of *turbulent Prieſts*; in a perfect *Rage* and *Fury*, exclaiming againſt *Heat* and *Paſſion*. If you have any thing to offer in a *rational* Way, in God's Name offer it. Tho' you inſinuate that we *affect to be without Light*, we ſhall not ſhun it; and if you write in a civil Manner, becoming your Station, you may expect a civil Anſwer.

But before you enter on any new Matters, it may be fit to diſcharge old Arrears. The *Miſcellany* (No 91, 93) had the *Aſſurance* to *cenſure* your Notion of *Myſteries*, (See Vol. iv. p 477, 492, 669) and leſt they might eſcape your Notice, I directed them to you in a Cover. In No. 106, it was *audacious*, as to meddle with another favourite Point of yours. You was all this while patient and quiet; which ſhews, that as *laſtly* as you are to take Advantage of any little Slip in an Adverſary, you are not ſo abſolutely under the Dominion of a choleric Diſpoſition, but that, when *Prudence* requires it, you can command your Temper.

R. Hooper.

An Extract of Mr. Chandler's Account of the Conversion of Paul, and the Apostleship of Barnabas and Paul. By the Same.

MR. *Contributor*, I have here an Account of the Converſion of Paul, and the Apoſtleſhip of Barnabas and Paul, which I publiſhed, without Leave of the Author

ſame individual Body with which he gave himſelf to his Diſciples, he readily anſwer'd, that it *was his ſpiritual and glorified Body*. To which I replied, "1ſt, It could not be his ſpiritual Body, becauſe he had no ſuch Body till after his Death and Reſurrection. 2. That this was going beyond the Letter of the Text, which mentioned not one Word of a *glorified Body*, but ſpoke only of the Body preſent with the Apoſtles; but I told him I would not inſiſt on either of theſe, but only ask him another plain Queſtion, to which I deſired, as plain an Anſwer, *viz.* What that Body was, which Chriſt ſays, *is given for*, and St *Paul* ſays, *is broken for you*, whether his *natural* or *ſpiritual Body*." Adding *I muſt pin you down to this*. After many artful Evaſions, he ſaid it was a *real Body*; and it was a long Time before, he would make any other Reply. At laſt he did grant in an indirect Manner, that 'twas Chriſt's *natural* Body, which *he gave*, or *was broken for* his Diſciples. I immediately obſerved, that what he had before aſſerted, that it was his *ſpiritual Body* could not be true. He replied, that the Words, *which is given or is broken for you*, might by an eaſy Figure be underſtood, ſhall *be given*, or *broken for you*. "No Figure, ſaid I, Sir, you are to prove from the *literal* Senſe, for if you introduce one Figure, Proteſtants will introduce more, to juſtifie their Interpretation of the whole Paſſage." This put an End to the Debate, and he declined any farther Anſwer.

Upon this we agreed to end the Conference, and enter into a free Converſation. Then Mr *Vaughan* ſaid, I differ from my Brother Mr *Morgan*. For as he affirmed 'twas the *ſpiritual Body*, I apprehend 'twas his *natural Body, in a ſpiritual Manner which Chriſt gave to his Diſciples*. From hence I took occaſion to obſerve to the Company, that as theſe Gentlemen were not agreed, what Sort of Body Chriſt gave to his Diſciples, 'twas Time enough to believe Tranſubſtantiation when they had ſettled that Point. After the Conference was ended, Mr *Chandler* ſaid to the *Catholick* Gentleman, that he wondered at the Deciſion of the Council of *Trent*, which had decreed that every diſtinct Part of the Hoſt, and conſecrated Wine, was equally the Body and Blood of Chriſt, with the whole of it. He ſaid this was called the Doctrine of *Concomitancy*, and wiſhed the Council *had not entered into ſuch Particularities*. Mr *Chandler* concludes, nothing ſhould have prevailed on him to publiſh his Account, but the Miſtakes contained in *the Conferences truly ſtated*, the rude Treatment in which he has not only Reaſon to complain of, but alſo of a very injurious Account of this Conference tranſmitted to *Antwerp*, boaſting of a ſignal Victory over the Proteſtants and him.

But ſays, whatever Advantage may have been gained over him, the Proteſtant Doctrine of the Sacrament ſtill remains firm and unſhaken, and the *Popiſh* Tenet of the *real Preſence* or *Tranſubſtantiation* will be found an Abſurdity, if there be any ſuch Thing as Truth in the World, or if we allow either our Senſes or Reaſon, the Scriptures or primitive Fathers, to judge concerning it.

To Mr SYLVANUS URBAN.

A SIR,

ALtho' that exact Neutrality which you obſerve in your Book with regard to Parties, is the higheſt Pleaſure to me, yet methinks I am grieved to ſee ſuch a Defence of the *common Enemy* ſtand in the Front of your *Magazine* for *April* without Reproof. What are all your *Proteſtant* Correſpondents aſleep? B —— I muſt confeſs myſelf a very unfit Perſon for a Diſpute of this Nature, but the Zeal which I have for my Religion and Liberties, will not ſuffer me to forbear.

The *Apoſtles* have informed us that falſe Prophets corrupt the Word of God, and *teach Things which they ought not for filthy Lucre Sake*, ever aiming at their own Advantage, and making Merchandize of the Souls of Men to C ſatisfy their own Avarice and Ambition, *Tit.* i. 11. 2 *Pet.* ii. 3. and it has been very well made appear in the *Spectator* (See p. 137.) that the Favourite Doctrines of the Church of *Rome* are calculated with ſuch ſiniſter Views, and that *Intereſt is the true Foundation of Popery*. This it ſeems has rouſed up a Gentle- D man on the other Side, who in the Diſguiſe of a Proteſtant Correſpondent addreſt himſelf to you, and endeavours to prove his Antagoniſt guilty of odious Aſperſions and abſurd Falſities; how he has done this is my Buſineſs now to enquire.

Altho' the Supremacy of S: *Peter* does not depend upon his being Biſhop of *Rome*, yet ſurely the Pope's muſt. How does any Papiſt E pretend to prove that the Supremacy belongs to the Pope, but by endeavouring to prove him *Peter's* Succeſſor? And how will he ever be able to prove him S: *Peter's* Succeſſor, without firſt proving that *Peter* was Biſhop of *Rome*? This therefore is a very material Point, in order to prove the Pope's Succeſſion, without which his Supremacy, and conſequently the *Popiſh* Religion falls to the F Ground: And the Gentleman in ſaying that *this is little to the Purpoſe* has uttered errant Hereſy, and contradicted that Faith, which (Papiſts ſay) *whoſoever believeth not cannot be ſaved. Ego N. firmâ fide, credo & affirmo, Sanctam Catholicam & Apoſtolicam* Romanam *Eccleſiam, omnium Eccleſiarum Matrem, & Magiſtram*; Romanoque *Pontifici B. Petri Succeſ-* G *ſori ac Jeſu Chriſti Vicario veram obedientiam ſpondeo ac juro.——Hanc veram Catholicam fidem teneo, extra quam nemo ſalvus eſſe poteſt.* [Bulla *Pii Quarti* pro forma juramenti profeſſionis fidei.] How can he prove that the Church of *Rome* is the Mother and Miſtreſs of all other H Churches, without firſt proving that *Peter* was Biſhop of *Rome*, and had ſuch Authority given him? If therefore he ever goes beyond Sea, I would have him to ſet a better Guard upon his Words, or elſe 'tis ten to one

but

but they'll get him into the *Inquiſition*, and if he is ſafer here, he ought to thank a Proteſtant Government. I muſt needs ſay, it appears very plain to me that St *Peter* was not at *Rome* when St *Paul* wrote his Epiſtle to the *Romans*, nor when he wrote his other Epiſtles from *Rome*, whether he was ever there or not I cannot tell. I find the Gentleman thinks that the *Babilon* mentioned in St *Peter's* firſt Epiſtle is *Rome*; I won't diſpute the Matter with him, but hope he thinks the ſame Place is underſtood by the ſame Name every where in the *New Teſtament*. He ſays *the deſpoſing Power of the Pope is no Article of Communion in their Church*, yet allows there is ſome who hold it, but then he ſays *we can't give Inſtances that will prove this to be the Belief of* Rome, *any more than like Inſtances in our Proteſtant Churches will prove it to be a Part of our Creed.* Strange! we can give Inſtances of Popes that have exerciſed this Power, in whoſe Perſon the *Jeſuits*, *Monks*, *Italian*, *Spaniſh* and *Portugueſe* Papiſts have placed the Infallibility, and yet ſuch Inſtances will not prove this to be the Belief of *Rome*, any more than like Inſtances among us will prove it to be a Part of our Creed! Are the Pope's Bulls of no more Authority in the Church of *Rome* than the Sentiments of particular Perſons amongſt us? I wou'd fain know of him, whether he himſelf does not verily believe, that the Pope has Authority to abſolve Subjects from their Allegiance to *Heretical* Princes?—If he ſays that he has, what Difference is there, I beſeech you, between refuſing Allegiance to, and depoſing a Sovereign Prince? If he ſays that he has no ſuch Authority, what wicked Wretches does he make of the reſt of his Brethren, who have ſo oft been in open Rebellion, and ſecret Plots againſt their Sovereigns? Nay, what a damnable Villain does he make of the Head of his Religion, for encouraging ſuch horrid Conſpiracies! What a ſad Wretch was his *holy* Father for iſſuing out that execrable Bull againſt Q. *Elizabeth!* and if he could be guilty of ſuch dreadful Uſurpation and Wickedneſs, where was his Infallibity? But the Gentleman asks, *Whether the Emperor, King of* Spain, &c. *do not look upon themſelves to be as abſolute and independant in their Dominions as Proteſtant Princes, and are not as faithfully ſerv'd?*—— I allow them to be abſolute enough, and well enough ſerved, as long as they are ſubject to his Holineſs; but ſhou'd the King of *Spain* ever turn Proteſtant, no doubt but he'd ſoon be ſerv'd as *Harry* IV. of *France* was; (*i. e.* murder'd) and no doubt but there would be a Jubilee at *Rome* on that Occaſion, and People there would be *more devout and charitable than uſual*; yea, and no doubt too, but thoſe *licenſed* Whores the *Spectator* ſpeaks of would have more Buſineſs.

'Tis no Matter when the *Purgatory* Doctrine came on firſt, as I know of, 'tis certain that it has no Foundation in the Scripture, and if St *Auſtin* ſaid it, *and practiſed it*, he did but diſcover his own Superſtition; and as odd as this Gentleman thinks it, tho' we call him a Saint, we don't believe him to be infallible. He ſays, the Spectator *goes on to ſhew the Doctrine is ridiculous, becauſe Catholicks are infinitely divided in their Opinions about it.* But where does the *Spectator* go on to ſhew this? He does indeed ſay this Doctrine *ſeems* ridiculous; but then it is becauſe the Notion is groundleſs, and every particular Opinion concerning it is abſurd and ſenſeleſs. Thoſe Proteſtants, who don't pretend to be wiſe above that which is written, are all agreed in the main, concerning Hell, but ſhould any curious Opinioniſt pretend to ſhew where, and what it is any farther than is revealed, and urge that it is in Mount *Ætna*, or in the Devil's A—e in the Peak, ſuch Doctrine would be very ridiculous. The Gentleman agrees with the *Spectator* that *Rome* gains by this Doctrine, but asks, *Whether* England *did not gain by aboliſhing it?* Much the ſame Queſtion might be asked by by a common *Pick-pocket*——I gain'd by robbing you, but did not you gain by making me refund?

The Gentleman is ſurprized that the Spectator *allows Indulgences were in the primitive Times of Chriſtianity, ſince they are an exploded Doctrine of the Reformed Churches.* But the *Spectator* did not grant that the Indulgences of the primitive Times were the ſame with Popiſh Indulgences. The Indulgences of the primitive Times, he ſhewed, were only Mitigations of ſevere Penance impoſed on Apoſtates, for denying the Faith, and ſacrificing to Idols:——But their Indulgences are not a Relaxation of bodily Severities, but an Uſurpation of the Authority of God, *a Forgiveneſs of Sins*, not only paſt, but to come, according to the Number of Years agreed for. Theſe Indulgences ſays the Gentleman are not bought for Money; and in comes himſelf, and your Proteſtant Correſpondent for Vouchers. For his own Part *he never paid one ſingle Penny, tho' he has often uſed the utmoſt of his Abilities to gain them*; in ſaying Roſaries, and praying to Relicks, (*i. e.* dry Bones and Chips, I ſuppoſe) I wiſh he would tell us, whether he never got a Penny by procuring them for others? Your Proteſtant Correſpondent too has been at *Rome*, and he never heard of ſuch Taxes, *tho' he made it his Buſineſs to enquire*. I don't doubt but the Letter-Writer would think me very weak, ſhould I believe that there was really ſuch a Conference as this, and that ſuch Perſons, in ſuch Company were concerned in it; mind therefore how this Fact ſtands atteſted.—The Pope never ſells Indulgences; witneſs, a Popiſh Prieſt, and a *Fairy*. The next Time your Correſpondent goes to *Rome*, I would have him to take a View of St *Peter's* Church, and then ask from whence the Money proceeded that built that ſtately Fabrick, and *who were the Collectors* of it. The Gentleman glories of St *Gregory the Apoſtle of England*, which I believe

lieve he was, as much as he is the Evangeliſt of it. Pope *Gregory* I. did indeed ſend *Auſtin* the Monk to eſtabliſh his Authority in *England*, and Pope *Clement* XII. for ought I know, has ſent him on the ſame Errand.

After the Gentleman had ſaid all this wonderful Stuff in Vindication of his Church, *he proceeded*, it ſeems, *to point out* (in the Fairy Company) *ſome Falſities* in the *Spectator's* Account of *Auricular Confeſſion*. But we are not bound to take your Correſpondent's Word for this, ſince he has not made it appear in his Letter to you. He has indeed told you, *That auricular Confeſſion is preſcribed in the Viſitation of the Sick in the Common-Prayer Book in caſes of a troubled Conſcience, and in no other are* Roman Catholicks *obliged to it.* Here's a Diſcovery for you!—Proteſtants and Papiſts are agreed in the Point of auricular Confeſſion: For all Proteſtants agree that it is very *convenient* for Perſons troubled in Mind to reveal their Grief to their ſpiritual Guides, that ſo they may have their Council and Aſſiſtance; and it is certain that Papiſts don't think themſelves obliged to make this Confeſſion but in Caſes of a troubled Conſcience. Where then lies the Difference?——Let the *Difference* lie where it will, I am ſure the *Fallacy* lies here.—The Popiſh Prieſts perſuade their Laity that without Confeſſion to them their Sins cannot be pardoned; therefore when the poor Wretches have broken any of the ſtanding Rules and Orders of that Church, they look upon themſelves in a State of Damnation till they have made Confeſſion to the Prieſt, then to be ſure their Conſciences can't but be troubled, and by this Means the Prieſt's become Maſters of their Secrets, and pick their Pockets. But it ſeems *our Ordinaries of* Newgate *ſeldom fail of profiting by the poor Criminal's Secrets, while their Confeſſors are prohibited under the ſevereſt Penalties, not to make any Advantage of what they hear in Confeſſion.* If this be true, I fear all their *Confeſſors* go to the Devil, ſince I don't believe they hear one Confeſſion which they do not make an Advantage of. A late Convert to the Proteſtant Religion, who was formerly a Popiſh Deacon, tells us, that he was acquainted with one Mr *Holden* of *Paris*, who was Confeſſor to moſt of the *Engliſh* Nuns, perhaps to ſome of this Gentleman's Siſters, in the Monaſtery of *Sion*—by St *Victor's*; this Gentleman uſed to tell him the Stories he had heard in Confeſſion, and of the Nuns Scruples of Conſcience, of their Pollutions, unlawful Deſires, *&c.* —Nay, he tells us, it is the ordinary Diſcourſe of Prieſts when they meet, to inform one another of what they hear in Confeſſion, and how dextrouſly they behaved upon theſe Occaſions; and he aſſures us he has been in their Company, when the Converſation was ſo indecent, that even an honeſt *Pagan* would have bluſhed. (See Memoirs of the Life of Mr *John Gordon*, p. 71.)

As to the Celebacy of Prieſts, the Gentleman owns *it was not always univerſally practiſed in the Church, tho' always believed a perfect State of Life, and as ſuch embraced by the Apoſtles after they were ſanctify'd by the Holy Ghoſt.* Were the Apoſtles then unſanctify'd Perſons when they married their Wives? How does he prove this?—'Tis true, the Scripture and our own Reaſon tells us, that a ſingle Life is freeſt from Cares, but that it is perfecter in other Reſpects, neither Scripture nor Reaſon tells us. But the Gentleman asks, *What harm is it, if ſuch as chooſe to be Miniſters of Chriſt, be obliged to what the Apoſtle calls better?*—But I ſay, the Apoſtle no where calls this State better, except it be where there is the *Gift of Continency*; otherwiſe he ſays, *It is better to marry than to burn*, 1 Cor. vii. 2, 7, 9. And our Saviour himſelf ſays, that *all Men cannot receive this Saying*. I ſay therefore, to compel thoſe to live ſingle, who cannot live continently in that State, is the greateſt Harm in the World. 'Tis in ſhort what St *Paul* calls it,—*The Doctrine of Devils*, 1 Tim. iv. 10. And there is no Way to defend it, but by proving that all their Prieſts and Popes have always had this Gift, which I ſuppoſe the Gentleman will not pretend to, ſeeing he has not queſtioned the *Spectator's* Vouchers, nor indeed is it his beſt Way. The Gentleman it ſeems *demonſtrated to the* fairy Company, *that what the* Spectator *ſays of* Thomas Aquinas *was downright Calumny.* But to this I ſhall ſay nothing, till I ſee the Demonſtration. He ſays further, that *it is abſolutely falſe to ſay that the Pope is the general Heir of all the Clergy.* And I know of no Body that has ſaid this; but the *Spectator* has ſaid, "that the *Church* is the general Heir to all the Clergy," and that I hope he will not have the Impudence to deny.

Beſides theſe favourite Doctrines, by which Popiſh Prieſts bear rule over the Conſciences and Purſes of Men, there are favourite Practices no leſs advantagious to them.—Their wonderful lying Miracle of St *Januarius's* Blood is now talked of all over *Europe*. Their miraculous Houſe of our Lady at *Loretto* intices 10000 Fools to ſtare at it, by which they heap up immenſe Treaſures: *French* Men will tell you of St *Dennis*, who carried his Head in his Hands, from *Mount Martyn* by *Paris* to St *Dennis* where he now repoſes; and our *Engliſh* Papiſts are certain that St *Bruno* ſet on St *Winefred's* Head after *Cradocus* had cut it off, and reſtored her to Life!!!!—But I forbear to proceed any farther at preſent, and hoping I ſhall hear from your Correſpondent again by ſome Means, I remain

Yours, YARICO.

From the Prompter, No. 73.

ANSWER *to the Letter on* CHANCE *and* DEITY. See p. 347, 8.

So Atoms dancing round the Centre,
They urge, made all Things at a venture. Prior.

"I Verily believe that ſomething did exiſt from all Eternity; Call this God, the World,

ſt from all Eternity, I conceive to
ſupreme Being. It is a neceſſary Con-
, then, that all which now exiſts,
ve been part of, or have proceeded
is Supreme Being. I believe it is
ceſſary to aſk you, Whether Matter
be thought to have proceeded from
? If you allow me this, then, of Con-
, I muſt infer, that the Supreme Be-
Matter imbibed with a proper Vegeta-
low this Matter happened to be at
ore than I can tell: that it is, appears
for the preſent, I ſtop ſhort, 'till I
your Anſwer to what I have now
e the Supreme Being; and then, as it
, I may ſay more.
s with you, that a right way of thinkh
ht to be Man's firſt and deareſt Con-
erefore I ſaid, *Further than we ſee*
d not go; or, we deceive ourſelves if
we believe what we cannot compre-
What you ſay further in relation to
rld, in the ſame Paragraph, is, accord-
y Sentiments, viz. That the World
w this World was made, is not in the
lear Point with me: But as nothing
uce nothing, it ſeems the moſt near
if not ſo in reality, that the World
eternally. How then can Chance be
l, as it is no ways concerned in the
n of the World? You ſay indeed, for
t the World might or might not have
nd then Chance abſolutely reigns: But
ot my Opinion, for the Reaſons be-
ntioned.
t to explain what I mean by Chance.
s are many Actions in my life ſo very
nt, that it is equal whether I do them
For Example, I am to viſit a Friend
next Street, is it worth my while to
ld conſider, one Moment, what Stone
et my Foot upon, ſince my Intent is
go to my Friend's Houſe, which I
as well by treading upon one Stone as
when no viſible Danger is in the
Will not the World allow then, that
idental, or by Chance, that I tread up-
Stone and not upon the other, ſince it
ng ſo immaterial? And if, in my Paſ-
happen to be killed by the Fall of a
hich might have been prevented, it
by my ſtepping ſix Inches on one
an all the reaſoning in the World con-
, that my Death was not accidental,
ance?
your long Reaſoning, that it is na-
the Materials of a Houſe to decay,
w does it deſtroy Chance? Since you
ſelf, that his going 3 or 4 Inches
from, or nearer to the Houſe, was
identally by Chance. Either we

If neither Caſe happens, it muſt be allowed
pretty accidental, as I ſaid before, upon which
Spot of Ground we tread, or whether we in-
cline 3 or 4 Inches to the Right or to the Left."

The Replicant has expatiated a little from
the *firſt Point of Debate* (*Chance*) and ſtarted
new Matter, ſays the *Prompter*, then gives
the Opponent's Anſwer; an Extract of which
follows;

SIR,

HAving conſider'd your Letter attentively,
I ſhall now anſwer it in the beſt Man-
ner I am able.

I could have wiſhed you would have content-
ed yourſelf with laying down ſimply, that
there is a God, a Being endued with perfect
Wiſdom and Goodneſs, without going ſo far as
to decide what that Supreme Being is; for I
do not really think ſuch a Deciſion within
the Reach of *human Faculties*. That we can
diſcover that there are ſuch and ſuch Attributes
in the Divinity, by making the proper Uſe
of our Faculties, that I readily agree to; but
that we can go on and ſay, *ſuch is, and muſt*
be the Divinity, ſeems to me to be going too
great Lengths, and out of our Reach. But
ſince you have defined that Being, and expect
my Anſwer, or Obſervations, before you go
any further, upon what you now ſay to be the
Supreme Being, I ſhall briefly give it.

Thus ſtands your Reaſoning.

'Something did exiſt from all Eternity.—
That Something you conceive to be the Su-
preme Being.—All that now exiſts muſt have
been Part of, or proceeded from this Supreme
Being. But as—Matter can never be thought
to have proceeded from nothing. *Ergo*, The
Supreme Being is *Matter imbibed with a pro-*
per Vegetation. You add, The World is,—
How it was made is no clear Point with you.
—But as nothing can produce nothing, it
ſeems moſt near Truth, if not ſo in Reality,
that the World did exiſt eternally.'

Of courſe then I muſt draw this Inference,
That as there cannot be two Somethings exiſt-
ing from all Eternity, and as the World is e-
ternal, *the World is God, or Matter imbibed*
with a proper Vegetation, as you call it.

I take it for granted, that you mean that
the World ever was what it is now, with re-
ſpect to its natural Parts; that is, that from
all Eternity there was in the World Men,
Beaſts, Birds, Fiſhes, Inſects and Plants. Ei-
ther then theſe were eternal, or they have been
created.

It is hard to conceive them to be from Eter-
nity, their very Natures, and the Manner of
their Continuance implies a Beginning.

If created, I aſk by whom, from what and
when? For even the vegetable World has its
Laws

Law of Production: A Tree, or a Plant will not ſpring up out of the Earth unleſs there be a Seed in that Spot where they grow.

How then ſhall we clear up thoſe Matters? the only Way, according to your Syſtem, is this; but what I am now going to ſay is only my own Conjecture, founded however on your Definition, and you may patronize or leave it, as you ſhall approve of it or not.

God, according to your Syſtem, or the World, is *Matter imbibed with a proper Vegetation*, which Word I muſt beg leave to explain by *Life and Intelligence*; for Life and Intelligence is in the World, and of Courſe, according to your Propoſition, either *proceeds from, or is Part of God*---The World then, or God, being compoſed of three Principles, Life, Intelligence and Matter, exiſts from all Eternity.

The Parts of this World then are compoſed more or leſs of theſe three Principles, and exiſt under certain Laws eſtabliſhed in their different Natures.

Eternal, the living Parts of the World, that is, Man, Beaſts, Birds, Fiſhes, Inſects, Plants, cannot be of themſelves for the Reaſons abovementioned. They were then created. When? from all Eternity, or at a certain Time? The firſt is abſurd, for Creation implies a certain Moment. From what then were they created? From the three Principles compoſing the Creator; ſo that by this Account in the created there was nothing new, nothing but what was before actually exiſting in the Creator *God*, or the *World*. Before this Point, this Æra of Creation, then, the World or God exiſted, according to our Hypotheſis thus, Life, Intelligence and a Chaos of Matter; for take the living Parts from the World, what remains but a *Lump of inactive Matter?* Thus indeed you ſave the Objection of a Creation from nothing, and ſtill maintain the Eternity of the material World; but here will ariſe much greater Difficulties, and Inconſiſtencies; for thus ſtands the Reaſoning now.

There was a Time, before the *living and intelligent* Parts of the World exiſted in *diſtinct* Beings, as they do now; becauſe, theſe diſtinct Beings not being of themſelves eternal, they muſt have been created or formed, and that not from all Eternity, but *within Time*, as has been proved before.

Before this Æra then of Creation, which (as Eternity has no Limit) may have been Millions of Years, God or the World muſt have exiſted thus:

Life, Intelligence, and Chaos of Matter; and what is ſtill more, this Chaos of Matter muſt have exiſted 'till the Creation, diſtinct, un-influenced, and conſequently independent of the other two Principles; for that Moment that Life and Inteiligence *animate Matter*, it *ceaſes to be a Chaos*, and becomes a *beautiful, orderly, regular Thing*. How then ſhall we reconcile the Entity of Deity, one Part of which (according to our preſent Hypotheſis) exiſted from all Eternity, *abſtract* from the others, and independent of them, and conſequently muſt be looked upon as a different Being: For that which exiſts abſtractedly and independently from another, is different from it: Here then we prove two Somethings exiſting from Eternity: A Thing in itſelf abſurd. One may as well ſay, there are two *infinite Spaces*.

Beſides, it is impoſſible to imagine that there, where Life exiſted from Eternity, there likewiſe ſhould exiſt an eternal Lump of Brute Matter; I had almoſt ſaid, *dead* Matter.

Neither is it more poſſible to conceive, that eternal Knowledge ſhould not, from all Eternity, have thrown that eternal Life it was imbibed with into this eternal Maſs of Matter capable, ſo animated, of forming ſuch a beautiful Whole, but have left it ſo many Millions of Years uninhabited.

But no Difficulty, ſay you, of conceiving an eternal Union of theſe three Principles. The Definition of Deity, *viz. Matter imbibed with a proper Vegetation, implies this eternal Life, Intelligence and Matter*; for Intelligence cannot be conceived to exiſt without Life, nor Life (more or leſs) without Intelligence; and as *we ſee* no Creature that hath *Intelligence* and *Life*, but what likewiſe has in it Matter, it will follow, that it is not abſurd to aſſert an eternal Unity of theſe three Principles.

The Old Whig, July 24. No 20.

On the abuſe of WORDS.

THE Name of *Whig*, before, at, and ſince the Revolution, meant an inviolable Attachment to the People's Liberties, is retained by Men propogating all the ſlaviſh Doctrines of eccleſiaſtical and political Tyranny, and ſapping the Foundations of Liberty, by denying the Right of private Judgment. Thus too the Name of *Proteſtant* is proſtituted to the Purpoſes of Superſtition, prieſtly Domination, &c.

Thus alſo has it far'd with *Orthodoxy*, all claiming it, and, if they have Power on their Side, condemning all that differ from them, as *Atheiſts*, or Unbelievers.

Atheiſm, again, can ſcarcely be aſcribed to a thinking Being: But in a leſs proper Senſe it is too applicable to many nominal, immoral Chriſtians; and to none more than to thoſe who aſcribe to the Supreme Being Attributes inconſiſtent with the *Purity* and *Perfections* of his Nature.

Infidelity ſignifies, among real Chriſtians, a Diſbelief of ſome or all the fundamental Doctrines of Chriſtianity; but by Zealots it implies a Diſbelief of their *particular* Opinions or *Syſtems*. Hence ariſe the contradictory Determinations of Faith, inſiſted on as meritorious,

dence attending it, which will therefore gain a proportionate Degree of Aſſent, without the Concurrence of the Will, where then lies the Merit of ſuch a Faith? And, on the contrary, what Demerit in diſbelieving any Propoſition, for which there appears no Evidence, but the Affirmation of a bold Aſſerter?

Infidelity, therefore, cannot be juſtly charged on any Man, who holds *in Sincerity* an Opinion, for which he is not only ready to produce the Evidences inducing him to embrace it, but willing to admit any other that can be offered for his Conviction.

But if any deſerves the Name of *Infidel*, it is he who, againſt the Conviction of his own Mind, adheres to Opinions, conducing to his Intereſt, or gratifying his Ambition, to the Subverſion of Morality, and the natural Rights and Liberties of Mankind.

Suppoſing then Infidelity is *wilful*, and conſequently *criminal*; to whom is it imputable? to the Unbeliever of Paradoxes, Abſurdities, and Impoſſibilities, or to him who diſbelieves the Evidences of Probability? —nay, Demonſtration itſelf? What muſt we think of that pious Zealot, who profeſſed to *believe a Thing, merely becauſe it was impoſſible*; and conſequently to diſbelieve a Thing becauſe probable? It can be no Breach of Charity to call ſuch a one an hypocritical Infidel: In like manner, if Men eſpouſe real Myſteries under the Notion of a Revelation; they are guilty of as plain an Abſurdity. For a real Myſtery cannot at the ſame Time be a Revelation, any more than that the ſame Propoſition *can and cannot* be underſtood.

The Church of *Rome* is the greateſt Patroneſs of *profitable* Myſteries, Abſurdities, and Superſtitions. But as they have been often ſo juſtly expoſed, and never vindicated but with equivocal Evaſion, I ſhall take no other Notice of them, than to wiſh all other Chriſtian Churches were not chargeable with ſome ſuch Imputations. M.

The Daily Gazetteer, July 24, No 22.

MR *Walſingham* (See p. 361.) having ſhewn, the ill Conſequence of diſabling any Subject of this Kingdom to be choſen a Member of the Houſe of Commons, he aſſerts, that the firſt Attempt to deſtroy this vile Principle of the ancient *Engliſh* Conſtitution, was the famous *ſelf-denying Ordinance* of the *long Parliament*, which met in 1641, which was conceived to be the *leading Motion* to an entire Change of the *legal Frame of Government*. The *noble Hiſtorian* tells us in the Year 1644. That the violent Party had been long unaſhed with the E. of *Eſſex* for his Love to Peace, but how to lay him aſide was the Difficulty, as he was entirely their (the independent Parties) Founder, and they owed all their Power and Reputation to him,

that might afterwards grow to maturity in Parliament. Accordingly a *Faſt Day* was appointed, and Preachers nominated, who taught the People, among other Things, that both the City and Kingdom were concerned to ſee, that *all the Offices of the Army, and all other* profitable *Offices were in the Hands of the* Members *of the two Houſes of Parliament*, who whilſt the People grew poor, grew rich, and would therefore be ſcarce induc'd to put an End to the War, which muſt end their exorbitant Profit.

Theſe Diſcourſes had ſuch an Effect, that being ſeconded in both Houſes, an Ordinance paſſed, by which it was made *unlawful for any* Member *of either Houſe of Parliament to hold any Office of* Command in the Army, or any Place or Employment in the State.

By this Ordinance the E. of *Eſſex*, E. of *Manchester*, Sir *Wm Waller*, E. of *Denby*, Maj. Gen. *Maſſy*, &c. loſt their Command; but *Cromwell* ſaved his, by procuring his Abſence at the Time when the others delivered up their Commiſſions, till the Army was new modelled according to his own Mind.

Walſingham concludes that what follow'd will be an eternal Leſſon; that all Propoſitions of this kind are ſet on foot for temporary Ends, and contrived to unhinge the Government.

The Craftſman, July 25. No. 473.

MR *D'anvers* proceeds to make good his Aſſertion againſt the *Gazetteer*, and an Hon Gentleman, concerning the *Bank-Contract* (See p. 349 H.)

The *Gazetteer* hints, "that it's not impoſſible but the *Bank* might have been impoſed upon by falſe Repreſentations of the *S. Sea Company's Affairs*, and might have *Hopes*, or *Intimations* given them that they ſhould be no Loſers by the Bargain." But it's no Thing to the Purpoſe (ſays *D'anvers*) whether they were *impoſed upon*, or not, whatever the *Agreement* was, they ought to have perform'd it.

I believe they had ſome *Hopes*, or *Intimations* given them that they ſhould be no Loſers, and accordingly, they were not only ſupported in refuſing to comply with it, as ſoon as it turn'd againſt them, and at laſt entirely releas'd from it, but even rewarded for their *Colluſion*.

The *Gazetteer* ſuggeſts, that it was not the *Hon. Gentleman*, but ſome of the *preceding Miniſtry* then preſent, who gave the *Bank* theſe *Hopes*, but it's more natural to ſuppoſe it was *he*, who afterwards made them good, and, indeed, it was the undoubted Intereſt of the *whole Miniſtry*, to make the *Bank* perform their *Contracts*, which would greatly have retrieved the Loſſes, and abated the Clamours of thoſe Times, but they were obliged to give way, and leave the Merit of compleating the Misfortunes of the Year to their *triumphant Succeſſors*.

The *Craftſman* having obſerved, that the *Agreement* between the two Companies, of which the *Hon. Gentleman* made a *Minute*, was the next Day confirmed or *ratified* by a *Court of Directors of both Companies*, and that the ſubſequent Proceedings of the *S. Sea Company* plainly ſhewed that they looked upon it as a *Contract*, for they never gave it up, till they were aſſured by the *Hon. Gentleman*, he would procure them the Remiſſion of the 2 Millions, he then adds,

"But ſuppoſing that ſome of the neceſſary Forms, to make it a *binding Bargain*, were actually wanting; it cannot ſurely be deny'd that it was ſo manag'd, as to make every Body believe it was a *good Bargain*; which drew in Multitudes of cautious People, who had avoided all the Rocks of the *Alley* before, and added to the Misfortunes of others, who had not. I cannot deſcribe the Miſery and Diſtreſſes, occaſioned by this *cruel Scene of Iniquity*; or, as it hath been moſt profligately called, BITING THE BITER; and, indeed, it is almoſt needleſs to mention it; for the Marks are not yet worn out, nor the Wounds healed up; but ſtill to be ſeen, as well as ſeverely felt, in thouſands of the worthieſt Families.

I muſt not forget to take notice that the *Gazetteer* ſeems to promiſe us another Anſwer to this Charge againſt the *Hon. Gentleman*, for he tells us, that he does not doubt but, in due time, the *Fact* will be ſufficiently clear'd up and explained, to the Satisfaction of the Publick.

Why really there is ſtill great Need of it, and I don't care how ſoon we have the Pleaſure of ſeeing it; but, in the mean Time, I muſt beg Leave to offer the following Queries to the Publick.

1. Whether it does not now very plainly appear, that the *Hon. Gentleman* was at the *Meeting of the Committees of the two Companies*, on the 23d of *Sept.* 1720, and there drew up the Writing between them, which hath always been properly called the *Bank Contract*; tho' it was poſitively aſſerted that he never was at *any other Meeting* than that on the 19th, and drew up *no other Paper* than that *imperfect Draught*, publiſh'd in the *Conſiderations*?

2. Whether he did not afterwards make uſe of his Power to invalidate *this Contract*, by ſupporting the *Bank* in their Refuſal to execute it, as well as awing the *S. S. Company*?

3. Whether he was not at laſt obliged to compromiſe the Affair between them, by taxing the Nation in a Sum of *two Millions*; which, by this Time, would have reduced almoſt *four Millions of the publick Debts*?

4 Whether he is not therefore very juſtly reſponſible for all the ruinous Conſequences of this *fraudulent Tranſaction*, both to the *Publick* and to *private Perſons*?

If to all this we add the *Hon. Gentleman's compulſive Scheme againſt the Irredeemables*, in the Year 1716; his working up the Contention between the *two Companies*, in 1719; and his *two famous ingrafting Schemes* ſoon afterwards; with his late comfortable Doctrine, that the *publick Creditors* have no right to the *Sinking Funds*, for the Payment of their *Principal*, but are only *perpetual Annuitants at 4 per Cent.*—If we put all this together, I ſay, beſides many *other clandeſtine Dealings in the Funds*, it will appear that nobody ever *trafficked* more in them, and that he is the worſt Enemy the *Proprietors* ever had.

Weekly Miſcellany, July 26. No. 137.

Mr HOOKER,

TUrning over Mr *Chandler's Diſcourſe of the Nature and Uſe of Miracles*, and his Anſwer to a *Book*, entitled, *A Diſcourſe on the Grounds and Reaſons of the Chriſtian Religion*, I was not a little ſurprized to find a Paſſage which juſtly cenſures his own preſent Practice of ſlandering the Clergy and Church of *England*. But before I cite it, I ſhall offer a few Strictures on a Paragraph or two leading to it.

The Infidels, he thinks, *ſhould not only be ſuffered, but even invited to ſpeak out their Diſficulties with Freedom, and to publiſh their Objections againſt Chriſtianity, that ſo they might be impartially examined*, and ſolidly anſwer'd. I agree, they can bring no Objections againſt it, but what may be, and perhaps have been ſufficiently and ſolidly anſwer'd. But is he ſure that all who light on the Objections, will meet with the Anſwers too? Is every one a competent Judge of a ſolid Anſwer in ſuch Controverſies? Is it right to ſuffer, and even invite Men to ſcatter Poyſon, becauſe there are Antidotes to expell it? Will he allow the ſame Liberty in parallel Caſes? Would he have Jacobites invited to write againſt the Government, and the Settlement of the Crown? I ſuppoſe not. Why then is he for ſuffering the others? As a good Subject he will hardly ſay, tho', one would think, it is the only Thing he can ſay, that tho' we have nothing to fear from the Arguments of Infidels againſt Chriſtianity, thoſe of Jacobites againſt the Government are formidable, and not to be truſted with the People.

He would have the Powers of the World ſtand neuter betwixt Chriſtianity and Infidels. I knew he was for having them *ſtand neuter* between the Church and Diſſenters; but never imagined he would have declared it to be their Duty to do nothing in Favour of our *common Chriſtianity*. Surely, the Text of *Iſaiah*, *Kings ſhall be thy nurſing Fathers, and Queens thy nurſing Mothers*, is not in that Edition of the Bible Mr *Chandler* uſes.

He intimates the Hardſhips the Enemies of Chriſtianity are under, in that *they cannot ſafely propoſe their Objections*; yet he praiſes the *preſent Adminiſtration* for ſuffering all learned and inquiſitive Men freely to maintain and propagate their Opinions; and adds, that the Miſchief of denying Infidels the *Liberty of reaſoning freely*, is, *they give themſelves the greater Liberty of Invective*. Now does Mr *Chandler*

Chandler believe, that the preſent Tribe of Infidel Writers would chuſe to debate with us the Truth and Certainty of Chriſtianity by clear and fair Reaſoning, and not with Buffoonery and Invective? Who does not ſee, that as this Manner of Writing, as it is moſt agreeable to the light Tempers and ſuperficial Talents of the Generality of them, ſo it's choſen, as the moſt likely, in this *laughing Age*, to put Religion out of Countenance?

Mr *Chandler* having been thus pleading for a boundleſs Liberty in behalf of Deiſts, goes on thus, *I would not be underſtood, as tho' I was pleading for a Liberty publickly to revile and calumniate Chriſtianity or indeed any eſtabliſhed Religion whatever. This is little better than a Breach of the publick Order and Peace: And the Perſons who allow themſelves this Liberty, cannot plead Neceſſity or Conſcience in their Defence.* Let any Man conſider this, I ſay, if he does not give up Mr *Chandler* for a ſelf-condemned Writer. As the Church of *England* is not only eſtabliſhed by a Law, but cloſely incorporated with the State, and made an eſſential Part of the Conſtitution, it has a triple Right to be uſed with Decency, notwithſtanding which Mr *Ch.* has given himſelf great Liberties of Invective againſt it.

It's pretended, that in our Eſtabliſhment there are divers bad Things, *Declaration of Aſſent and Conſent, Subſcription to Articles of Religion, Oaths of Canonical Obedience*, and above all, *Application of temporal Encouragements to ſupport Religion.* But even theſe, 'tis hoped, are not ſo bad as *Deiſm, Paganiſm*, or *the Mahometan Religion*, which our Author exempts, if eſtabliſhed, from publick Calumny and Reviling; for he ſays, any *eſtabliſhed Religion whatſoever.*

He declares, *that the publick Reviling any eſtabliſhed Religion is little better than a Breach of the Peace.* This Doctrine I like ſo well that I could wiſh it written in *Letters of Gold* over the Doors of every Diſſenting Meeting-houſe in *England.*

How comes it then, that Mr *Chandler* acts in Contradiction to thoſe honeſt Principles that were then delivered? It's probably owing to a Change in the Poſture of the Diſſenters Affairs. It might not then be ſo proper to open themſelves, as it may be now. Every one may ſee, there is now among ſome Diſſenters a formed Deſign of working themſelves into Power, and ſo of diſtreſſing and ſubverting the Church of *England*. For notwithſtanding their ſtrenuous aſſerting the Principles of Liberty, 'tis plain, that thoſe that know not how, as Things are at preſent, to keep any Meaſures with us, are not to be truſted for that Liberty and Indulgence we ſhall ſtand in need of, if the Tables ſhould turn, if Law and Authority ſhould ever be on their Side.

RUSTICUS.

The Spectator *of the 19th and 26th has entered on a long Novel, for the End of which we muſt wait till next Month.*

The Daily Gazetteer, July 26, No. 24.

Of the Time, and by what Means the People came to be repreſented in Parliament.

ALL the Lands of *England* being held of the King, as has been ſaid, by *military Service*, or *Knights Fees*, the *great Fees* came, in Proceſs of Time, to be divided into *ſmall ones*, by Coheirſhip, Sale, and other Ways, parcelled out by the King's Licenſe into *half Fees, third, fourth* Parts, eight, ſixteen, twenty, thirty, and forty *Parts of Fees.* As the Number of theſe *little Proprietors* of Land increaſed, ſo they were all *obliged* to the ſame *Service*, and *Suit* of *County*, and *hundred Courts*, as thoſe who had the *greater Fees*, and who were, before this Diviſion, the *only legales Homines* or *legal Men* that choſe and ſerved on Juries, and diſpatched all Country Buſineſs under the Officers.

Theſe *Poſſeſſors* of ſmall Shares of Fees, with the *greater military Tenants*, were the Men that, in all Probability, *at firſt elected* two Knights in every County, out of *the Tenants in Capite*; and only they, *as Suitors* to the County-Courts, were *Electors*, when *the Body of them* began to be *repreſented*, which ſeems to be *the Reaſon* of the Statute made 7th *Hen.* IV. That *the Election ſhould be made in the County Court by the Suitors*, &c. and alſo why the Statute of the 8th *Hen.* VI. (by which a Man that had 40 *s. per Ann. of any Tenure*, was permitted to be *an Elector*) was altered 10th *Hen.* VI. and ſo explained, *that none but Freeholders of* 40 *s.* per Ann. *ſhould, for the future, be Electors*; on purpoſe to exclude *the leaſt Part* of Knights Fees (*viz.* 40 *s. per Ann.*) which were come into the Hands of very ordinary Men, from having a Share in Elections.

There have been warm Debates among *Hiſtorians* concerning the *Time* the People began to be *repreſented*: But, as all *Charters* and *Records* are ſilent, and no *Writs* appear, before the 49th *Hen.* III. and conſidering alſo that, at this *Time*, and in this *Parliament*, the *Wages* for Parliament Men were firſt nominated and ſettled; I am fully convinced, that *Montfort, E. of Leiceſter*, and his *Party*, (apprehending the Concourſe of *Nobility* on the King's Side, with their great Retinues, would be *too hard for them* at the Meeting of the Parliament) ALTER'D the ancient Uſage of ſummoning to great Councils: And that this Apprehenſion was the *Reaſon* of their *directing*, and, in the King's Name, *commanding* the Sheriffs of each County, the Cities, and Boroughs, to ſend *two Knights, Citizens*, and *Burgeſſes*; tho' it doth not appear, whether the *Sheriffs* or the *Counties*, were to *elect* and *ſend* theſe Knights. It might be the *Sheriffs* themſelves; for, ſo it uſed to be: They were alſo of *Montfort's Party*, and *made* by that Party; and, in the Writs, 'tis only ſaid, *Venire Faciant duos Milites*, &c.

That this was a *novel Practice*, to ſerve *Montfort's* Turn, ſeems probable, becauſe K.

Henry, after the Battle of *Eveſham*, in which he was Conqueror, called a Parliament at *Wincheſter*, according to the old *Form* and *Uſage*, conſiſting only of the *Barons* and *Great Men*; and ſo he did in the 50th and 52d Year of his Reign, and to his Death.

Edward did not iſſue Writs for the Election of *Knights*, *Citizens*, and *Burgeſſes*; but, uſed the *ancient Way* of ſummoning, till the 18th of his Reign; before which Time, there appears nothing that can evince either the *ſummoning* or *Being* of Parliaments according to the *preſent Cuſtom*. In this Year, indeed, there is a Bundle of Writs directed to the Sheriffs of ſeveral Counties; and they are the *moſt ancient extant*, or perhaps, that ever were; (except that one Inſtance of *Henry* III.) by which *two or three Knights* were directed to be choſen for each County. Thus in *Engliſh*, runs one of thoſe Writs.

"*Edward* by the Grace of God, King of *England*, *&c.* to the Sheriff of *Weſtmoreland*, greeting. Whereas we have been ſpecially petitioned and requeſted by the *Earls*, *Barons*, and *others* of the great Men of our Kingdom, concerning certain Matters upon which we will have Conference and Treaty, as well with *themſelves*, as with *others of the Counties*, we command thee, that without Delay, thou cauſeſt to be choſen *two or three* of the more diſcreet and ableſt Knights for Diſpatch of Buſineſs, *&c.*

From this Writ probably the *firſt* in being for the *electing Knights* to repreſent the ſeveral Counties, we may obſerve, the Infancy and ſmall Beginnings of Parliaments; that there were *no Citizens*, *nor Burgeſſes*, by virtue of this Writ, as there were afterwards by Directions contained in the Writs ſent to the Sheriffs for electing Knights of the Shire.

From the *Variation* of the following Writs, and other *Records*, it is moſt evident, that the Houſe of Commons arrived at its *preſent Strength and Authority*, by many *Occaſions* and *Circumſtances*, and which ſhews the Falſehood of every Thing the *Craftſman* hath advanced about the *Antiquity of Parliaments* (Parliaments *choſen by the People*, I mean) and the *ancient Conſtitution*.

For there was ſo little Appearance of Liberty of any kind among the *People*, till the Power of the *Barons*, and the *Church* was broke by *Henry* VII. and VIII. that (to uſe the Language of an ingenious Author) I never heard any Man harangue with *Enthuſiaſtic Encomiums*, on the *Liberty of Old England*, but I am aſhamed of my Anceſtors for deſerving thoſe Encomiums ſo little; or of my Coemporaries for beſtowing them ſo ignorantly. FR. OSBORNE.

Fog's Journal, July 26.

More Votes of the laſt Parliament.

Jan. 21, 1738. HIS Majeſty opened the Seſſion, and acquainted both Houſes that the Affairs of *Europe* continued in the ſame uncertain Situation; the Commons to ſhew their Loyalty voted the ſame Forces and Subſidies as before, tho' in Time of Peace. Their Addreſs to his Majeſty for a particular Account of 60,000 l. ſaid to be expended in ſecret Service, produced a like put-off as that laſt Year; however they acquieſced as before; ſo great was their Loyalty, and ſo different their Conduct from that of their Forefathers, who refuſed to give Money, unleſs they knew for what.

The other Remarks he makes have been mentioned before.

An Alphabetical LIST *of the* SPEAKERS *in the Debates of the laſt Seſſion of laſt Parliament, as mentioned in* Vol. IV.

N. B. *Thoſe with this* † *Mark are not Members in the preſent* PARLIAMENT.

In the Houſe of Peers.

Argyle Duke
Abingdon Earl
Angleſey Earl
Aylesford Earl
Bathurſt Earl
Bedford Duke
Carteret Lord
Cheſterfield Earl
Cholmondeley Earl
Delawar Lord
Gower Lord
Hardwick Lord
Hervey Lord
Ilay Earl
Marlborough Duke
† *Montroſe* Duke
Newcaſtle Duke
Orrery Earl Ld Boyle
Pomfret Earl
Scarborough Earl
Strafford Earl
† *Stair* Earl
Talbot Ld Chancellor
† *Tweddale* Marquis
Warwick, Earl
Willoughby Lord
Winchelſea and *Nottingham* Earl

In the Houſe of Commons.

Townſhend Andrews
Sir *John Barnard*
Martin Bladen
† *Wm Bromley, not duly elected, but ſat ſome Weeks*
Sir *John Bruce Hope*
John Campbell of Pembrokeſhire
† Lord *Catherlogh*
Charles Cholmondeley
Thomas Clutterbuck
John Cockburn
† Lord *Colerane*
Velters Cornewall
John Cornwallis
Sir *John Hynd Cotton*
John Conduit
Joſeph D'anvers
Edward Digby
Duncan Forbes
Stephen Fox
Lord Glenorchy
Philips Gibbon
Edward Harley
William Hay
George Heathcote
Sir *Joſeph Jekyll, Maſter of the Rolls*
Sir Wm Lowther
† Sir Wm Milner
Lord *Morpeth*
Col. John Mordaunt
Arthur Onſlow Eſq;
Thomas Palmer, dead
Henry Pelham
Ald. *Micaja Perry*
Walter Plumer
Wm Pulteney
† Sir Tho. Robinſon
Sir *John Ruſhout*
Dudley Rider, Sol. Gen.
Sir *John St Aubin*
Sir *Tho. Saunderſon*
Samuel Sandys
John Scrope
Wm Shippen
Ld *Cha. Noel Somerſet*
Sir *Edward Stanley*
Charles Talbot (Solicitor Gen.) now Lord Chancellor Talbot
Edward Thompſon
Samuel Tuffnell
Lord *Tyrconnel*
General Geo. Wade
Sir Charles Wager
Sir Robt Walpole, *Chancellor of the Exchequer*
Horatio Walpole
Edmund Waller
John Willes, Att. Gen.
Thomas Winnington
† *Thomas Wyndham*
Sir *William Wyndham*
Watkin Williams Wynn
Sir William Yonge

*

POWER *and* PRESENCE *of* GOD.

A Verſion *of* PSALM 139.

niſcient GOD, who all this vital frame
arches & knows thro'out, with clear ſurvey,
ıg—ſitting down—minuteſt acts,
:ret, moſt unmark'd, thy noting eye
:s with cognizance, pure judge of man!
intly working into form,
they riſe to conſciouſneſs, far off
owledge comprehends——my daily path
nd intricate, my nightly couch
round with glooms before thy viſion lie.
ntimate of all my ſecret ways!
:n ear attent, marks every ſound,
uiſper of my ſcarce pronouncing tongue.
behind, thy widely reaching hand
, on ev'ry ſide, beſets me ſure.
unable my reflective Pow'rs
h the high idea, vaſt and full!
rom thy ſpirit, from thy preſence, where
my vain ſhifting ſoul attempt to fly?
yon upper ſpace immenſe, that holds
and ſuns, in diſtance infinite,
own heav'n I ſoar, or turn my flight
antly back to downmoſt hell,
nce, unconfin'd, inhabits there.
I invite the morning's ſtretching wing,
the utmoſt ocean pitch my bed,
u'd thy wond'rous hand retain me ſtill.
ht ariſe with all her thickeſt ſhade
er me, her thickeſt ſhade obſcure
ine about me with diſcov'ring day.
hee in vain the darkneſs wou'd conceal;
: it yields meridian luſtre bright,
dark, and noontide beam to thee the ſame.
n the womb recluſe, life forming power!
ıs poſſeſt, and cover'dſt me unſeen;
ne praiſe thee; wonderful and wiſe
ork of goodneſs in my ſtructure rare.
:om of this regulated form,
the maſs of matter, as it lay,
diſcern'd, thy care thro' ages paſt.
ım eternity, thy perfect eye
ıplative, my ſhapeleſs ſyſtem view'd,
in thy fixt decree, heav'ns volume large,
der'd work, e'er man exiſtence found.
hold: O' prais'd, and ever to be prais'd,
admiring ſoul the thoughts of thee,
rateful, how innumerous, ſwell the ſum;
vaſt pile of ocean's mountain ſands
n account to full, perpetual theme
long waking hours, nor want they change.
:ked, ſons of violence and blood
ous. ſhall thy arm vindictive waſte:
n my path be their aſſembly foul.
reathe reproach malign, in treaſon bold;
es avow'd, and with irreverent mouths,
me tremendous uſe, that awful name!
eſs thou for me, *Jehovah*, bleſt,
:ledg'd Lord! if this inſeparate heart
ıot the brood that thee diſloyal hate.
'd, I view not the rebellious riſe.
are is my hate, intenſe its rage.
thy enemies all, doubly mine.
thy pure and inly piercing eyes
ne, dread God, this heart of darkneſs know,
Try the deep mine of latent thoughts within;
And if I err reſtrain my devious courſe,
And lead me, thy unwilling wand'rer lead
In thy bleſt path, my everlaſting way.

ASTROPHIL.

EVENING HYMN.

NOW night concludes the day,
With me, my guardian God! abide,
Let not fell ſin with black array
In clouds thy ſmiling aſpect hide.

More than the ſun thou art my day,
More than the ſpring thou doſt revive,
More than my friends thou mak'ſt me gay;
By thee more than my food I live.

Thou, who no ſlumber ever knows,
Oh! guard me with thy pow'rful arm
From open and from ſecret foes,
Who when I ſleep ſtill watch my harm.

When to my bed of reſt I move,
Sweet let my ſilent moments be,
Let all my dreams like Jacob's *prove;*
Bright dreams of angels and of thee.

Sleep is death's image. Make me know
By ſleeping what it is to die,
And to my grave as willing go
As on my downy bed I lie.

This ſtate of weakneſs I deplore,
Haſte lord! and the glad ſeaſon bring,
When I ſhall die in ſleep no more,
But ever live, and wake, and ſing.

MORNING HYMN.

NIghts diſmal ſhades once more are fled,
And day returns to me;
Once more I quit my peaceful bed,
And orient beauties ſee.

My bed it might have been my grave,
Or bed of reſtleſs pain;
But God who mighty is to ſave
Renews my health again.

As night's dark ſhades and direful forms
Fly the approach of day,
Dread ſerpents, toads and loathſome worms,
And rav'ning beaſts of prey.

Let ſadneſs thus—and anxious cares,
Black vice, and luſting foul,
Malice, and wrath, and ſlaviſh fears,
Hell's vermin—fly my ſoul.

Whilſt ſacred virtue, love and joy
Adorn my happy days;
May God's bleſt works my thoughts employ,
My tongue his conſtant praiſe.

On Marcus Antonius's PICTURE. *From* Mart. *Lib.* X. *Epig.* 52.

SUch was *Antonius* in his prime of years,
Who here, ſtill young in ſpite of age appears.
Cou'd human art have drawn his mind—than this
The world cou'd not produce a finer piece.

A Letter of Advice to the Right Hon. JOHN *Earl of* ORRERY. *By Dr* SHERIDAN.

MY Lord, I know not what you mean,
By ſuch encomiums on the DEAN,
By chuſing all your time to waſte,
With one of his exploded taſte!
From whence, my lord, I plainly ſee
You've juſt as bad a taſte as he;
Therefore to gain a reputation,
As you're a ſtranger in the nation,
Take my advice, Avoid him quite,
And chuſe companions more polite.
'Twill coſt you but a little pains,
To ſingle out a ſcore of deans,
Whoſe equals are not to be found,
In *Iriſh*, or in *Engliſh* ground;
For, here you can't be at a loſs,
There is dean *D——l*, and dean *C——*,
And dean *I——r*, and dean *S——ne*,
Theſe are the men will make you ſhine,
And make mankind's united voice
Applaud you for ſo wiſe a choice.
Another fault, forgive a friend,
You ſhew, which I wou'd have you mend;
I mean your poring over books——
(And one may ſee it in your looks)
While folks as noble born as you,
More rational delights purſue.
As horſes, drabs, and dogs, and dice,
And drinking hard, and dreſſing nice.
If thus, my lord, you'd ſhew your parts,
How ſoon you'd gain the ladies hearts!
Not all the witty things you ſay,
Within the compaſs of a day,
Cou'd half that ſtrong impreſſion make,
As ſolitair, toupee, and ſnake;
And this, experiment ſhall ſhew;
Obſerve *Clarinda* with a beau,
While you yourſelf are ſitting by,
She'll ſcarce vouchſafe you half an eye,
But rather hear him hum one tune,
Than hear you ſpeak from *June* to *June*.
Another ſcandalous thing my lord,
You walk the ſtreets without a ſword,
Alone without your footman *Dick*,
Without the ornamental ſtick;
I can aſſure you that ſome folks
On this occaſion have their jokes.
I heard a beau, who ſhall be nameleſs,
Declare he thought your lordſhip ſhameleſs;
And thus went on—"I cannot bear
To ſee that lord without a chair;
The weather's fair I own, what then?
Peers ſhould not walk like other men.
It is beneath their noble feet,
To tread upon a filthy ſtreet."
This is the current cant, that goes
Among the wiſeſt of our beaux.
Pray don't give them ſuch dire offence,
But ſhun thoſe puppies of low ſenſe,
Who make you raſely turn aſide
From nonſenſe, vanity and pride,
Thoſe princely qualities, which grace
The inward man of outward lace;
And then, my lord, and not till then,
You may be juſtly rank'd with men.

To Mr T——

TELL me not of faces fair,
Coral lips, or jetty hair;
Roſy cheeks, and dimpled chin,
Fit to tempt a ſaint to ſin;
Sparkling eyes, and ſnowy breaſt;
Beauties by the nymph poſſeſt.
Faireſt faces will decay;
Jetty treſſes ſoon turn grey;
Roſy cheeks muſt loſe their dye;
Dimneſs ſeize the ſparkling eye:
All that now is ſweet, and fair,
Time will wrinkle and impair.
Where he once begins to reign,
Paint and patches ſtrive in vain
Priſtine ſplendour to renew:
Ev'ry toaſt will find it true.
I'm for beauties more alluring,
Charms more laſting, more enduring.
Beauties muſt my heart engage,
Which can brave the threats of age.
Who ſuch treaſures hope to find,
Mark the beauties of the mind:
Theſe give luſtre to the eye,
Roſes to the cheeks ſupplie.
Deck'd with theſe the lovely maid
Needs no tranſient colours aid:
Theſe are haſting to decay;
Thoſe ſhine brighter ev'ry day.
Meagre time, the deadlieſt foe,
Which the blooming features know,
Never, never can ſubdue,
Charms of ſuch a laſting hue.
Time, to ſpoil the face inclin'd,
Still adds luſtre to the mind.
But when nature's utmoſt care
Forms a nymph both wiſe and fair;
Where each grace, and beauty meet,
Making face, and mind compleat;
Where the ſhape, and ſenſe conſpire,
Ev'ry breaſt with love to fire;
Both by nature and by art
Form'd to captivate the heart:
When we ſuch a charmer ſee,
Who can gaze, and ſtill be free?
When we hear her mind expreſt,
Who can hear, and not be bleſt?
If a nymph like this there be,
Surely DELIA muſt be ſhe.
Cou'd, CALISTHO, cou'd thy friend
Prove ſo happy in the end,
As to call the treaſure his;
(Gods! the very thought gives bliſs.)
Not the ſceptres golden ſway
Cou'd entice my heart aſtray.
Not the blooming queen of love
E'er cou'd make me fickle prove.
Shou'd ſhe with beguiling air
Give me choice of ev'ry fair,
From the cottage to the throne;
Her I'd chuſe, and her alone;
Her the brighteſt of the plain;
I by far the happieſt ſwain.

Note. *In a few of our laſt*, p. 392. *for* Dragon, *read* Dagon.

To SYLVIUS. See p. 321.

UNskill'd in numbers and poetic flight,
How ſhall the bluſhing *muſe* preſume to write?
Unform'd my thoughts, and negligent my lays,
Can I appear a candidate for praiſe?
O, did thoſe raptures in my boſom glow,
Which in FIDELIA's moving accents flow!
Unbid I wou'd confeſs the ſacred flame,
And ſtand intrepid in the liſts of fame:
Pleas'd with the trial, trace out human life
Thro' all its ſcenes of happineſs and ſtrife.
The hopes and fears which on its ſtate attend,
And how in *death* theſe diff'rent paſſions end.
Proceed in lively colours to diſplay
The ſolemn horrors of the *laſt* great *day*.
With tuneful force deſcribe the *realms above*,
The bliſsful ſeats of harmony and love.
—Theſe are the lofty ſubjects I would chuſe,
But theſe tranſcend my unexperienc'd muſe;
The too unequal theme I muſt decline
And to FIDELIA's pen the glorious task reſign

E. C—R.

To the Right honourable JOHN *Earl of* ORRERY.
May 10, 1735.

O'er dreary waſtes, where deſolation reigns,
The ſilent queen of unfrequented plains;
(Fit emblem of a wandring poet's head)
Whoſe fears one univerſal horror ſpread,
Joyleſs my tedious journey I purſue,
Torn from the partner of my ſoul and you.
No pleaſing ſcenes by heav'n or art deſign'd,
Or chear the aking ſight, or drooping mind;
Th' eluded peaſant quits the barren ſoil,
Which blaſts his hopes, & mocks his fruitleſs toil.
Say, nobleſt *Boyle*, (for reaſon dwells with thee
In chaſte, unfetter'd, native liberty)
Whence is the cauſe that powers to human kind,
Propitious in their laws they firſt enjoyn'd,
Of love and friendſhip ſhould rebate thoſe joys,
And mix the cup of life with baſe alloys;
Is it from wiſdom's kind reſtraining care
To wean the ſoul from ſhort liv'd bleſſings here,
And guide her views to ſome exalted ſphere:
Or ſay, if fortune's miſconducted pow'r
Shed baleful influence on our natal hour,
Caſts our promiſcuous lot with wanton hand,
And ſcatters good and ill at wild command?
Fortune! the theme of *Epicurus'* ſchools,
Handmaid to knaves, and deity to fools.
No, ſome ſuperior being rules below,
And bids events from wiſe *appointment* flow;
With ſacred pow'r our various fate controuls,
And ſends his rod, the tutor to our ſouls;
That troubles humbly born, from him may prove,
Not ſtrokes of cruelty, but gifts of love.
Hence let not weak, preſumptuous man complain;
Man, but a link in heav'n's extended chain;
Be lull'd to ſilence each refining grief,
'Till reſignation ſhall deſerve relief.
Fix'd to theſe ſoothing thoughts be calm my mind,
nd give thy ſorrows to the ſeas and wind;
Stretch thy reflective eye, and far explore
New op'ning ſcenes of bleſſings yet in ſtore.
Revolving time on never-ceaſing wing,
Once more thy late departed joys ſhall bring,
And crown thy winter with a genial ſpring;
With freſh delights again thy hours ſhall roul,
Again ſhall *Boyle* improve and pleaſe my ſoul.

PRIZE EPIGRAMS.

SAintilla her virtue is ſtill over rating,
And *Wildfire* of courage is ever a prating;
From blemiſh or ſcandal my conduct is free,
And no one dares offer a challenge to me;
As below our reſentment with *Wildfire* we bear,
And for homely *Saintilla* none ever laid ſnare;
Then it is a moot point, if brought to the teſt,
Whoſe virtue or honour would turn out the beſt.

EPIGRAM 2.

WHY wilt thou ſo much time beſtow
Sextus, to make thyſelf a beau?
Thy morning ſpent before thy glaſs,
Thy gaudy coat and taudry lace,
Serve but to make the more an aſs.
So men who round the country go,
And *Bear* and *Ape* for profit ſhow,
To make the gaping croud admire,
In red the mimick beau attire,
Yet howſoe'er he on himſelf may doat,
Pug's but a *Monkey* ſtill, for all his coat.

EPIGRAM 3.

WHile *Cloe* ſilent will remain
Ten thouſand charms in her appear,
But ſpeaking: ſhe transfers our pain,
And cures, our heart to wound our ear.

Saphonetta.

ENIGMA.

IPendulous am from the root I belong to,
And make as fine muſick as ever was ſung to;
No lady ſo fair is, no *Æthiops* ſo black;
I give death at a blow when laid on my back;
I trail on the ground, and I brandiſh i'th' air;
And ſometimes the ſignal of *Mars* I appear,
When a thund'ring noiſe ſhakes the trembling land
To ſhew my proud ſov'reign's imperious command;
And *Germany* moſt the ſad conſequence dreads,
And 'gainſt the dire omen now zealouſly pleads:
I'm found on the hills, and alſo i'th' valleys,
And oft as a coach at a nobleman's palace;
I frequently grace the aſſemblies and ſtage,
The belles to oblige, and the beaux to engage.
To encourage the fair the ſolution to find,
I declare to them all I'm no *Phœnix* in kind.

CASSIO.

See p. 677.

On VENUS *ſeen in the* Solar *Eclipſe* 1715.

Tranſlated from a Latin *Epigram, p.* 272.

VEnus dallying with *Mars*, as goes the old ſtory,
Requeſted the *Sun* to abandon his glory;
'Tis done, but, fair goddeſs, you're never the nearer;
Where next will you hide, when the ſhade ſhews you clearer?

G. S.

The Contribution of B T. *to the Brief, for the poor Sufferers of the* COVENTRY *Aſſembly.*

TO the grand letters patents of graceleſs beau *Naſh*,
I'll freely contribute, but nought of my caſh.
Tho' I'm not a ſubſcriber at *Coventry* meeting,
Nor know ought of the folk unto whom he ſends greeting.
Yet my heart is much mov'd with the woful condition,
Of the *Johns* and the *Joans* that put up their petition;
My benevolent temper was ſtruck in a trice,
To beſtow frankly on 'em this wholſom advice;
Which, if well obſerved, it will give them a handle,
To ſave the Expences of faggot and candle.
They've a church in their city, convenient and large,
Which to *Michael* the arch angel they have given in charge;
Where ſouls to the tune of 3,000 and odd,
Without any crowding, may meet to ſerve GOD.
There let 'em aſſemble, each day of the week,
And pray for contented hearts, humble and meek.
Leave off their vain jangling (impertinent jargon)
And tune their ſweet voices in conſort with organ.
As I mention'd before, 'twill ſave fire and tapers,
And cure the poor wretches of ſpleen and the vapours.
Then, in decent poſture, ſit down on their breeches,
And give their attention to orthodox ſpeeches,
From pulpit deliver'd by prieſt without cant,
Or ambiguous pun, or conundrum quaint,
But with plain and ſound doctrine, which if put in practice,
For all their life after (this matter of fact is,)
It will ſettle their heads, and 'twill give 'em a taſte,
Of the ſure peace and comfort, they'll find at the laſt.
For from the beginning, this way of proceeding
Was always the way to learn wiſdom and breeding.
They'll make up their loſſes, by practiſing fair things
More than 39 s. and 9 d. 3 farthings.
But if to this method they can't conform ſteady,
I'll contribute a mite, for the hempen remedy.

P. S.

Let my contribution, Sir, be printed be ſeen,
As ſoon as convenient, in your Magazine:
And tho' for your labour I ſend you no pelf,
I add to your ſervants,——
Your Servant myſelf, B. T.

See p. 265

EPIGRAM *made on a late* ANTIQUARY.

POX on thee, quoth time, to *Thomas Hearne*,
Whatever I forget you learn.

Occaſioned by an old Quaker Speaker adviſing a young Girl of that Sect not to go to Church to ſee a WEDDING.

AT church, young *Rachel* gladly wou'd attend,
To ſee the prieſt perform the nuptial rite,
The zealous preacher cries, Go not, my friend,
'Tis an unhallowed, antichriſtian ſight.
Call't what thou wil't, reply'd the angry maid,
Shou'd *Caleb* ask me, the ſame rite to try;
Tho' thou my carnal frailty wo'd'ſt upbraid,
The ſpirit tells me, that I ſhou'd comply.

To PHILOTHEOS. *An Epiſtle.*

Semper ego auditor?

STILL ſhall I ſee levitic *Punſters*, write;
And eke their *ſenſe* diſplay with holy ſpite?
Religion, term the views of *private clans*,
And *church-compriſe* in *C—x*, *W—rs*, *V—s*?
Yet praiſe be *theirs*, and every prieſt's as far
As they or *write*, or *act* in *character*:
When only, all th' ambition of the mind,
Is *copying Chriſt*, in bleſſing human kind.
But when forgetful of that *humble frame*,
That ſhou'd *adorn* and *regulate* their claim:
When *Charity*, that ſacred *bond* which ties
Perfection to the ſoul, neglected lies.
When *love* the ſemblance of *Celeſtial* minds,
And *badge* of chriſtians, no admittance finds:
When ſaving *faith*, of myſt'ry boaſts alone;
And chearful *hope* eyes but the prelate's throne:
When each of theſe is *ſcorn'd*, or miſapplied
To zeal for *Hierarchy*, or mitred pride:
Then ſhall my ſoul, *aw'd by religion's laws*,
Renounce *ſuch guides*, and dare expoſe their cauſe.
Nor ſleeves of lawn, nor veſtments *white* or *black*,
Nor holy trinkets *dangling* down the back;
Shall tempt my honour to a falſe "eſteem,
And exemplary faithful paſtors deem."
Such worthleſs men; tho' they *ſucceſſion down*,
May boaſt from Paul *and* Barnabas, *or* Joan.
Go *Philotheos* thou, if ought appears,
Dang'rous to prieſtcraft, and cant out thy fears:
Blend well Chriſt's cauſe, and inter'ſt with *your own*;
Cry out the *church!* the *church* will be o'erthrown?
Lord help! theſe infidels won't let our craft alone

M**r.

On a Poetical Whig turning Anti Courtier, for being raiſed in his Taxes.

A *Veteran* whig,
Whoever was big,
In maintaining the good old cauſe,
Was rais'd in the tax,
By thoſe that go ſnacks,
In upholding lucrative laws.

They, now rogues are dubb'd,
Who formerly clubb'd,
In giving him ſome remiſſion,
No better than fools,
For being made tools,
To execute ſuch a commiſſion.

Thus damns he his friends,
For ſo many fiends,
That nothing but money regard;
Poor liberty's flown,
And property's gone,
'Fore *George*, this is damnable hard.

Ye whigs then beware,
How the veſſel you ſteer,
For if on your friends you run foul;
You'll ruin the cauſe,
By ſtretching the laws,
A *Buzzard* ſhould favour *an Owl*.

EPIGRAM, *from* PETRONIUS.

I Would not in my love too ſoon prevail,
An eaſy conqueſt makes the purchaſe ſtale.

On the Death of the Hon. THOMAS PULESTON, *of* Emral, *in the County of* Flint, *Esq;* June 4, 1735.

'TIS done!—how ſoon the uſeful life expir'd!
By envy honour'd! and by worth admir'd!
By ſenſe—which ſcorns the teſt of vulgar rules,
And gives no ſanction to the voice of fools:
Suffrage like this can conſecrate to fame,
Too weak the croud to raiſe, or ſink a name.

To thy applauſe no little minds ſubſcribe,
Nor own that virtue, which they ne'er imbibe;
Where nought offends, and nothing charms the ſight
But total *ſhade*, or univerſal *light*.

Thy monument ſhall *truth* and *candour* raiſe,
Mourn o'er thy *tomb*, and ſanctify thy praiſe;
While meaner characters attempt to riſe
By venal incenſe, and extorted lies.

Where ſhall thine *elegy* begin? or end?
The *churches* patron, and thy *country*'s friend.
At once the tender *lover*, and the *ſpouſe*,
And the *kind maſter* of a *num'rous houſe*.
Thy *tenants* cries their *gentle lord* confeſs,
Who felt their cares, and ſoften'd their diſtreſs.

Thy *heart* the *poor man*'s refuge from his want,
Inclin'd to pity, as thy *hand* to grant.
The *magiſtrate*, whoſe *weal*, inforc'd by *law*,
Kept *truth* in countenance, and *vice* in awe.

Smit with the love of pomp—the vain and great
Oft' ſhine deſtructive, in felonious ſtate;
Juſtice and *honour* did thy conduct guide
To *publick good*, and worthy acts of pride:
The *church*, and *poor* confeſs the gratefull breath,
A friend in life, nor leſs a friend * in death.
Oh! early ſnatch'd from love, and beauty's charms!
From the fond circle of THY CONSORT'S arms!
Without an HEIR, his *father*'s ſeat to grace,
And wear the *virtues* of his *ancient race!*
Yet ſhal the *mournfull partner* of thy bed,
Who lov'd thee *living*, ne'er forget thee *dead!*

Accept, *afflicted fair!* this tribute paid,
'Tis all the muſe can offer to *his ſhade*;
Who fondly covets thro' *his name* to live,
And borrows *honour*—where ſhe cannot give.

* *He left conſiderable Legacies to both.*

LOVE's RECIPE; *or, the* Infallible DOCTOR.

ADviſe your friend, grave man of art,
I find a ſtrange unuſual ſmart,
'Tis here——fierce ſymptoms at my heart.
Diſcover.

'Tis pleaſure, pain, a mix'd degree,
My pulſe examine, here's your fee,
What think you can my ſickneſs be?
A Lover.

A lover!——'tis my caſe, too ſure!
O eaſe me ſtrait——I'll not endure,
Preſcribe, I'll follow cloſe the cure.
Take Hope.

But if ſhe (ſpite of ſpeech or pen)
Prove coy———or falſe with other men,
Ah doctor!—what expedient then?
A Rope. FUSCUS.

PLACINDA.

Tune; Claſp'd in dear *Lavinia's* Arms.

WHEN Placinda's *beauties appear,*
How enchanting then is her air?
Such a fine ſhape and ſize,
Such lips, and teeth, and eyes,
So many pointed darts, who can bear?

2.

Then her temper ſo good, and ſo ſweet!
Such her carriage and elegant wit!
Whate'er ſhe does or ſays
We all in tranſports gaze,
Like young ſquires in the opera pit.

3.

But to cut off all hopes of retreat,
There's Eliza *to captivate;*
The mighty Hercules
With two ſuch foes as theſe
Muſt have look'd for a total defeat.

LOVE no Noun Subſtantive. *Tune*, Black Joke.

WHat tho' my love has got no pelf,
She is a good fortune of herſelf.
With a vaſt ſtock of pow'rful charms;
Of ſtature tall and graceful mien,
Good ſenſe withall, and temper ſerene,
With a form fitted to bleſs my arms,
Two dove-like eyes, two ivory rows,
And like, the eagle, riſing noſe;
And when her hand I think upon,
And fingers like the wax-work ſhown,
Oh then my heart beats thick with alarms.

2.

Thus Inclination drives me to
But prudence tells me 'twill never do.
Naked love will as quickly catch cold;
Than ſomething more muſt now be ſaid,
Than four bare legs in one little bed;
Notwithſtanding ſtrange ſtories of old,
That love indeed may laugh a-while,
And warm himſelf in Delia's *ſmile:*
But without means muſt ſoon expire,
There muſt be coal *to feed the fire,*
I mean good ſtore of ſilver and gold.

To SYLVANUS URBAN, (See p. 327.)

SIR,—*if your* Book's a publick feaſt,
Should you let wranglers plague the gueſt?
In vain let Wiltſhire *claim a column*
To ſpread detraction in thy volume;
No more Philotheos *cram thy page,*
To ſhew the rancour of the age.
—Nor ſtretch, ye bards, the bounds of truth,
To pleaſe Frank Neuter's *vicious tooth.*
At famous mart of Billingſgate,
Where loud—tongu'd champions altercate;
When Oyſter Sue *attacks* Doll Common,
The laſt word proves the beſt breath'd woman.
But when ſmart wits at gooſe quill fight,
(Who's wrong, no matter, or who's right)
Who firſt ſhall throw the weapon by,
To him we'll vote the victory.

BURY, Midſummer-Day, 1735. Miſomachus.

MELISSA's *Answer to the Verses signed* S. U. *in the laſt* Magazine.

MELISSA with FIDELIA quarrel!
— Not for the *Penſion* with the *Laurel!*
Colly won'd make a woful po'her,
E'er *he'd* relinquiſh *one* or *t'other*.
But cou'd the *Laurel* add a *grace*,
And *air*, becoming, to my *face?*
Ah! no:—I'm certain; could I win *it*,
I'd make a hideous figure in *it*.
Facetious *Fido* won'd deſpiſe
My empty *crown* and hollow *eyes:*
Perhaps, *he'd* trip to antient *Rome*,
To prove *Melliſſa* paſt her *bloom*;
With far-fetch'd *ſimiles* wou'd teaze her,
And cry,—ſhe's *cunning*—as old *Ceſar*,
Who *ſilly*, as the ſtory ſays,
To hide his *baldneſs*, wore the *bays*.
Whence *Fido* might pretend to ſay
My *head* was either *bald* or *grey*.
Alas! —my *pate* ſhou'd ne'er have reſt;
My *laurel* too, become a jeſt—
—I'll be contented in my *pinner*,
Let bright *Fidelia* be the *winner*;
Tho' *Daphne* from *Apollo* fled;
With joy ſhe'll deck *Fidelia's* head.
If ſhe deſerves *it*.——I declare it,
I wiſh her life, and health, to wear *it*.
Nor am I, in the leaſt, grown jealous,
For *Phœns*, or ſuch pretty fellows.
Nay,—I'll not quarrel for *Decanus*;
Our conteſt is for you, *Sylvanus*,
Who now, like *Britain*, hold the *ſcale*;
Leſt either *ſide*, too much prevail.
—But, ſir, you've * ſaid, *my pen's too keen*,
In fav'ring *Fido's* wit on *ſpleen*.
My *muſe* here offers to maintain,
That *ſpleen* inſpires, as well as *brain*.
In *Prior's Alma*, pleaſe to look,
You'll find, I talk not without *book*.
That *bard* does logically ſing,
The *ſpleen's* a wond'rous *uſeful* thing.
"Elſe we ſhou'd want both *gibe* and *ſatyr*;
"And all be *burſt* with pure *good-nature*."
In meek *religion's* cauſe, 'tis not
Alone, the *ſanguin* and the *hot*;
But e'en the *mild*, and eke the *cold*,
Rather than *burſt*, have choſe to *ſcold*.
O, let the *Britiſh* MARO tell,
Can wrath in heav'nly boſoms dwell!
Divinity ſpit fire! ſo keen!
— *Urban!* inſure thy *Magazine*.—
Was not his grace of *Buckingham*,
Of *Prior's* mind; or much the ſame?
His *eſſay* read—You'll find the *page*;—
"*Mac-Fleeno* was the child of *rage*.
A greater *name* I can produce;
Will *Pope* forgive the daring muſe?
'Twas either POPE, or PHOEBUS writ,
"That *ſpleen's* the *fire* of female wit.
One inſtance more; which ſerves me beſt,
And will demonſtrate all the reſt:
If 'twas the *theme* that did inſpire
Poetick energy and fire;
† Indulgent *ſpleen*, to *thee* we owe
The brighteſt piece, our *ſex* can ſhow.
At *Finch's tomb* be honours pay'd;
And endleſs bliſs attend her *ſhade*.
For me,—ſincerely, 'tis confeſt,
He ſeldom deigns to be my *gueſt*;
Stays but a minute, now-and-then,
When much provok'd; to point my *pen*.
FIDELIA's charge I can't ſuſtain;
She's doubly arm'd, with *ſpleen* and *brain*.
Let *this*, or *that*, inſpire her *lays*;
MELISSA yields to her the *bays*.

* *In a private Letter to another Correſpondent.*
† Spleen, *a Poem, by the Counteſs of* Winchelſea.

FIDO *to* MELISSA.

WHat mighty things from ſmall beginnings riſe!
MELISSA writes,—and C--VE and FIDO dies!
FIDELIA too but ſtruggles with her fate,
And may repent her foolery too late.
My great offence was for my *miſtreſs'* ſake,
For both her *muſe* and *being* were at ſtake.
Poor frantic C--VE bewail'd his dang'rous wound.
And groan'd, and echo'd in a murm'ring ſound!
FIDELIA next, indignant at your ſneer,
Joyn'd our militia—without thought or fear:
Yet what avail our courage, and our odds,
For what are *pigmies* in the hands of *gods!*
Say, dreadful HEROINE! *ambiguous fair!*
What mean your forces? Is it peace, or war?
Peace you declare,—like the *Moſt Chriſtian King*,
Yet who believes he ever meant the thing!
At leaſt 'tis plain you'd have us underſtand
That peace is better made with ſword in hand.
But hold—this ſimile can never hit;
No! but the *German* will exactly fit:
Like his *imperial troops* you watch the foe,
And *weak in numbers* dare confront the blow:
Go on to rally, and maintain the field,
Nor let the *Briton* with the *Woman* yield.
Your ſtratagems are not to war confin'd;
Some ſtrokes there are of a much ſofter kind.
Thank ye MELISSA!—But with FID in view,
'Twou'd be ſurprizing I ſhou'd think of you.
I hear with wonder of your conqu'ring eyes,
(From you I hear! and yet—no wiſhes riſe.)
This certain comfort you may take however,
I promiſe ye, I'll never *boaſt the favour*.
Poorly you play a SYLVIUS or a SWIFT,
Love's laſt contrivance—a mean thread-bare ſhift;
One of your plots (my life on't!) will miſcarry,
I'm very ſure the DEAN will never marry;
And as for SYLVIUS,—I'm not much in pain,
Alas, poor poet! he is not the man.
So you, and he—invited by the weather,
May fondly go a *ſimpling* both together:
Or ſpoil the banks where pinks and lillies blow,
While wreaths of laurel for FIDELIA grow!
Nor fear your fate, of being *very flat*,
He'll like you ne'er a jot the worſe for that.
But e'er your ſlaughter farther you extend,
Hear the pacific treaty which I ſend.
Let but the nuptials, I propoſe, be ſafe,
We'll ſoon get heirs, ſhall make all *Europe* laugh,
Scare *high Parnaſſus* with a bold defiance,
Weak, and unequal to the grand alliance:
Io MELISSA! *Io* SYLVIUS! ring;
Io FIDELIA! *Io* FIDO! ſing.

FIDO.

The MULBERRY GARDEN.

WHen in full pride autumnal fields appear,
And ripen'd plenty loads the ſmiling year
With graſſy honours cloaths the verdant plain,
And golden harveſts wave their bending grain,
Lead mewhere trees in length'ning ranks diſplay'd
Pleaſe & their fruit, and ſolace & their ſhade;
Where dewy mulberries their refreſhment lend,
And thro' the grove & burthen'd boughs extend,
The ſpreading leaves with ſalutary food
Suſtain the tender Silk worm's toiling brood,
Whoſe labour'd webs the ſhady verdure crown,
And dreſs their ſurface with a ſhining down.
Such on *Acanthus* woolly leaves are bred,
And where their ſilken groves the *Seres* ſpread.
Lo! on the trees that bend & cluſt'ring weight,
The juicy berries ſwell in purple ſtate.
Not apples that *Alcinous'* gardens bear,
The melting plumb, nor fam'd *Cruſtumian* pear,
Nor fruits of golden, or tranſparent rhind,
In reliſh equal this delicious kind.
The careful dames a plenteous wine produce,
And brew & mingling ſpice the pleaſing juice.
The *Rhetic* grape not purer nectar yields,
Nor the proud growth of rich *Falernian* fields.
Let the cool draught my thirſty veins ſupply,
When droughty *Sirius* taints the fervid ſky,
Thy gifts, O *Bacchus*, more intemp'rate prove,
And to raſh heats th' unruly paſſions move.
By wine enflam'd young *Ammon* baſely ſpilt
His friend's warm gore, an unexampled guilt.
Provok'd by wine the *Centaurs'* heated train,
Preſum'd with blood the bridal board to ſtain.
Wine arm'd with rage the mad *Ciconian* crew,
Whoſe hands profane the *ſacred Thracian* ſlew.
Anacreon's fate it's miſchiefs ſhall enroll,
And direful *Circe's* faſcinating bowl.
With ſafer draughts this temp'rate liquor ply,
Nor fear a threat'ning from its ſanguine die:
A borrow'd tincture, for with native white
The pendant berries firſt allur'd the ſight,
Till hapleſs *Pyramus*, by love betray'd,
Found the torn mantle of th' expected maid;
Miſtaken omen; and with fatal haſte,
On the drawn ſteel his blooming body caſt.
The ſnowy fruit that there untainted grew
Waſh'd with his gore forſook their ſilver hue,
Their ſwelling pores receive a deepning ſtain,
And ſtill the lover's mem'ry they retain.
For as the circling year with fruit returns,
The pitying tree in graceful ſable mourns.
Ye fair, who oft' beneath its verdure plac'd
In ſultry hours this cooling berry taſte;
When with warm lips you preſs the purple dew,
And on your ſnowy hands the print you view;
To let your generous pity more appear,
Dilute the harmleſs Crimſon with a tear.

DRAKE *upon* DUCK. *A* POEM. *On Mr.* Stephen Duck's *celebrated Poetry. By* Benjamin Drake, *Yeoman.*

HAil! *Stephen Duck*, with praiſe around begirt,
Well haſt thou waddl'd thro' the country dirt:
With honeſt labour, and induſtr'ous care,
Hard was thy task, to bring around the year.
Yet harder ſtill, to toil quite thro' again,
The circling labours, with thy lab'ring brain.
Well haſt thou threſh'd thy barns for fineſt wheat,
Such as was meet a gen'rous QUEEN to treat:
And merit juſtly doth the QUEEN reward,
Be it in courtly, or in country bard.
Thy ſhining parts lay hid, immur'd in earth,
'Till royal wiſdom pointed out thy worth;
Then ſoon the bards all ſang unto the lyre,
And court, and country, fondly did admire.
Thus the refulgent ore conceals itſelf,
In place obſcure; on ſubterran'ous ſhelf,
'Till ſov'reign mandate calls it from the mine,
And makes the true intrinſic value ſhine;
Then when its worth has paſs'd the royal nod,
Soon 'tis ador'd, and almoſt made a god.
Thou to the *Shunamite* new life do'ſt give,
Tho' ages die, thy *Shunamite* ſhall live.
The *Threſher's labour* none will e'er diſdain,
Whil'ſt ſeed-time, and the harveſt moon remain.
What mortal can at *poverty* repine,
When dreſs'd by thee, and in thy graces ſhine.
With *Cumberland*, I can't ſo well agree,
In this, my near relation, pardon me.
Thou:—From heath'n gods thy *Cumberland* do'ſt forge.
I ſay.—From *Caroline* came *Cumberland*, by *George*.
A race more ancient; and more noble are,
Than heathen gods, or goddeſſes, by far.
O! ſweetly did'ſt thou ſing the royal grott,
Whether thou had'ſt the promis'd prize or not.
Thy *nuptial* po'm, of late acquir'd applauſe,
In ſinging *Anna's* praiſe, and brave *Naſſau's*!
Well has thou ſung (tho' late) thy *Queen's* birth day,
Sed,—Nunquam ſera eſt,—et cætera.
Reſt now dear *Duck!* reſt now thy curious wing,
There's time to reſt, as well as time to ſing:
Yet let not long unus'd thy pinions lie,
But mount again, and touch the ſtarry ſkie.
Of things on earth thou do'ſt the bards excel,
Up; ſoar aloft, and on the heavens dwell:
There view the rolling orbs, and painted bow,
And tell to mortals what they want to know.
From thence aſcend the higheſt heav'n above,
And ſing the beauty of ſeraphic love;
Say how the heav'nly chorus praiſes give,
Their orders tell, and tell us how they live.
With thy pure nat'ral ſights, thy *God* adore,
Who give thee beauteous thoughts from nature's ſtore.
Then trace the god like ſteps *Meſſiah* ran,
Whil'ſt here on earth; and ſing him god & man.
Nor tim'rous be of falling from great heights,
But lax thy wing ſometimes to eaſe thy ſights.
Thus warbling lark, when from his turf he ſprings,
Mounts up on high, and as he mounts he ſings;
Still ſpeeds his row'ring flights, ſtill does rejoice,
And ſings his praiſe that gave him wing & voice.
Then folds his airy pinions to retreat,
And down he drops, to ſeek for reſt and meat;
Enjoys the blething, and his mate ſalutes,
Then ſhakes his plumes, and up again he ſhoots.
Nor let the want of learning thee excuſe,
Thy nat'ral parts ſupport the willing muſe.

The ſmooth and eaſy words in verſe be thine,
Thy graceful ſtrains in any dreſs will ſhine.
Parnaſſus climb, whilſt fame is on the wing
And whilſt pure nature teacheth thee to ſing.

BENJAMIN DEAK

Reverendo Viro JOHANNI DOLBEN, Baronetto

DUM rubum *ut mos eſt noſtri, ore verſans,*
Martiis penſa quid agam Kalendis,
Pone ſtat Sapho, *monitiſque miſcet*
Blanda ſeveris:

Ergo Muſarum male temnis aras
Infrequens cultor? mutui quid, Erro,
Ut tribus noſtrum venerere numen
Vix quater annis?

Tale nil certe meruit, te ipſo
Teſte, Dolbenus, *tua ſuetus olim*
Scripta volvendo melius locandum in-
—ſumere tempus.

Ille amicorum murmur uſq; quas Tu
Scriptites nugis iterum vocabit,
Teſtus quanquam ſapit, altioreſque
Ebibit artes.

Quare age, aſſumptis calamo & tabellis,
Molle ſi quicquam potes & facetum
Scribe feſtinus. Tua fors recumbi in
Peſtus Elizæ;

Carmine interpres leget ille, amatus
Plurimum interpres: nimis invidendus
Tu! modo haud excors videare, Eliſa
Judice, vates.

Tu ſtylo quantum potes expolito,
Dulce par noſtro admonitu ſalutæ:
Dignus fruſtra melioq; ſcriptor
Thema requires;

Seu libet pulchram memorare pralem,
Vividas iamiam effigies parentum,
Seu velis magnas animæ utriuſque
Pingere dotes.

Pingito hunc cura ſimplicitum ſacrorum,
Nec tamen plectri immemorem & Camænæ;
Hanc domus rebus nitide ordinandis
Pinge ſtudentem.

Pinge, ſi par ſit calamus labori,
Ut fides conſtans, ut amor perennis,
Ludat ut circum temerata nullis
Gratia rixis.

Pinge——ſic fata, in mediis relictæ
Vocibus nympha attonitum impotentemque
Amplius quidquam addere, præter unum hoc
Eſto beatus.

Mar. 1724. A. A.

Render'd into plain *Engliſh* for the ſake of many of our Readers.

To the Rev. Sir JOHN DOLBEN, *Bart.*

BLowing my pipe, as cuſtom taught,
One *Lenten* morn, and buſying thought
How beſt to ſpend the day,
SAPHO ſtood whiſpering behind,
Mingling with threats monition kind,
And ſaid, or ſeem'd to ſay;

*

Which hours (he cou'd have better ſpent)
Were waſted, while with kind intent
Your trifles he reviſ'd.

He, ever mindful of his friend,
Wou'd ſtill thy humble lays attend,
For theſe ſome leiſure ſpare;
Tho' præengag'd on higheſt themes,
Whence truth and virtue dart their beams,
And heav'n demands his care;

Therefore reſume thy gayeſt pen,
Wake thy brisk genius once again,
Dull indolence deteſt,
Perhaps by ſome unlook'd for chance
To him thy labours may advance;
Lodg'd on ELIZA's breaſt,

There he'll interpret and rehearſe,
Moſt lov'd interpreter! each verſe
From criticising free,
And if thy numbers ſhou'd appear
Harmonious to ELIZA's ear,
Who wou'd not envy thee?

Then in thy moſt exalted air
Salute the fond indulgent pair,
As I thy ſong inſpire,
You'll never fitter ſubjects find
To raiſe ideas in the mind,
Nor worthier can deſire.

Whether you paint their beauteous race,
Thoſe likeneſſes of parent grace,
In every virtue taught,
Or venture with ſublimer art
The beauties of the ſoul t' impart,
Let each extend thy thought.

Paint him devout with harp in hand
Attentive to th' divine command,
Yet to the muſes kind
ELIZA ſoft'ning all his cares
By ordering family affairs
With elegance refin'd;

Then, if your ſkill ſuffice, proclaim
Their mutual faith, their pureſt flame,
(Thoſe types of future joy
Which neither diſcord, noiſe, or ſtrife
Thoſe bitter incidents of life,
Did ever yet annoy.

Laſtly with livelieſt colours paint --
This ſaid --She d ſappear'd - I faint --
But riſeing on my knee,
My verſe, with my inſpirer, miſs
Amaz'd---I can no more, but this---
For ever happy be!

Sylvius's *Verſes to* Melilla *came too late, as did ſome others, particularly two copies, which the authors will have new time to reviſe.*

The Monthly Intelligencer.

JULY, 1735.

July 1 the *King's Bench* Bar, *Weſtminſter*, *Peter Dumi* was try'd upon the Statute of 4 and 5 of *Philip* and *Mary*, for a high Miſdemeanour in carrying Miſs *Weſtern*, Heireſs, under the Age of 16, without the Privity or Conſent of her Guardians. The Fact being fully prov'd by Mrs *Weſtern* her Mother and Guardian, Mr *Bateman* and others, the Jury found him Guilty. The Penalties are 5 Years Impriſonment, and the Heireſs's Eſtate to go to next of Kin.

A few Days ſince came on a Cauſe, *Orlando Humfrys*, Eſq, Plaintiff, and Sir *Wm Humfrys*, Bart. (Father of the Plaintiff) Defendant, upon an Act on of Debt upon Bond, in the Penalty of 20,000 l. Condition for Payment of 10,000 l. ſo long ſince as 1705, the Defendant pleaded the Statute of Limitation, but it appearing that he gave the Bond to ſecure a Portion of 10,000 l. the Jury gave a Verdict for the Plaintiff.

Wednesday 2.

Mr *Edwards* of *Oldſtreet*, was try'd on the Statute of 5 *Eliz.* for exerciſing the Trade of a Tallow Chandler, not having ſerv'd an Apprenticeſhip to it; but he proving that he had formerly work'd at the ſaid Trade for 13 Years in the Country, and the Statute ſeeming only to require a Perſon to exerciſe ſuch a Trade 7 Years unmoleſted, the Plaintiff was Nonſuited.

In the Court of *King's Bench* at *Guildhall*, a Cauſe was try'd between Mr *Allen* Plaintiff, and Mr *Sawyer*, Defendant, in an Action on the Caſe for 20 *l.* It appear'd the Plaintiff lent the Defendant 18 *l.* for which he was to pay him 20 *l.* at 1 *l.* per Week, but miſſing his Payments, he gave the Plaintiff a farther Gratuity, who was thereupon Nonſuited, it appearing an Uſurious Contract.

Thursday 3.

A great Cauſe was try'd in the Court of *King's Bench*, *Guildhall*, between *John Boſworth*, Eſq, Chamberlain of *London*, Plaintiff for the City of *London*, and *Daniel Watſon*, Shalloon and Drugget Seller, Defendant, who was ſued for opening Shop in *Black-Fryers*, and retailing his Goods there without being a Freeman of the City. The Council for the Plaintiff, alledged that *Black-Fryers* actually belong'd to the City of *London* when it was a Monaſtery, and before Trades were ever occupy'd there; to prove which they produced ſeveral ancient Records, *viz.* a Charter of King *Edward* I. and a Record 11 *Richard* II. calling it the Friary of *London*, and another 21 *Henry* VIII. mentioning a Parliament held at the *Fryers* Preachers of the City of *London*, *Nov.* 3, 1530. and other Records of this Kind: They likewiſe cited a Parallel Caſe to this, 15 Car. I. when an Act on was brought againſt one *Philpot*, a Shoemaker of *Black-Fryers*, for opening Shop and vending Shoes there without being Free of the City, and after a fair Trial, by an equal and indifferent Jury of the County of *Hereford*, a Verdict was given for the City: They then call'd two or three Officers of the City to prove that they had executed Writs and other Proceſſes in *Black-Fryars*. The Defendant's Council pleaded Cuſtom Time out of Mind, and called eleven Witneſſes, who declar'd they had known *Black-Fryars*, ſome of them 20, 30, 40, Years and upwards, and that ſeveral Perſons had kept open Shops there unmoleſted and not Freemen; tho' ſome of them could not deny but that there had been Peo-

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dict.

Sentence of Death was paſs'd upon *John Wilſon*, for a Robbery on the Highway; *Edward Ormſby* (who was afterwards reprieved) for ſtealing a Silver Tankard, *Robert Morpeth*, *Robert Kiffe* and *John Wilſon* for Robberies on the Highway, and *John Macdonal* and *Thomas Macdonal*, for Horſe-ſtealing. Mr *Murray*, an Attorney, was try'd for robbing D *Lancaſter*, and Mr *Clarke* near *Fulham* and acquitted; but was detain'd in order to be try'd for divers other Offences ſuppoſed to commited in ſeveral Counties. One *Dean* was try'd for counterfeiting the Stamps, and acquitted; and ſeveral other Perſons are in Cuſtody in divers Parts of the Kingdom for the like Offence.

Saturday 12.

In the Court of *King's Bench* at *Guildhall*, a Cauſe was try'd upon an Action brought againſt the Keeper of a certain Priſon for upwards of 100 *l.* he having a Debtor of the Plaintiff, in Cuſtody for that Sum, whom he ſuffer'd to live at *Camberwell*, tho' a Priſoner. The Jury found a Verdict for the Plaintiff, and adjudged him the whole Debt with Coſts.

Monday 14.

A Proclamation was publiſhed for putting in Execution the Laws againſt Murder, Robbery in the Streets, *&c.* in *London* and *Weſtminſter*, or within 5 Miles of the ſame, with 100 *l.* Reward for apprehending the Offenders, beſides the 40 *l.* granted by Act of Parliament; and likewiſe a Pardon to the Informer.

Wednesday 16.

At the Aſſizes at *Abingdon*, a Clergyman was tried for killing a Fallow Deer on the 9th of *April* laſt in *Windſor* Great Foreſt, which was found in his Cellar. He confeſs'd the whole Matter, but alledging that his Dog kill'd it againſt his Will, the Jury acquitted him.

Thursday 17

At the Aſſizes at *Northampton*, *Mary Faſſon* was condemned to be burnt for poyſoning her Husband, having been married but 6 Weeks, by putting White Mercury into Sugar-Sops, which ſhe gave him. He was 17 Years of Age, and Heir to above 1000 *l.* She 20 Years of Age, and had been a Servant. Her criminal Affection for a young Man occaſion'd this Accident. One *Wilſon* receiv'd Sentence for robbing a Farmer.

Saturday 19.

Wheat ſold at *Kingſton* at 11 *l.* 10 *s.* a Load; the Price being raiſed by the exceſſive wet Weather, which in many Places has laid the Corn flat. The *Thames* has been ſo ſwell'd, that in many Places the Farmers were forc'd to carry off their Hay to the Hills to make it.

Sunday 20.

William Jones, a Farmer at *Milton*, near *Woobourn*, *Bedfordſhire*, being laſt *Eaſter Day* bit in the Noſe by a mad Dog, immediately took ſome of Dr *Mead's* Powder, bath'd in the Salt Water, and drank large Quantities of it, and continued pretty well about 6 Weeks, tho' always a little indiſpoſed at the Full of the Moon. After that Time the uſual Symptoms came thick upon him, till it brought him into the moſt deplorable Condition. He retain'd the Uſe of his Intellects, except by Intervals, to the laſt, and was ſo ſenſible of his approaching End, that he deſir'd, but a few Hours before he dy'd, he might be chain'd down to prevent his biting or hurting any Body. At length, complaining of an exceſſive Coldneſs of Body, and his Speech faultering, laid down, and expired, ſeemingly, not with much Pain. He was not only bit in the Noſe, but the Foam of the Dog went into his Mouth; which being ſo near the Principal Parts might poſſibly prevent his being cured by Dr *Mead's* Remedy, ſo ſucceſsful in Caſes of this dreadful Malady.

Monday 21.

The 5 Malefactors condemn'd the laſt Seſſion, (See p. 385.) were executed at *Tyburn*. *Macdonald* and *Martin*, behav'd very impudently to the laſt.

Wednesday 23.

At a General Court of the *S. Sea* Company, a Dividend was declar'd on their Trading Capital Stock, for the Year ending at *Midſummer*, one and a half *per Cent.*

Thursday 31.

Came Advice from *South Carolina*, That Capt. *Turpin*, his Men and Sloop were taken the 15th of *February* laſt, by a *Spaniard* of ten Guns, who firſt beat them with Cutlaſſes, and then barr'd 'em down in the Hold. The *Spaniards* were bound to *Porto Rico*, but Water and Proviſions failing, they were obliged to put into a Port in *Hiſpaniola* inhabited by the *French*, where their Officers being known by a *French* Commander, who was taken by them 8 Months before, got 'em ſecured, and releaſing Capt. *Turpin* and his Men, they together ſwore Pyracy againſt the *Spaniards* and had 'em committed to Goal in order to receive their juſt Puniſhment.

BIRTHS.

THE Lady of *Peter King*, Eſq; lately deliver'd of a Daughter in *Holland*.

8. The Wife of *W. Belleſis*, Eſq; : : of a Son.

12. The Lady of Sir *Cecil Biſhop*, Bar. : : of a Daughter.

14. The Wife of *Wm Woollaſton*, Eſq; Member for *Ipſwich* : : of a Son.

16. The Wife of *Wm Talbot*, Eſq; eldeſt Son of the Ld Chancellor : : of a Daughter.

19. The Lady St *John* of *Bletſo*, at *Melchborn* in *Bedfordſhire* : : of a Son.

27. The Dutcheſs of *Portland* : : of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 1. *Lawrence Ramſtone*, Eſq; of *Lincoln's Inn*, married to a Daughter of *Richard Langton* of *Lancaſhire*, Eſq; a Fortune of 10,000 *l.*

George Berkeley, Eſq; younger Brother to the E. of *Berkeley*, married ſome time ſince to the Counteſs Dowager of *Suffolk*.

Mr Kvellyn, a Druggiſt in *Fleetſtreet* :: to Mrs *Salway* of *Woodford*, *Eſſex* with 5,000 *l.*

3. Dr *Fullerton* :: to Miſs *Johnſon*, Niece to Sir *John Barnard*.

Mr Joſeph Vandrick, a *Hamburgh* Merchant :: to Miſs *Woodford* of *Hatton* in *Suſſex*, with 20,000 *l.* Fortune.

6. *Oatley Giffard* of *Lincolnſhire*, Eſq; :: to Miſs *Lawſon*.

Samuel Deacon, Eſq; of *Durham* :: to Miſs *Ruſſel Waterland*, worth 25,000 *l.*

Ryder, of *Watton Baſſet*, Eſq; :: to Miſs *Ebiſon*, with 16,000 *l.* Fortune.

Nathaniel Blackerby, Eſq; :: to a Daughter of *Nich. Hawkſmoor*, Eſq; Surveyor General of his Majeſty's Works.

7. *Osborne*, Eſq; :: to Miſs *Withers* of *Portſmouth*.

Mr Leigh of *Staffordſhire* :: to Miſs *Corton*, a rich Heireſs of *Sunbury*, *Middleſex*.

8. *James Ellis*, Eſq; :: to Miſs *Hughes* of *Colcheſter*, a Fortune of 12,000 *l.*

Wm Jones of *Neſt* in *Glouceſterſhire* Eſq; :: to Miſs *D'Oyley* of *Chiſtlehampton*, *Oxfordſhire*.

10. *James Mellow*, Eſq; :: to miſs *Anne Malin*, with an Eſtate of 350 *l. per Ann.*

13. *Robert*, E. of *Carnwarth* :: to Miſs *Vincent*, of the *Grange* near *Doncaſter*.

James Shew of *Guilford*, Eſq; :: to the Daughter and Heireſs of the late *Philip Rogers* of *Winchelſea*.

Sir *Miles Stapleton*, Bt, Repreſentative for *Yorkſhire* :: to Miſs *Wilſon* of that County.

14. *John Ralphes* of *Salop*, Eſq; to Miſs *Katherina Berkeley*.

James Saunders of *Horſham*, *Suſſex*, Eſq; :: to Miſs *Blackett*.

15. *James Wynn*, Eſq; of *Hemſley Yorkſhire* :: to the Daughter of the late *Tho. Hayes*, Eſq;

John Lewis of *Glouceſterſhire*, Eſq; :: to a Daughter of *Tho. Band* of *Herefordſhire*, Eſq; with 15,000 *l.* Fortune.

16. *George Binckes* of *Newbondſtreet*, Eſq; :: to Miſs *Brett*, a Fortune of 12,000 *l.*

John Hoſier of *Hertford*, Eſq; :: to the Widow of *Samuel Kettly*, Eſq; of Kent, with an Eſtate of 350 *l. per Ann.*

17 *Henry Fane*, Eſq; Nephew to Baron *Scrope* :: to Miſs *Charlot Rew*, Daughter of the late Poet Laureat.

18. *John Fletcher*, Eſq; of *Knightbridge* :: to Miſs *Walton*, a 14,000 *l.* Fortune.

John Matthews of *Old Brentford*, Eſq; :: to Miſs *Catherine Sherrard*.

Archer of *Ryegate*, Eſq; :: to Miſs *Pitts*, an Heireſs of 22,000 *l.*

19. *Richard Shepheard*, Eſq; Brewer in *Southwark* :: to Miſs *Wiſſingraf*, an Heireſs of 10,000 *l.*

DEATHS.

June 28. THE Wife of Sir *Charles Hardy*, Commander of the Royal *Caroline* Yatcht, and Daughter of *Joſiah Burchett*, Eſq; Secretary of the Admiralty Office.

30. Capt. *Char. Walters*, at *Edgworth*, *Middx*.

The Relict of *Charles Egerton*, Eſq, Member in the Parliament 1722, for *Chipping-Wycomb*, and youngeſt Brother to the D. of *Bridgwater*, ſhe was Siſter to the Ld *Brooke*, and left 2 Sons and 1 Daughter.

William Boddington, Eſq; Surveyor of his Majeſty's Foreſts in *Hampſhire*.

JULY 1. *James Pitting* of *Virginia*, Eſq;

James Burton, Eſq, at *Brentford*.

Sam. Saville, Eſq; at *Dewington*, *Yorkſhire*.

George Shaſton, Eſq; near *Whitleſea* in the *Iſle of Ely*.

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Capt. *Caleb Wade*, Maſter Attendant of the Dock-Yard at *Portſmouth*.

6. *W. Griffiths*, Eſq; at *Barnſtaple Devonſh.*

Tho. Lane, Eſq; at *Mortlack*, *Surry*. The Relict of *Maurice Fielding*, Eſq; of *Suffolk*, worth 16,000 *l.* and 450 *l. per Ann.* which devolves to her Daughter about 19.

7. *John Smith* of *Layton-Stone*, *Eſſex*, Eſq;

8. *Mr Philip Wright*, an Attorney, of a large Eſtate in *Rutlandſhire*.

10. *Jacob Wright*, Eſq; in *New Bond-Street*.

John Biſcow, Eſq; in *Hampſtead*.

William Godwin, Eſq, at *Winchelſea*.

11. *Simon Sweetapple*, Eſq; in *Conduit Street*.

Paul Hunt, Eſq; of *Kent*.

James Winder, Eſq; at *Barns*, *Surry*.

Charles Carr, Eſq; at *Richmond*, *Surry*.

12. Sir *Jacob Jacobſon*, at *Walthamſtow*.

13. *Thomas Jenkins*, Eſq; in *Grafvenor Street*.

Mr Ralph Eden, a rich *Portugal* Merchant.

Tho. James, Eſq, in *Great Ormond Street*.

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Capt. *John Riley*, at *Greenwich*. The Relict of the late Sir *James Reed* at *Bath*.

Charles Harriſon, of *Rutlandſhire*, Eſq;

15. *William Gardener*, Eſq, at *Harrow on the Hill*.

William Laſſey of *Carmarthenſhire*, Eſq;

Philip Saltmarſh of *Yorkſhire*. Eſq;
Col. *John Garbutt*, on Half-pay, at *Bath*.
Joſeph Paice, Eſq, at *Clapham*, *Surry*, one of the Directors of the *Bank*.

The Widow of the late *John Chandois*, Eſq; of *Hertford*. Her Eſtate of 2000 *l. per Ann.* devolves to her 2 Daughters, the eldeſt about 7 Years old.

16. *William Brooks*, Eſq. at *Windſor*.
The Rev. Dr. *George Read*, in *Bloomſbury*.
17. *James Dyke* of *Oxfordſhire*, Eſq;
William Gallington at *Leigh* in *Kent*.
Martin Oſwald, Eſq, at *Hounſlow*.
18. *Broome Cliſton*, Eſq, at his Seat near *Hallyport*, *Berks*
Richard Shovediche, Eſq, aged 90, who had been upwards of 50 Years in the Commiſſion of the Peace for *Middleſex*, and ſeveral Times Colonel of the County Foot Militia. He was the laſt ſurviving Juryman of thoſe who ſerv'd on the Trial of the ſeven Biſhops committed to the *Tower* by K. *James* II. and being the junior Juryman, he was the firſt that declared them *Not Guilty*: And when 7 were found of a different Opinion, he, by the Strength and Honeſty of his Arguments, brought them over to his own Sentiments; and by this Firmneſs in the Cauſe of Juſtice and Liberty, he may be ſaid to have fix'd the Baſis of a Work which ſtemmed the Torrent of Popery and Slavery, and was the Foundation of the preſent happy Conſtitution.
19. *Jacob Shaw*, Eſq, at *Hammerſmith*.
20 *Tho. Caſtle*, Eſq, at *Harrow on the Hill*.
William Tibbs, Eſq; at *Mortlack*.
Margery Murray, Lady Viſcounteſs *Stormont*, and Baroneſs of *Balvaird* and *Scone* in *Scotland*. She was Daughter of *David Scot*, of *Scotſtarvet*, Eſq, and left Iſſue 4 Sons and ſeveral Daughters
20. *Bryan Wheelock*, Eſq; Under Secretary to the Lords Commiſſioners of Trade and Plantations.
21 *Samuel Bland* of *Durham*, Eſq;
James Evans, Eſq; at *Iſleworth*.
22. The Count ſs Dowager of *Jerſey*.
23. Capt. *John Hunter*, who greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the Battle of *Almanza*; and declined all Preferments, tho' offer'd a Colonel's Commiſſion, for the Sake of a retired Life.
James Abbot, Eſq, of *Groveſnor Street*.
25. Mr *Andr. Wolthou*, an *Italian* Merch.
26. *John Cobden*, of *Norfolk*, Eſq.

PROMOTIONS.

THE E. of *Middleſex*, appointed one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to the Pr. of *Wales*, in the room of
The E of *Cholmondeley* :: one of the Lords of the Treaſury
Capt *Dauſe*, made Commander of the *Katherine* Yacht;
Capt. *Prattor* :: of the *Centurion*,
Samuel Sherlock, Eſq; :: Captain in the 3d Reg. of Foot Guards.
John Guiſt, Eſq; :: Lieut. Col. to the 1ſt Reg. of Guards.
Frances Fuller, Eſq; :: 1ſt Major.
Charles Frampton, Eſq, :: 2d Major.
Robert Brackley, Eſq; :: Captain, and
Henry d' Auverquerque, Eſq; :: Capt. Lieut. Capt. *Stevenſon* :: Major of the 4th Troop of Life Guards.
James Haldane, Eſq; :: Cornet and Major in th. 4th Troop of Horſe Guards.
John Agnew, Eſq; :: Town Adjutant of *Berwick*.
Richard Dickenſon, Eſq; :: Capt. of a Comp. of Invalids.
John Gledhill, Eſq; :: Capt. in Col. *Philipe's* Reg. of Foot.
Simon Broadſtreet, Gent. :: Adjutant.
Capt. Lieut. *Dumereſque*, :: Capt. in Brig. *Tyrrell's* Reg.
Benj. Wenting, Eſq; :: a Capt. of a Reg. on the *Iriſh* Eſtabliſhment.
Charles Badens, Eſq, :: Capt. in the *Coldſtream* Reg.
Lt. *Robert Manners*, Brother to the D. of *Rutland*, :: one of the Gentlemen Ushers to the King in his room.
Newman, Eſq, :: Capt. of the Houſhold at *Chelſea* Hoſpital.
Charles Townley, Eſq, made *York* Herald at Arms, in room of *Philip Jones*, Eſq, who ſurrender'd.
Mr *Whitlock* admitted a Filazer of the Court of Common Pleas, in room of *Orlando Hamlyn*, who reſign'd.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments, *conferred on the following Reverend Gentlemen.*

MR *G. Almond*, preſented to the Living of *Kellington*, near *Pontefract*, *Yorkſh.*
Mr *Wm Campbell*, appointed Chaplain to the Garriſon of *Sterling Caſtle*.
Mr *Gilbert* of *Trinity Hall*, *Cambridge*, preſented to the Living of *Flemingham*, *Suffolk*.
Dr *Chandler* ſucceeds Dr *Rundle* as Prebend of *Durham*, and Maſter of the Hoſpital there; as does
Dr *Stebbing* in the Archdeaconry of *Wilts*.
Mr *Bernard Wilſon* M. A. made Rector of *Butterſord*, alias *Butterworth*, *Leiceſterſhire*.
Mr *Wm Thomlinſon* M. A. :: Rector of *Sigglesthorpe Yorkſhire*.
Dr *Naylor* :: Chancellor of the Dioceſe of *Winchester*.
Mr *Philip Eyre*, inſtall'd Prebendary of *Uffarton* in the Cathedral of *Litchfield*.
Dr *Kidby* elected into Dr *Ratcliff's* Traveling Fellowſhip.

BANKRUPTS.

Towards the End of the Month.

Courſe of Exchange.

Amſterdam--35 11
Ditto at Sight 35 9
Rotterdam--36 *a* 35 11
Antwerp — 36
Hamburgh - 35 4
Paris —— 31 ⅛
Bourdeaux 31 ⅛
Cadiz —— 40
Madrid ——
Bilboa ——
Leghorn —— 5
Genoa ——
Venice —— 51 ¼
Lisbon - - 5s. 6d ¼ *a* 6d
Porto - - 5s. 6d ¼ *a* ⅛
Dublin - - - 11 ¼

C K S.

tock 82 ½
s 21. 18s.
l. 106 ⅛ *a* ¼
p.C. 97 ¼
½
8
108
5s. *a* 96s.
96
12 ½
l. 7 ¼ ½
Loan with
reſt 101
t. 71. 8s. 6d.

ILL of Mortality, from 24, *to July* 22.

Males	619	1214	
Females	595		
Males	777	1530	
Females	753		
er 2 Years old ——			571
2 and 5 ——			147
5 and 10 ——			60
10 and 20 ——			54
20 and 30 ——			111
30 and 40 ——			149
40 and 50 ——			150
50 and 60 ——			116
60 and 70 ——			75
70 and 80 ——			60
80 and 90 ——			30
Between 90 and 101 ——			7
			1530

India Dividends ready to be paid.
S. S. begin to pay *Aug.* 13.

Price of Grain at *Bear-Key, per* Qr.

Wheat 34. 36. to 40 s.	P. Malt 19 s. to 32 s.
Rye 23 s. to 26 s. od	B. Malt 18 s. to 20 s.
Barley 16 s. to 18 s.	Tares 17 s. to 21 s.
Oats 13 s. to 16 s.	H. Peaſe 16 s. to 19 s
Peaſe 19 s. to 20 s.	H. Beans 17 s. to 20 s.

Buried		Weekly Burials	
Within the walls	120	*July* 1 - -	337
Without the walls	397	8 - -	402
In Mid and Surry	676	15 - -	374
City and Sub of Weſt	337	22 - -	417
	1530		1530

Prices of Goods, &c. in *London.* Hay 1 *l.* 16 *s.* a Load.

Coals in the Pool 25 s. to 26 s. 9 d.
Old Hops per H. 3 *l.* 10 s.
New Hops 4 *l.* 10 s *to* 5 *l.*
Rape Seed 10 *l. to* 11 *l.* 00 s.
Lead the Fodder 19 *Hun. 1 half on board,* 14 *l.* 10 s.
Tin in Blocks 3 *l.* 13 s.
Ditto in Bars 3 *l.* 15 s. 6 d.
Copper Eng. beſt 5 *l.* 5 s. *per C.*
Ditto red. 4 *l.* 16 s *a* 5 *l.*
Ditto Barbary 80 *l. to* 90 *l.*
Iron of Bilboa 15 *l.* 05 s. *per Ton*
Dit. of Sweden 16 *l.* 10 s. *per Ton*
Tallow 25 s. *per hund.*
Country Tallow 2 *l.* 04 s. 0 d.

Grocery Wares.

Raiſins of the Sun 30 s. 0 d.
Ditto Malaga 16 s.
Ditto Smirna new 20 s. 0 d.
Ditto Alicant, 18 s.
Ditto Lipra new 19 s.
Ditto Belvedera 27 s.
Currants new 35 *a* 40
Prunes French new
Figs 19 s. 6 d
Sugar Powder beſt 54 *to* 59
Ditto ſecond ſort 40 s.

Loaf Sugar double refine 9 d.
Ditto ſingle refin. 6 d.
Cinamon 7 s. 8 d. *per lb.*
Cloves 9 s. 1 d.

lb.
d. to 18 d.
3 d. 1 *half*
1 d. 1 *half*
12 s. *per lb.*
s.
s. *per lb.*
12 s.
12 s.
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Opium 11 s. *a* 12 s.
Spirit nitver 4 s. 6 d.
Rhubarb fine 20 s. *a* 30 s.
Sarſaparilla 2 s. 6 d.
Saffron Eng. 30 s. 06 d.
Wormſeeds 5 s. 0 d.
Balſam Capaiva 3 s. 06 d.
Balſam of Gilead 20 s. 00 d.
Hipocacuana 4 s. 6 d. *a* 5
Ambergreeſe per oz. 8 s. 0 d.
Cochineal 18 s. 3 d *per Pound.*

Wine, Brandy, *and* Rum.

Oporto red, per Pipe 30 *l. a* 32 *l.*
ditto white none
Liſbon red 25 *l. a* 30 *l.*
ditto white, 26 *l.*
Sherry 26 *l.*
Canary new 25 *l. a* 28 *l.*
ditto old 32 *l. a* 34 *l.*
Florence 3 *l.* 0 s. *per Cheſt*
French red 30 *l. a* 40 *l.*
ditto white 20 *l.*
Mountain malaga old 24 *l.*
ditto new 20 *l. a* 21 *l.*
Brandy Fr. per Gal. 7 s.
Rum of Jamaica 7 s. 0 d. *a* 8 s. 0 d.
ditto Leew. Iſlands 6 s. 4 d. to 6 s. 10 d.

Gold in Coin per Ounce 3 *l.* 18 s 8 d. *In Bars* 3 *l.* 18 s 7 d. *a* 6 d.
Silver in Bars Standard 5 s. 3 d *Farthing.* Pieces of 8 5 s. 2 d. 2 eighths.

FRom *Munich*, That the Elector of *Bavaria* had granted a Paſſage thro' his Dominions to a Body of *Ruſſian* Troops coming to the Aſſiſtance of the Emperor: and all other Differences betwixt him and his Imperial Majeſty were on the Point of being adjuſted. Nothing new either from the *Rhine* or *Italy*.

From *Stockholm*, That a Treaty is concluded between the Courts of *Sweden* and *France* by which the latter is to pay the former the annual Subſidy of 400,000 Crowns, and in Conſideration thereof the *Swedes* to aſſiſt the *French* with 16,000 Men on Occaſion.

From *Petersburgh*, That the *Czarina* had concluded a Peace with *Thamas Kouli Kan*, the *Perſian* General; in Conſequence of which ſhe yields up all the Conqueſts made on the *Perſians* by the late *Czar Peter* I. except the Fortreſs of *Derbi*. That thereupon the Cam of the *Crim Tartars* had reſolved to march an Army of 80,000 Men thro' the *Czarian* Territories, to which he was encouraged by the Grand Seignor, who was ſending 30,000 Men to his Succour.

From *Naples*, That *Don Carlos* having finiſh'd the Conqueſt of *Sicily*, and been crowned King thereof, was returned to that City amidſt the univerſal Acclamations of the People. And is increaſing his naval Strength, his Father having made him a Preſent of two 90 Gun Ships, 2 of 80, and 2 of 70 are on the Stocks; beſides 9 ſtout Gallies of his own.

From the *Hague*, That the King of *Spain* having requeſted the States-General to intercede with his *Britannick* Majeſty to recall his Fleet from *Lisbon*, they replied, they would employ their good Offices with all their Hearts, but thought his Majeſty's Word might be very well taken as to the Deſign of it, and that it was unneceſſary to ſollicit its Return, ſince no Harm was intended by it.——— The Maritime Powers having of late been more than ordinary urgent with the Allies for a Ceſſation of Arms, the Marquis *de Fenelon*, the *French* Miniſter, delivered a Memorial to the States-General, declaring, "That the Power of the Emperor ſeems no leſs capable of alarming *Europe* than that of the allied Crowns; and were the Propoſitions relating to the Dominions in *Italy* agreed to on the Foot they were preſented, (See p. 189 F) the Emperor would be more powerful than ever in *Italy*, and more able to impoſe the Law, not only in thoſe *Parts, but even in the reſt of Europe*: 'Tis therefore right to form ſuch Diſpoſitions as to fix the general Repoſe on a ſolid Baſis. The allied Crowns are not averſe to treat of ſuch Points at a Congreſs as may tend to anſwer this End, labouring at the ſame Time to remove whatever may be contrary to Peace. *They conſent to an Armiſtice*; and as they have no Views but what are ſincerely equitable, their Succeſſes will not hinder them from coming into it readily, *on Condition the ſame be general, well guaranteed, and that Things remain in* Statu quo *during the whole Time of its Continuance.*——— The Count *d'Uldfelt*, the imperial Miniſter, has, ſince, declared by a Memorial, "That he was inveſted with proper Powers to conſent to an Armiſtice, being content that it ſhould be a general one, and that the Affairs in *Italy* ſhould remain in *ſtatu quo*; but inſiſting, that for the Sake of the Princes of the Empire, whoſe Territories were expoſed to the *French* Army, the moſt Chriſtian King ſhould withdraw his Troops from the Empire, thoſe in the fortified Places excepted, and that the Negotiations ſhould be immediately commenced in a Congreſs, upon the Baſis of the Plan of Accommodation concerted by the Maritime Powers."——— 'Tis hoped from this pacifick Step on each Side Matters will ſoon be left to be adjuſted in a Congreſs, if not retarded by the Obſtacle of the *French* Troops quitting the Empire, where they ſubſiſt on the Eſtates of the Princes, with little or no Coſt to themſelves, and which they muſt be put to, if they leave that Country.

From *Italy*, That the Allies were collecting Artillery from *Leghorn*, *Parma*, *Naples*, and *Sicily*, to be uſed in the Siege of *Mantua*, ſo that its Situation and Strength appears by the ſtupendous Apparatus made to attack it. The K. of *Sardinia* has cauſed a new Species to be coined, on which he gives himſelf the Title of the *Duke of Milan*.

From *Sicily*, That Mount *Veſuvius* had lately caſt forth a great Quantity of liquid Fire.

From *Hanover*, That a Congreſs is to be held there to take Meaſures to curb the exorbitant Power of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, in order to ſecure the Proteſtant Religion; and that a private Treaty is on Foot between the Kings of *England* and *Pruſſia* for a double Marriage.

From *Venice*, That a Battle had been fought between the *Perſians* and *Turks*, wherein 60,0000 of the latter were killed. *D.P.B.*

A Re-

REGISTER of BOOKS publiſh'd in JULY, 1735.

ure of Fundamentals: Being the Subſtance
o Charges delivered to the Middleſex Cler-
it the Viſitations of 1734, and 1735. By
erland, D. D.
ſy and Defamation diſplay'd; or, a brief
w Theological Queſtion, Whether Charity
Hereſy. By Anthony Blifil, D. D. Printed
d.
iverſions on a late Pamphlet, entitled, Chri-
afferted, and the Scripture Doctrine of the
ficated. By a Clergyman in the Country.
N. Innys.
mination of the Scheme of Church Power,
the Codex Juris Eccleſiaſtici Anglicani,
d for J. Roberts, pr. 2s.
me of Cheſs; containing Rules and Inſtruc-
Uſe of thoſe who have a little Knowledge
By Capt. Bertin. To be had at Slaugh-
ouſe in St Martin's Lane.
n Littleton's Latin Dictionary, in 4 Parts;
with large Additions and Improvements.
uiry into the Cauſes of the frequent Execu-
ons; and a Propoſal for ſome Regulations
Felons in Priſon; with a Diſcourſe on
ion. By B. Mandeville, M. D. Printed for
n.
on preached before the Ld Mayor, Alder-
Citizens of London, May 29, 1735. By W.
D. Printed for W. Meadows, pr 6d.
ks on a late Book, entitled, A plain Account
re and End of the Sacrament of the Lord's
p. 360.
Proceedings of the laſt Seſſion at the Old-
th printed for J. Roberts.
mation upon the Goſpel Scheme. A Sermon
the Societies for Reformation of Manners
all, June 30, 1735. Printed for J. Oſwald,

Rake's Progreſs; or the Humours of Drury-
em in 8 Canto's. Being the Rambles of a
onian; which is a compleat Key to the 8
y publiſhed by Mr Hogarth. Printed for J,

Motion of Fluids, natural and artificial; in
at of the Air and Water, proved by evident
ve Experiments. Printed for E. Symon.
Account of the Conference held in Nicholas-
13, 1734 5. between two Romiſh Prieſts
oteſtant Divines. With ſome Remarks on
, entitled The Two Conferences, &c. (See
which the Paſſages in Mr Barker's and Mr.
ons are juſtify'd. By S. Chandler. Printed
price 1 s.
Hiſtory of England during the Reigns of K.
nd Q. Mary, Q. Anne and K. George I.
quel of the Reigns of the Stuarts. By Mr.
Printed for R. Hett, price 1 l. 10 s.
Argument with the Diſſenters about Subſcrip-
e Repeal of the Corporation and Teſt Acts,
d. In a Letter to a Friend. Printed for J.
ce 6 d.
ttern for Governours: Exemplify'd in the
f Scroop late Lord Viſcount Howe, Baron
y; and Governour of Barbadoes. To which
publick Act of the Council and General Aſ-
that Iſland teſtifying their Gratitude for the
y received under his Excellency's moſt juſt
Adminiſtration. London, Printed by Edward
John's Gate, Clerkenwell, and Sold by the
1735 price 6d.
nſwer to Dr Stebbing's Letter on the Subject
In a Letter to the Doctor. By James Foſter.
Noon, pr. 1s.
Modern Theory and Practice of Phyſick;
Antecedent Cauſes of Diſeaſes, the Riſe of
al Symptoms incident to them, and the ſure
Cure, are explained according to the eſta-
bliſhed Laws of Nature and the Animal Oeconomy
Together with a chymical Analyſis of the Urine, &c.
By Brown Langriſh. Printed for Bettelworth and Hitch.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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A TREATISE of the RHEUMATISM, as well Acute as Chronical. With Obſervations upon the various Cauſes that may produce them: And a Method of Cure ſubjoined to every diſtinct Specie of that Diſtemper. By JOHN CHESHIRR, M. D. Printed for C. Rivington, at the Bible and Crown in St Paul's Church Yard.

Where alſo may be had the following phyſical Books;

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5. His experienced Meaſures how to manage the Small-Pox.
6. His Obſervations on the late epidemical Fever.

The Gentleman's Magazine

EXTRAORDINARY.

Following JULY, 1735.

CONTAINING,

I. Several Poems upon LIFE, DEATH, JUDGMENT, HEAVEN and HELL, sent to the Publisher in Consequence of a Proposal made in the *Gentleman's Magazine for July* 1734. for giving 50*l.* a Prize for the Poems, to encourage them to write on those important Subjects which Proposal was afterwards amended in the *Magazine* for *August* and *October* 1734, and finally adjusted, and other Prizes offer'd in the *Magazine* for *January* and *May* 1735.

II. PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the First Session of the present Parliament; Part I.

Note, The Poems are now printed together in the Book Extraordinary, *at the Desire of several Learned and Curious Readers, and not to be lead separately, for the Profit of the Ingenious Author, as proposed, he having Liberty to print a Second Prize for the Poems.*

LONDON:

Printed by E. CAVE, at *St. John's Gate*, for the Benefit of the Poets, and Sold by the Booksellers in Town and Country.

(Price Six-Pence.)

On the Dignity *of* DIVINE POETRY.

To the Revd. Dr BROOME. A POEM.

Nec Fonte labra prolui Caballino,
Nec in bicipiti somniasse Parnasso
Memini: ———
Ad Sacra vatum carmen affero nostrum.
Persius.

LET verse no more *raise* fam'd *Parnassus'* brow,
Nor silver streams in heav'nly numbers flow!
Before celestial *truth's* unerring ray,
Dispers'd, the *bright illusions* fade away!
Hence idle *fables!* vain *romantick* scenes,
That an impiously employ'd the heathen pen!
A *virgin muse* should make a *nobler* choice,
And rather sing the *God* that gave her *voice!*
Oh! how shall I *this* rapt'rous theme assume,
A theme that claims *Milton, Pope*, or *Broome!*
Sublimer pens *alone* inspir'd might rehearse,
And only might *raise* the *majesty* of verse!
Yet *condescend with candour*, sir, *these* humble lays,
And kindly *pardon* what you cannot *praise*;
Accept of what my muse believes your *due*,
While sings of *heaven!* —and therefore sings
of you!

When we *God's* awful *wonders* survey,
Their hid'n lines th' *Almighty's* pow'r display!
In *His* works creation's *wonders* shine,
And *Deity* and *Nature* speaks in every line!
From matter's atoms in confusion hurl'd
This heap *Amphion-like* a rising world!
When *He* describes that world's illustrious scene,
Harmonious nature in his *verse* is seen!
Nature obeys her dread *Fejova's* will,
He calls—and lo!—th' attentive *sun* stands still!
At *Joshua's* voice th' embattled *stars* op-pose,
And *Kedor* rejoic'd *overwhelms* her foes!
Still David's lyre can envy's rage controul,
While *verse*, and *truth*, so sweetly charm the soul.
Born on devotion's wings he mounts the skies,
And opens *heaven* before *Bathsheba's* eyes!
Forgiving *mercies* flow, *fresh mercies* flow,
There trembling sounds bemoan the sinner's woe.

Jehovah's dazling pomp *inspires* his lays,
And all creation *echoes back* his *praise!*

While wond'ring we peruse *these* lofty themes,
The mighty *Maro* flags, and *Homer dreams!*
We see *fall'n Troy* in *fainter* flames *expire*,
And *Homer's wounded deities* retire!
Achilles' wrath inflames our just disdain,
And *Virgil's fable* courts applause in vain!
For while *Æneas* in smooth *fiction* strays,
A beauteous *error* every line displays!
When *sacred truths* their native charms impart,
They fire the *genius*, and *inflame* the heart!
We read each rapture with a *true* surprize,
To themes like *these* SYLVANUS gives the *prize:*
All just *reward*, all just *applause* be giv'n,
To those *bright themes* that raise the soul to heav'n!
While *Milton* sweetly sounds his *heav'nly* lyre,
We see the *new-created* scenes aspire!
We own *his paradise* divinely fair,
And feel no dangerous *taste of knowledge* there.
Thy verse, immortal bird, each *age* shall boast,
Nor shall *thy paradise* be ever *lost!*
In *Prior's* philosophic lines we own
Th' extensive wisdom of *his Solomon!*
There (a) *knowledge* seems *not* vain, there *virtue* warms,
Whilst *his* enchanting *power* attention charms.

Thus in *your* numbers *nature's* work is seen,
And the fair landskip smiles for ever green!
The earth in all her (*b*) *lovely pride* we see,
The planets *roll* with heavinly melody!
But when (*c*) *prophetick* rage exalts the *lyre*,
Its heavinly *voice* proclaims th' *approaching God!*
Your numbers, like your *theme*, appear *divine*,
And inspiration glows in every line!

(a) Alluding to Mr Prior's Solomon in 3 book, shewing the vanity of knowledge, pleasure, and power. (b) Alluding to the excellent paraphrase of Dr Broome's, on the 104th psalm in Recitative and Air. (c) Alluding to his excellent paraphrase on the 3d chap. of Habakkuk.

Holme's Chapel in Cheshire, June 2, 1735. JOHN HULSE.

NOTE. *The Reverend Clergyman, who contributes this suitable* Introduction *to the following* POEMS, *is not a Competitor for any of the* PRIZES.

See Vol. 6. p. 59. 4°. Decision of the following Poems. See Mag: 1734. p. 202.

THE

Gentleman's Magazine Extraordinary.

POEMS

ON

LIFE, DEATH, JUDGMENT, HEAVEN, and HELL:

WRITTEN on Occaſion of the

FIFTY POUNDS and other PRIZES.

N° I. A POEM

On Life, Death, Judgment, Heaven and Hell.

WHAT is this *life* we ſtrive & anxious care
So much to keep? ſo much to loſe we fear?
Let us thro' all its winding mazes ſtray,
And, from the cradle, to the grave ſurvey.
The new-born infant, clinging to the breaſt,
By pains tormented, and by wants oppreſt,
Naked, & helpleſs, mourns his wretched fate,
And cries, as conſcious of his feeble ſtate.
The boy at ſchool of greater ills complains,
Compell'd to ſtudy, and perplex his brains;
Still of the threat'ning rod he ſtands in fear,
And trembling views his tyrant-maſter near;
Envies the fancy'd bliſs that man enjoys,
And thinks no ſtate ſo wretched as a boy's.
When now, full grown to man, he takes a wife,
And with her takes the buſy cares of life;
Children increaſe apace; new wants ariſe,
And ev'ry year calls out for freſh ſupplies;
No room for promis'd pleaſure now remains;
But heaping wealth engroſſes all his pains;
Wearied at length with toil, & inward ſighs
Happieſt of all the ſchool-boy's life, he cries!
Age now draws on; apace diſeaſes come;
And laſtly death's inexorable doom.
Yet ſurely life ſome pleaſure vaſt contains
To counterbalance all its cares and pains;
Some ſpring of happineſs, & ſecret flows
In ev'ry breaſt, like balm, to heal its woes;
Diſpells the black'ning horrors of deſpair;
And bids the wretched lay aſide their care.
Then let us ſearch (if ſearching we can know)
In what conſiſts our happineſs below.
In diff'rent men, we diff'rent notions trace,
Unlike in temper, as unlike in face;
One ſet of men, one ſet of pleaſures prize,
Another ſet the ſame delights deſpiſe;
Nay more, what gives us at this moment joy
The very next ſhall loathſome ſeem, & cloy.
The *ſquire* exults when heated in the chace,
And thinks he's bleſt, if *Dapper* wins the race,
Loud in the hall, he boaſts his horſe's worth,
His antient pedigree, and noble birth;
This, this to happineſs is all his claim,
Thus horſe & he ſtand candidates for fame.
The cringing *courtier*, vers'd in artful wiles,
Thinks himſelf happy, if Sir *Robert* ſmiles;
Conſcience & virtue deems as trivial things,
Compar'd to ribbands, or applauſe of kings,

A ſlave to wants his royal *maſter*'s noi, 49
And ſerves him better, than he ſerves his God.
The *miſer* thinks that bliſs conſiſts in gold;
For that his eaſe, for that his health is ſold;
By day, & night the wretch augments his ſtore;
Hoards bags on bags, 'e greedy craves for more:
'Till quite decay'd he meets the fate deſerv'd,
And ſtarves himſelf, for fear he ſhou'd be
ſtarv'd. 55
The *fop* (the moſt inſipid thing alive!)
From his fine cloaths does happineſs derive.
The *fool* of fortune all his bleſſings flow
From gilding, dreſſing, & being reaſon's foe;
This *wretch* (by ſuperſtition's error blind)
He loves to God by damning half mankind.
The *debauchee*, to wanton ſports inclin'd,
Plays all his life in wine, and womankind;
Full of the florid ſpirit, ſpirit the gay 65
He dines, courts, ſups, attends the park, and play;
From fair to fair inconſtantly he roves.
Minds ſcarce of joys receiv'd from former loves:
Honour & learning for his pleaſure ſlights,
And ſcorns the means to purſue the rights.
The *fool* in vain by knowledge to attain
That happineſs with which he purſues in vain;
O'er books, long hid from light, unwearied
pores, 73
And turns o'er nature's magazines explores;
Yet all his learned labours end but our paſt,
He never knows his miſtake at laſt.
Self-love ſtill fails by't'think, they fully know
The reaſonable cauſe of bliſs in what their woe:
Yet ſtill the fond deluded creatures err,
Believe they truly want, & truly ſtrive for
What they're wond'rous
Aſſ happineſs in view, 81
We ne'er can reach be it, tho' we ſtill purſue;
For happineſs ſuppoſe,
Be ſtill at home, & no bliſs beſtows;
Be ſtill at many daily ſtrive in vain
To gain at pleaſure, and take hold of pain.
But would thou learn true happineſs to
trace? 88
Firſt know to fill: then ſtudy nature's face:
Mark the ſtrong tyes the univerſe chain,
Which firſt and laſt does all the world con-
tain;
That chain ſo great for human ſearch can find,
That all its relates to each part aſſign'd:
How the *little* fool's ſpirit flows,
What love, affection from relation flows;
How man does the good of all intend,
That nature's happineſs her end:
How to each order, and to every kind, 98
Such proper pow'rs aſſign'd;
For ſuch proportion'd wants in the uſeful plan,
Inſtinct to beaſts, and reaſon gave to *man*.
Make nature's univerſal laws all fulfil!
For nature's conſtantly to all prove,
But then is when thy paſſions ſhew ſtrong
That they're ſubſervient to her laws move;
Obey thoſe laws but keep a tighter rein,
Learn to thy reaſon they th'aſcendant gain.
In a juſt medium all thy meaſures keep;
Extremes run forward to perdition's ſteep:
With virtuous principles enlarge thy mind;
And wiſh, at leaſt, the good of all mankind;
Nor to a ſect, nor party malice bear;
All ſects, all parties *nature*'s bounties ſhare:
Hence learn thy happineſs: can I hence conclude
That whatſoe'er is natural is good!
Too oft imaginary ills we moan, 115
And wan's create, to *nature*'s ſelf unknown;
Hence half the miſ'ries we lament below,
And hence the ſcarce of diſcontented woe.
Some pine for honours; others for a place;
And ſome, becauſe at court they're out of
grace; fame;
Some grieve for want of fortune; ſome of
And 'gainſt their own conditions all exclaim.
Yet would we, when we ſlight misfortunes
bear, 123
But others' miſ'ries with our own compare,
Thouſands, who under raging tortures groan,
With racking *gout*, or agonizing *ſtone*,
Thouſands, who no relief from art can gain,
Who find no reſpite from inceſſant pain,
Theſe ſcenes our lighter ſorrows would deſtroy,
And teach us that content is ſolid joy:
Nor ſhou'd we then, of real bliſs poſſeſt,
Let imagin'd evils interrupt our reſt 132
No—for 'tis owing to our narrow views
We good & bad, & right & wrong confuſe;
If we could diſcern things in their proper light,
Wide let us ſtretch our near contracted ſight!
Our own, & others' fate with candour weigh,
And with impartial eyes the world ſurvey!
The various ſcenes of fickle fortune flows
Blended with bliſs, or clouded o'er with woes,
With equal mind, and conſtant temper bear;
And with the ſweet of life, the bitter ſhare.
Nor think from cauſes (ſome abſurdly ſing)
All unforeſeen events confuſedly ſpring; 144
But reaſon, and fix'd by *nature*'s laws,
They wait the will of ſome almighty cauſe.
Then on thy mind this maxim be impreſt,
Whatever happens, happens for the beſt.
Miſfortune, rightly underſtood!
Tends both to public, and to private good;
For in our ſcenes of invaried joys, 151
The conſtant, full, inſipid pleaſure cloys.
As phyſic for the body's good's aſſign'd,
Miſfortunes are the phyſic of the mind;
By theſe perſuaſion taught himſelf to know;
By theſe the ſtubborn heart is taught to bow;
By theſe we're reconcil'd to approaching fate,
Death, o'ertakes us all, ere'n or late.
The gay, the young, the beautiful, & brave,
Sicken alike, and drop into the grave:
The hideous tyrant ſtalks the earth around,
And breaths deſtruction o'er the tainted
ground: 162
Diſeaſes march before (a pallid train!)
With meagre *hunger*, and corroding *pain*.

Nor

Nor age, nor ſex he ſpares; but at his call
Whole armies periſh, & whole kingdoms fall.
Yet naught avails it, if our lengthen'd ſpan
Exceeds the common date aſſign'd to man,
Or if contracted into narr'wer bounds,
Scarce 20 years ſucceſſive run their rounds,
E'er *death* impatient frees us from below,
And lets us looſe to endleſs bliſs or woe.
For *life* we meaſure not by length of days,
But by good actions & deſerve our praiſe:
The ſhorteſt life true happineſs may gain,
The longeſt can no more; yet feels more pain.
Nor can the fears of *death* the leaſt controul
The coolly reaſoning, philoſophic ſoul:
She views this world, and does this world
deſpiſe,
Her thoughts aſpiring to her native skies.
Though *death* in thouſand, various ſhapes
appears,
And fills the vulgar with as various fears,
Yet from what's after, all their dread proceeds,
That dark Hereafter all their terror breeds.
Sometimes indeed a dreadful form he wears,
As when the rack, or fiery ſtake appears;
When cruel man his dire invention ſtrains
To find new tortures, and contrive new pains:
Such tryals oft our holy martyrs prov'd,
And ſtood amidſt the burning flames unmov'd.
But the unjuſt aghaſt, & trembling ſtand,
And dread the vengeance of th' almighty's
hand;
Dread the laſt day aſſign'd to doom us all,
When fervent heat ſhall melt this earthly ball,
When ſun, & moon, & ſtars forget their place,
And wildly wander thro' th' etherial ſpace,
When the hoarſe trumpet ſounds from ſhore
to ſhore,
Louder than cannon's, or than thunder's roar;
So loud, that earth's remoteſt nations hear;
And ſtrait obedient to the call appear;
So loud, that ev'n the *dead* themſelves awake;
And the firm *globe* does from its *center* ſhake;
Here rent'rous marble of itſelf divides,
And yields a paſſage thro' its op'ning ſides;
And lo! the *dead* receive a ſecond birth!
And ſtart new-mol'ded from the teeming
earth!
Millions on millions riſe from dreary graves;
And millions more emerge from *ocean's*
wave.
Then in the heavens, upon th' empyrean
height,
The *ſon* of *man* appears all glorious bright,
All blazing day, all circumfuſing light.
Now on the burniſh'd throne he takes his ſeat:
While *death* & *ſin* lie chain'd beneath his feet.
Myriads of *angels* round his perſon wait,
The bright attendants of *almighty* ſtate!
From the four corners of the heavens above
The dead inhabitants in order move;
Who, with the *cherubims'* celeſtial train,
Immortal beings! fill th' etherial plain.
And lo! where undiſturb'd the *good* appear
With looks ſerene, and unappall'd by fear!
No inward pangs of conſcience ſting their
breaſt;
No horrid crimes their quiet thoughts moleſt;
Conſcious of virtue, they undaunted gaze
On the wide-circling, & conſuming blaze;
While cracking *elements* around decay;
And *heaven*, & *earth*, & *ſeas* diſſolve away!
But the *unrighteous* other aſpects wear;
Fear in each motion, in each look deſpair.
Loud on the mountains, & the rocks they call
To drop upon them with impetuous fall;
Nor rock, nor mountain with their pray'rs
complies,
Unmov'd, and deaf to their diſtreſs'rous cries:
Oft do they wiſh, yet wiſh as oft in vain,
That *death* might now reviſit them again;
That *God* their very beings would deſtroy,
And take away all ſenſe of pain and joy.
And now the wond'rous *books of fate* behold:
Books, that the ſecrets of the world infold!
Where ev'ry thought & deed recorded ſtand
Thro' ev'ry part of time, in ev'ry land;
Crimes long conceal'd, & buried from the
Tho' acted ſecret as the ſilent night, light
Stand forth confeſt, and viſible to ſight.
Here virtuous deeds in *white* conſpicuous
ſhine,
There doleful *black* marks out the vicious line.
And now the great *redeemer* from on high!
Command's ſtrict ſilence thro' the ſpacious ſky:
Hush'd in an inſtant are th' angelick train;
And mournful ſinners from their cries refrain.
When lo! the *book of life* he opens wide,
And bids the world to ſtand, or fall divide;
Then, ſwift as thought, or light's deſcending
rays,
He reads them o'er in inſtantaneous gaze;
And, ſmiling on the righteous e'er he ſpeaks,
He mildly thus the ſolemn ſilence breaks:
Ye *bleſſed*, who, of wealth and power poſſeſt,
Gave to the poor, & ne'er the poor oppreſt;
You who ſincerely griev'd at others' woe,
And ſhed your tears in ſocial ſorrow's flow;
Who at another's welfare ne'er repin'd,
But acted for the good of all mankind;
Who lives of charity, and virtue led;
Who cloath'd the naked; & the hungry fed;
Who to dejected merit gave relief;
And yielded comfort to the wretched's grief.
And you! who, without murm'rings, noiſe,
or ſtrife,
With patience bore the rigid ills of life;
Who cold, & hunger, ſtiff, & ſtripes aſſuag'd,
Yet ſtill a conſtant, equal mind maintain'd;
Who innocence preferr'd to charms of health,
And honeſt poverty to ill got wealth;
Who would not, to have gain'd a kingdom's
crown,
Forſake your virtue, or your faith diſown.

And

And you! who, ſolely for religion's cauſe,
Have felt the fury of ſevereſt laws;
Who perſecutions often have endur'd;
Whom whips have mark'd, and priſons have immur'd;
Whom cruel tyrants took delight to chaſe,
And drove like vagabonds from place to place;
Who, wide diſpers'd, the univerſe all o'er,
In diff'rent nations, diff'rent ſuff'rings bore;
Who, when arraign'd before the judgment ſeat
With ſtedfaſt courage wou'd your faith repeat;
Oft of your auditors wou'd converts make,
And cauſe a *Felix* at your words to quake;
Who after long, continu'd toil, and pain,
Perils by land, and dangers on the main,
To ignominious deaths by foes were brought;
And mildly yielded up the lives they fought;
Approach! and here receive the bleſt reward
For lives well-ſpent, & righteous deeds, pre-par'd
Enter where bliſs & joy eternal dwell! Joys, & no thought can reach, no tongue can tell!
Which no unquiet cares, no griefs annoy;
Which never fatiate, and which never cloy!
But you! who long in vice's paths have trod;
Who ſcoff'd at virtue; & blaſphem'd your *God*:
Who own'd no rule; no wholeſome laws obey'd;
Who broke your promiſe; and your truſt betray'd;
Who, when your bags with ill-got treaſures ſwell'd,
From the imploring poor your alms withheld;
Oft & hard words wou'd drive them from your door,
And threat & priſons if they teiz'd you more;
Who ſmil'd to ſee your neighbour's bliſs deſtroy'd;
And ſeldom griev'd but when your neighbour joy'd:
Who never call'd your reaſon to your aid;
By ev'ry luſt, and ev'ry paſſion ſway'd;
Who all pretence to piety diſclaim'd,
And hated all for virtuous actions fam'd;
And you who, & deſign the world to cheat,
In ſynagogues, and churches took your ſeat;
Who, to impoſe upon mankind the more,
The form of virtue, not the ſubſtance wore;
Who in devotion foremoſt ſtill appear'd,
With eyes uplifted, and with hands uprear'd;
Who from no tittle of the law refrain'd,
But ev'ry right, & rule of faith maintain'd;
Who bleſſ'd the poor, & left 'em to the lord,
But not one penny would for alms afford.
And you, who once imperial tyrants reign'd;
Who laws both human, and divine diſdain'd;
Who o'er remoteſt lands & oceans ſway'd;
Whom north & ſouth, & eaſt & weſt obey'd;
Yet, not content, wou'd make whole nations ſlaves;
And for a whim ſend thouſands to their grave
Who with inveterate hate purſu'd the good;
And joy'd to ſpill the ſaints' & martyrs' blood;
Who fire & ſword promiſcuouſly employ'd;
And num'rous chriſtians num'rous ways deſtroy'd;
Who & ambitious pride aſſum'd the name
Of *gods*; & worſhip from the world did claim;
Nay with preſumptuous hopes wou'd heav'n aſcend,
And ſnatch the thunder from th' almighty's hand.
And you! who, under the *Moſaick* law,
My doctrines heard, & all my wonders ſaw,
How at a word the *lame* wou'd riſe, & walk;
The *deaf* wou'd hear; the *dumb* diſtinct wou'd talk;
Who ſaw the *blind* reſtor'd to inſtant ſight;
The *dead* revive, and riſe again to light;
Yet, 'gainſt conviction of your ſenſe & eyes,
Did all my doctrines, all my works deſpiſe:
Who loaded me with infamous diſgrace;
Who ſcoff'd, revil'd and ſpit upon my face;
Who judg'd, & then illegal ſentence paſs'd;
And crucify'd me to your rage at laſt:
And you, blaſphemers impious, and prophane,
Ye robbers, murd'rers, all ye vicious train,
Far hence depart! to ſcenes of ſorrow go!
Scenes of dire pain, and everlaſting woe!
Where the worm dies not; where th' unquenched blaze
Ne'er ceaſes to torment, yet ne'er decays!
So ſaid---when ſudden at his dread command
The cryſtal gates of heav'n ſelf open'd ſtand:
When upward now behold the godly riſe!
While heav'nly muſic wafts 'em to the ſkies,
While angels join in the *ſeraphick* ſound,
And joy, and mirth, and melody abound;
Which, & th' harmonious concert of the ſpheres
Inſpire their ſouls, and charm their raviſh'd ears.
And lo! with hymns of joy, a bleſſed train
Of *clemis* lead them to th' angelick plain;
Where loſt in wonder, and in deep amaze
On ſcenes of bliſs, & happy ſeats they gaze;
Wide o'er the heav'ns extend their piercing eyes,
And view the vaſt, interminable ſkies;
Where ever blooming fields afford delight,
Where ſhining proſpects ſtrive to charm the ſight,
Where ſpring eternal reigns, & day that knows no night.
Here too in converſe ſweet, & ſocial love,
The bleſſed ſpirits paſs their time above,
And myſteries, & minds enlarg'd, explain
Which *Newton* try'd at, & yet try'd in vain;
Perceive great *nature*'s univerſal laws,
See all things hang on one, ſupreme, firſt cauſe;
Comprize the diff'rent ſyſtems of the whole,
And with the vaſt ideas fill their ſoul;
Relate how all things from th' Eternal roſe;
How *God* from nothing *matter* did compoſe;
How from th' unthinking, ſluggiſh maſs of earth,
The thinking race of men receiv'd their birth;

How

r firſt he form'd the paſſive, liſeleſs clay,
laſt inſus'd the ſoul's celeſtial ray;
v earth, ſelf-pois'd, & balanc'd in the air,
no ſupporters need its weight to bear;
r to the ocean ſtated bounds he gave,
circumſcrib'd the proud, encroaching wave;
v from th'unactive *clod* did firſt ariſe
active fire, aſcending to the skies;
v from thick darkneſs ſprung the vig'rous light;
ſun to ſhine by day, the *moon* by night;
v thro' the heav'ns he roll'd the orbs on high,
ſpangled o'er & glitt'ring gems the sky.
nd now tranſported with their maker's praiſe
leav'nly tunes, they chaunt their heav'nly
t in th'almighty's preſence, in his ſight
y ſing his wiſdom, goodneſs, & his might;
Son & *Holy Ghoſt* they next proclaim
rthy all honour, glory, love and fame;
her, and higher now their voices riſe,
ile the loud chorus echoes into' the skies;
heav'nly *Father!* hail all-gracious *Son!*
Holy Ghoſt! hail ſacred *three* in *one!*
hus they in joyous ſongs, & hymns of praiſe
ir'd with *zeal* their adoration raiſe;
other times contemplative they rove,
in their minds revolve th'almighty's love:
ile fragrant flow'rs beneath their footſteps riſe,
proſpects after proſpects meet their eyes.
s pleaſing ſights, and thoughts their minds employ;
s *God* they ſee; & thus they *God* enjoy;
s with immortal life, and glory crown'd,
ſures on pleaſures ever circling round,
nity in rapt'rous joys they ſpend,
ich know no medium, & no end.
ut other proſpects now attract our eyes;
ſpects of horror, and of wild ſurprize;
ere the unfathomable gulph expires
phureous ſmoke, and everlaſting fires;
ere diſmal yells eternally reſound;
peſtilential blaſts are breath'd around:
ere furious *rage*, & hag-gard *envy* meet;
pain & *miſery* fix their gloomy ſeat;
ere joy ne'er comes; ne'er ſhines one glimpſe of light;
ere all is ſorrow, and where all is night.
With frantick looks, and ſighs of mad'ning woe,
wicked view the depth profound below;
on the precipice immenſe they gaze;
ſtart, & tremble at the threat'ning blaze;
devils riſing, round the borders ſtand,
puſh them headlong to th'infernal brand;
ere, with the fall confounded as they lie,
pair their mind, & horror fills their eye;
light but from the liquid flames they view,
glimmer forth a pale, & ſickly blue;
By which dire objects to their ſight appear,
And hideous forms, & fill their ſouls & fear.
Here in ſulphureous lakes they toſs & turn
To eaſe their burning, yet inceſſant burn:
Oft upwards, but in vain, they lift their eyes;
Vain all their groans; and vain their piercing cries;
No dawn of hope the gloomy proſpect chears;
No comfort nigh to eaſe their grief appears;
Oft they reflect upon their lives on earth,
As often curſe the wombs that gave 'em birth.
The very brutes, that once their bodies bore,
They envy now, becauſe they toil no more:
Whilſt they, to make the worſt of evils worſe,
Have ſtill of curſes this ſevereſt curſe,
That when ten hundred thouſand years are paſt,
Their pain's as juſt begun, and without end [ſhall laſt.
Thus by reflection they themſelves torment:
Reflection bitter on their lives ill-ſpent!
Monarchs, who over wealthy kingdoms ſway'd,
Now are more wretched than the ſlaves they made;
And ſlaves, who prov'd unfaithful to their care,
Their whips, & ſcourges now wou'd gladly bear.
Here too the rich, the mighty, and the great
Envy the poor, and curſe their former ſtate;
The thought of bliſs the more augments their woe;
No bliſs, alas! they e'er again muſt know:
Were there no pains, no fiery tortures nigh,
Reflection's ſelf their abſence wou'd ſupply
And in their boloms raiſe th'eternal ſigh.
Now o'er the diſmal gloom their eyes they caſt,
And view the darkſom deſart, wild & waſte!
And lo! their ſouls are ſeiz'd & dire affright!
And their hearts ſicken at the mournful ſight!
Now urg'd by pungent pains they roar aloud;
And reſtleſs daſh, and foam the fiery flood;
Now curſe, & now blaſpheme in mad deſpair;
And now (too late!) addreſs themſelves to pray'r;
Now promiſe, if kind heav'n wou'd ceaſe their pain,
And grant the once to lead their lives again,
How juſt! how regular! how good they'd live!
How *God* they'd honour, fear, obey, & love!
Vain efforts! doom'd amidſt the damn'd to dwell;
And, dying, live eternally in *hell!*

N° II. *The* VOYAGER,

Being PRIZE VERSES

On *Life*, *Death*, *Judgment*, *Heaven* and *Hell*.

LIFE's but a *tedious impatient* ſtate,
From fear, or ſtinging grief! oh free.
If bleſt, at morn, with *proſp'rous* gales,
Which *ſwell* our hopes, and ſtretch our ſails;

Anon

Anon by *raging tempests toss'd*,
Our *masts are spent*, our *rudder lost!*—
—The *tempest's* rage suspends it's force,
And a *dead calm* retards our *course*;
How faintly now we view the *deep*,
And o'er the *glassy surface* sleep!
Alas! nor *calm*, nor *tempest* please,
Nor arduous toil, nor downy ease!

II.

What's DEATH? the *gulf* we must *shoot thro'*,
'Ere we can reach the *port in view!*
The *current strong*, the terror great
To view the *Mareotick height!*
Trembling and pale we must obey,
Or gain not the *pacifick sea!*

III.

JUDGMENT, impartial will decide
What use we make of *wind and tide*.
How *guide the helm*, what *courses run*,
What *latitudes* with caution shun;
Thro' *Scylla*, and *Charybdis fleer*,
Not quite too proud to pray and fear;
Nor on the *Syrtes turkish* prizes
Rashly race place our lives.
Or list'ning to the *Syren's song*,
Neglect the *stars*, and *reckon* wrong:
But *steady*, *regular*, and *true*,
Still keep the glorious prize in view.

IV.

The—h the *dark!* with what a shock
She founders on yon *tremendous rock!*
—cure,—a dreary benching waste,
No *cooling springs*, no *fruits* to taste;
No *cave*, nor *shelter* from the skies,
No *flowery mead*, refreshing rule:
For *ever!* *ever!* no relief in pain
The *fatal* word, the *hapless* cry!

Therefore in FULL! from hence appears,
(O precious gift! O cease of tears!)
The *fruitful seed*, the *happy soil*,
By wisdom tilled and toil'd with skill!
See!—the *Sodoms'* glittering shore,
Nor worthy *Satan's* residence:
Nor *Mammon's* thankless wise
With *fairer* new incessant pains;
But *heaven* new from above,
(What joy! what envy must it move!)
"Decked with the splendor of a bride,
"In all the pomp of nuptial pride!

V.

"Hail! new'n and earth! ye seas be dry!
"Stretch forth, ye *heavens*, your *lamps* to sky!
"Let *seven* times seven blaze of light,
"Like *sapphire* clear, like *jasper* bright!
"And hark! the voice that strikes the ear,
"Pronounces here no alternate here!
"No *province* fills unbounded space,
"*Time* and *death* in every place!
"The spirited rays flow down to hell,
"And yet are men *he* lieps to dwell!
"*Here* is the base, on which she stands,
"*Not earthly work of* mortal hands!
"Of cubick form, and ample size,
"Her glist'ring summit props the skies!
"Each wall a long stupendous line,
"Where gems on gems distinctly shine;
"Promiscuous, yet where all conspire
"To flow with streams of living fire!
"Count all her gates, how rich, how great!
"Twelve orient pearls, and each a gate!
"See liquid gold transparent flow,
"And trees of life all-healing grow!
"No sickness, pain, nor sorrow nigh,
"To heave the breast, or swell the eye!
"No filth obscene, no lying guile,
"The *holy city* to defile!
"Life's fountain see, in currents glide,
"Thro' every street, a gentle tide!
"No sun the warmth to ban ish night,
"*God* is her *Sun*, and *God* is *Light!*
"No fears by day her gates to close,
"God is her friend,—and what are foes?
"The glories of thy saints, secure,
"Thro' endless ages shall endure;
"(Revolving worlds, and periods past,)
"Thou great *I am!* thou *first* and *last!*

N° III. A POEM,

On *Life*, *Death*, *Judgment*, *Heaven* and *Hell*.

FRom *life's* first moment to it's longest date
Man has a task assigned to consummate;
A talent giv'n him daily to improve
In knowledge, that he may aspire above
Earth's low delights, to seek for greater bliss,
Eternal joys, eternal happiness;
For earthly pleasures, so uncertain are,
Deluded mortal! they're not worth thy care;
The dearest joys must still find some allay,
Whilst in this earthly tenement of clay.
Here rich, & great are not exempt from woe,
It is not grandeur, pomp, or worldly shew,
Can make man happy, free his mind from cares
His griefs superiour, as the rank he bears.
In the gay scenes of life, what can we find,
When *death* approaches, that can cheer the mind?
Will then diversions raise the drooping heart?
Instead of pain, will it kind ease impart?
Were all earth's pleasures centered in thy breast,
Could they procure thee the one moments rest?
Ah no, poor mortal, what is thy vain joy?
A dream—a phantom—a delusive toy;
At the bright scenes, no real pleasure give,
Turn the black side, and who can wish to live!
Whilst troubles, sorrows, wrath, and despair,
And hell itself, to which it's subject here.
Nor can he always draw this mortal breath,
Since there's no plant nor can conquer death.
That dreadful thing, whose unrelenting arm,
No gold can see to stay, no beauty charm;

He

He levels all, the poor, the rich, the great,
Peasant, & king, must share this common fate,
When at death's call, they're summon'd to the grave.
Where blended lie, the monarch, & the slave.
The good, and bad, alike in death shall be,
But different far, in immortality:
Tho' here their bodies moulder into dust,
Yet the good soul has a firm faith, and trust,
To re-unite the body once again,
And part no more, but free'd frō future pain,
No more to feel, the fickle change of fate,
But live for ever, in a blessed state.
Corruption there, shall incorruption be,
And mortal put on immortality.
The soul shall then, in exaltation cry,
Death, where's thy sting? grave, where thy victory?
The wicked too shall leave their dark abode,
To meet an angry, an incensed God.
They rise with trembling, horror, & despair,
Dreading before his presence to appear;
Tho' without hope, for mercy do they cry;
O're these death gains a double victory;
For if to die were all, the tyrant I,
Tho' ne'er so dreadful, boldly would defie.
But 'tis a tryal, after death, we fear;
Then to live well; oh man, be all thy care.
For e'er our joy, or misery's compleat,
We must appear before God's awful seat;
When the almighty calls us, from his throne,
Our faults to punish, or our virtues crown.
Before this dreadful day of judgment come,
When all mankind shall hear their final doom,
Distress of nations, shall be very great,
The firmament, shall melt with fervent heat,
The moon no more, shall give her borrow'd light,
The stars shall fall, the sun be darken'd quite,
All things in dissolution, shall be hurl'd,
And flames of fire shall compass round this world.
Those that remain alive on earth shall be
Changed, and clothed with immortality.
The little heaps of dust shall then arise,
To meet their saviour, coming frō the skies
Then our redeemer upon earth shall stand,
To judge the world, & at his great command,
The trumpet's sound shall summon from afar
All nations of the earth, who must appear;
Sever'd as sheep, & goats, they both shall stand,
The good on one, the bad on t'other, hand.
Thē shall the righteous, first receive their doom,
To whom the judge will say, ye blessed come;
A kingdom is prepar'd for you above,
Where ye shall live in endless peace, & love,
Your sorrows now are past, your joys compleat.
For I was hungry, and ye gave me meat;
Thirsty, and naked, sore oppress'd with grief,
Ye shar'd my sorrows, and ye brought relief.
All this, tho' not in person done to me,
Ye did to mine, that were in misery:
Since thus my father's precepts you obey'd,
To you I give a crown that ne'er shall fade,
To heav'n's bright region's free'd from future woe,
The righteous clothed in new white robes shall go,
The saints, and angels, there for ever live,
In all the glories that a God can give.
There the immortal spirits joyn and sing,
Glory and praise to their eternal king,
No darkness there shall reign, no cloud, no night,
For there God's presence is perpetual light;
Mercy, and truth, will there together meet;
And every with we frame be there compleat.
In those blest mansions, all things are refin'd,
Our friendships there shall be more strong, more kind.
There friends will meet never to part again,
But in eternal happiness to reign.
The soul shall there be satisfied with joy,
And endless pleasures that can never cloy;
To new perfections will it still go on,
Nor can the pleasing task be ever done.
But oh! how sad the sentence, how severe
The punishment of those who come not there?
Who hear the righteous judge bid them depart
To endless woes, to everlasting smart,
Where the worm dies not, whence they can't return,
But in eternal fire, for ever burn,
Yet never die, but still fresh pains indure,
Nor can one moment's ease, or rest procure;
Torments too exquisite for man to tell,
Will be the fate of those who there must dwell.
Arm then thy self, oh man, against this day,
Prepare to meet thy God, without delay;
Repent of all thy faults, try life amend,
That @ thy judge to heav'n thou may'st ascend.
Since life's uncertain, strive to gain the prize,
Defer not 'till to morrow, to be wise.

No IV. A POEM,

On *Life, Death, Judgment, Heaven* and *Hell*.

On LIFE.

Nostra vanescit tenuis in auras
Vita, per siccas volat unda arenas,
Aut velut sensus per opaca lustra.
Nullis imago. Buch.

WHilst vig'rous life informs the springs of clay,
And I th' extended theatre survey;
With genial beams my op'ning senses inspire
Warm from the rays of that celestial fire:
All seeing power! enshrin'd from mortal sight,
In boundless tracks of inexhaustible light,
Since heav'n, & earth, & the encircling sea,
And life & nature owe their birth to thee.
Try thi' O muse, thy scenes of youth renew,
What's past avoid, and what to come pursue.

I

Life's ſpacious fields & anxious heart ſurvey,
Her dawn, her ſunſhine, & her ſetting day:
See mankind ſtem thro' her tumultuous tide,
Subſerv'd by paſſion, or miſled by pride;
See ling'ring hopes thro' num'rous ills extend,
Unknown their entrance, more unknown their end:
E'er reas'ning powers exalt the plaſtic clay,
We ſtart to being, and awake to day;
The infant dawn admits the ſtamp more ſtrong,
If that miſgives, we all our life go wrong;
Whim after whim our rambling fancies trace,
And hunt for ever in the wild gooſe chace,
Th' inconſtant mind with ſtrange inventions rack'd,
As powerful frenzy ſpurs her ſeeds to act:
Ideal forms the ſame to all belong,
But as improv'd they urge their ends more ſtrong;
Obedient nature ſtill maintains the plan,
And grows congenial from the boy to man.
Hail bloſſoming youth! ſecur'd of vig'rous prime
Thou beſt, thou faireſt progeny of time;
Thee no falſe cares, of fleeting years annoy,
No ills diſturb, no broken healths deſtroy;
Thoughtleſs of future plagues, & anxious woe,
Thou ſcorn'ſt the ſummer ſun, or winter ſnow;
No rankling malice e'er affects thy brain,
Thou fight'ſt thy quarrels, & art friends again.
But ah! this ſtate is one contracted ſpan,
The nerv'us youngſter ripens into man.
Now we peruſe the ſcenes of youth no more,
New paſſions riſe, & modes unknown before,
Now heavy ſighs, & broken ſlumbers prove,
The piercing wounds of diſappointed love;
The joys of youth have now their ſtamp effac'd
By mazy knowledge, or by doubts ill trac'd,
By wits falſe glare aſſum'd for mortal guide,
Th' ambitious hopes of all devouring pride.
Hence empty fiction's incoherent train
Uſurps the ſole dominion of the brain;
A birth ſo mean, tho' warm'd with heav'nly flame,
Would not agree with our exalted aim,
Far thro' the void for other riſe we flew,
Rejecting *Eden* and a date ſo new;
In tow'ring thought we ſcheme'd a nobler plan,
And ſcorn'd the tale of one created man:
The *Greeks* for theirs to antient *Egypt* run,
And antient *Egypt* dated from the ſun;
Heav'n they forgot, & now to madneſs prone,
Created gods unnumber'd of their own,
Temples were built, & prieſts preſcrib'd their will,
From vocal oaks on cold *Dodona*'s hill.
Ah! why this pride, inquiſitious mortal tell,
This aim to riſe, this ſtudy to excell?
Does life alone thy various limbs ſupply?
Don't every dunghil give thy pride the lie?
Superiour ranks the powers of thought may know,
When ſenſe points out inferiour ſcales below.
Why then, O man! theſe fables ill made out,
This anxious ſearch, this irreligious doubt,
Suffice it thee thy preſent ſtate to know,
For what avails a theuſand years ago?
By moral acts procure a juſt renown,
'Till anxious life ſhall lay her burden down:
From myſtic ſearch of mazy doubts refrain,
Nor with ſcholaſtic arts diſtract thy brain,
Whilſt thou thro' endleſs years new ſcenes may'ſt trace,
Oft thou'lt reject, and wilt as oft embrace;
Succeeding arts will bribe thy fancy ſtill,
And boundleſs ſearch will have its boundleſs will;
Far thro' th' expanſe exotic ſtars will glare,
And deck with foreign rays the fields of air,
Whoſe wand'ring courſe is like themſelves unknown,
Far from the path of the *Titanian Zone*;
Diſcover'd theſe ſucceeding ſtars will riſe,
Thro' *Cetus*' tracks or *Ophiuchus*' skies;
Theſe let our eyes with optic tubes purſue,
And the laſt ſearch will ſtill diſcover new;
Ambitious ends direct our thoughts to trace
Theſe diſtant orbs, or ſeek to wealth the place:
Wealth's no advantage to the main affair,
'Tis not more bleſt, nor more depriv'd of care;
Is that *Grander*, who lolls in pomp along?
Are his limbs firmer, or his nerves more ſtrong?
Or wou'd not he theſe gilded heaps eſchew,
If ſick, to bring him to that ſtate like you?
Hail ſov'reign health! to whom the boon is giv'n,
(Superiour bliſs of more indulgent heav'n,)
Thee to obtain we all our cares employ,
And when obtain'd endeavour to deſtroy;
Yet what will all thy friendly aid avail,
When waſting years the forts of life aſſail;
When death's grim arms aſſault the mortal prime,
And life's cleft walls admit the wedge of time;
No ſoft deſires the feeble limbs will move,
Averſe to all the genial powers of love,
Theſe various arts that rack'd thy lab'ring brain,
Like *Judah*'s king will be denounc'd as vain,
The ſuppliant thou wou'dſt former life review,
And humbly beg to act thy ſcenes anew;
Sollicit heav'n & earneſt ſuit to ſpare,
And offer fruitleſs penitence and prayer.
Well! ſay indulgent heav'n admits the ſcene,
And opens all the founts of life again,
Not tir'd & thought, thou wou'dſt afreſh begin,
Re-act the ſame, and turn grayhair'd in ſin,
Thro' other ills repeated race to run,
Account for both, and doubly be undone.
Why doſt thou then, vexatious mortal, fret
Amidſt the comfort of a nobler ſtate?
With eager ſearch that better life purſue,
And that ſecur'd, there's little elſe to do.
So ſhall kind heav'n his friendly aid bequeath
And gently waft thee to the ſhoars of death,

Where ſhutting up this earthly ſcene, may be
Th' expanſion of a nobler life for thee.

On DEATH.

——— vobis auctoribus umbræ
Non tacitas Erebi ſedes, Ditiſque profundi
Pallida regna petunt; regit idem ſpiritus artus
Orbe alio: longæ (canitis ſi cognita) vitæ
Mors media eſt.——— Lucan.

NOW let us next the ſcenes of *death* ſurvey,
The gloomy haunts of ever-abſent day;
Where no gilt ſun preſumes to rouze the morn,
Nor pendant ſtars her ſable vaults adorn;
Deep ſilence reigns along th' enchanted ground,
Oblivion direful, and a ſleep profound:
There humane cares no more diſtract the mind,
No more is friendſhip falſe, or love unkind,
But all the plagues of buſy life are o'er,
And blaſting ſorrows hurricane no more.
Thou kind compoſer of diſturbing thought,
Thou ſov'reign drug, devoutly to be ſought;
Why this deſire thy dreaded ſting to ſhun,
If that attain'd we might but ſay---'tis done;
If theſe deep thoughts which ſtart the mind at death,
Shall all extinguiſh with departing breath;
If poys'ning duſt ſhall kill the keen deſire,
And quench the beams of intellectual fire?
But if unlock'd that adamantine chain,
Awak'ning mortals muſt return again;
The ſerious thought deſerves a juſt review,
And not the ſallies of a muſe, if true.
See to the duſt thy vanquiſh'd fabric go,
With all th' exequial gravity of woe;
Where thy ſeal'd eyes muſt ope their lids no more,
Mixt with that clay & they deſpis'd before;
Is this the bound to & thy hopes extend?
And this the ſea where humane frailties end?
Or ſhall the earth return the genial plan,
Conſtruct the maſs, & build immortal man?
Whate'er the power of dire deſtruction feels,
By motion acts, and by material wheels,
No ſocial rites to gen'ral views extends,
Nor acts ſubſervient to peculiar ends.
All hail! undying reaſon's friendly ray,
Thou genuine offspring of eternal day;
To certain ends thou fram'ſt thy ſocial view,
Nor motion's flitting ſeeds, nor matter thou;
But ſome immortal beam of heav'nly kind,
Some emanation of th' almighty mind;
Safe in thy ſelf from all th' attempts of age,
Defy'ſt the tyrant's ſting, and mock'ſt his fruitleſs rage.
A ſpark divine of immaterial breath,
Denies ſubjection to the powers of death;
For where that dread terreſtrial tyrant reigns
Obedient nature yields her waſted grains,
But that immortal ſpark ſhall ever laſt,
As void of all material ſeeds to waſte.
Beſides the ſoul exerts the boundleſs will,
That's always filling yet can never fill;
Can humane arts the ſtretch of fancy bound?
Or fill the ſphere of an eternal round?
Capacious thought unfixt to certain place,
Roams thro' the vaſt interminable ſpace;
Hence where no mounds the riſing views controul,
Is the fit object of the longing ſoul,
No certain bounds to happier ſtates are giv'n,
No walls encloſe th' eternity of heav'n,
No tracks beſide can boaſt unbounded ſpace,
Hence heav'n alone 's the ſoul's peculiar place.
Nay but the beams of this eternal breath,
Grow pale & horror at the thoughts of death,
To think the mind muſt evermore lie ſtill,
Diſtracts the ſenſe, and perſecutes the will,
Thou laſt grand evil of this earthly ſtate,
Thou dread vindictive meſſenger of fate;
Why, ſince ſuch woes on humane life attend?
Ah! why ſo diſmal is the tragic end? [run,
But ceaſe, my muſe, thro' impious thoughts to
The work is *God's*, & his high will be done.
'Tis his to ſeal the ſentence of his wrath,
And ours with patience to ſubmit to death;
If thou haſt well tranſacted life before,
Death's but the paſſport to a nobler ſhoar,
If not; the horrors of a dreadful ſting,
And greater woes than yet remains to ſing.
In vain the volume ſhall extend thy fame,
Or ſculptur'd marbles ſolemnize thy name,
For let the rubs of eating winters fly,
The buſt ſhall moulder, & the volume die,
And life & fame & equal rage ſhall feel
The fatal ſtroke of one reſiſtleſs ſteel.
Proceed, my muſe, enquire the ſear that's giv'n
To humane ſouls betwixt the grave & heav'n,
Abſtruſe the theme, ſucceeding truths to know,
By wretched mortals loſt in doubts below.
Whether the ſoul abſolv'd from duſt retire
To penal flames of purgatorial fire,
In torrid vaults to purge her ſtains away,
And fit her fabric for eternal day.
Whether releas'd frō life's tumultuous ſtorm,
Thro' diff'rent ſhapes ſhe ſhifts material form;
As when of old the *Samian* ſage explor'd
The ſlain *Euphorbus* in himſelf reſtor'd,
Whoſe gallant ſoul reſerv'd for nobler joy,
Fled from *Atrides* in the fields of *Troy*.
Whether thro' *Æther's* liquid ſhoars ſhe roam,
Unfixt her ſtate, and unconfin'd her home,
Thro' chryſtal plains like empty dreams ſhe fly,
Enchanted regions, and a magic ſky.
Which of theſe dooms ſhall to her portion fall
If each, a part, or if compos'd of all.
Th' imperfect ſtate of humane things below
Allows not mine, nor any muſe to know.

Here pauſe, my thoughts, nor any more explain
The painful acts of this ungrateful ſcene,
Since much remains of darker truths to tell,
The *final doom*, and future *heav'n*, & *hell*.

On JUDGMENT.

Avia Pieridum peragro loca, nullius antè
Trita ſolo.——————Lucret:

Now my advent'rous muſe, expand the wing,
The dread ſurprize of future *judgment* ſing;
Thro' ſcenes untouch'd purſue thy anxious way,
And paint the horrors of that awful day:
Vaſt is th' attempt ſucceeding acts to know,
And vaſt the ſad variety of woe.
Converted now to primogeneal clay,
Thro' earth & air thy kindred atoms ſtray;
What genial power can e'er refund the plan,
Advance the ſeeds, & conſtitute the man.
The *God* commands the flaming power with ſpeed
To ſound the trump, & ſummon up the dead;
The haſt'ning *Seraph* ſtudious to obey,
Far thro' th' expantion wings his zealous way,
Prepares the voice, the golden trumpet ſounds,
And all the vaſt eternity rebounds.
Now might I well demand a thouſand tongues,
A throat of braſs, and adamantine lungs,
But theſe frail helps wou'd aid the muſe in vain
Thro' ſhifting labours of the moving ſcene;
When hell's grim tyrant feels ſuſpenſe of pains,
When death unlocks his adamantine chains;
Departing ſtars ſhall own the ſignal day,
And heav'ns eternal walls diſſolve away:
No more the ſun ſhall kindle up the morn,
Nor feeble *Cynthia* fil her ſilver horn,
The ſoul enjoin'd to bring her antient truſt,
Shall hunt the grains of her congenial duſt,
Thro' earth & air require the venial plan,
And build the frame of her immortal man.
Who can the horrors of that day diſcloſe?
Or who deſcribe inexplicable woes?
When heav'n advancing on his radiant throne
Departing nature gives the final groan;
What race alive, theſe doleful ſcenes ſhall ſee?
Or who determine when the hour ſhall be?
Thoughts which no more the human mind can bound,
Than fill the ſphere of heav'ns eternal round,
Whē yielding ſeas ſhall frō their ſhoars retreat,
When earth diſſolves thro' fervency of heat;
Strug'ling in pangs when her laboricus womb
Thruſts ſhrieking mortals from the yawning tomb,
When to the hills aſtoniſh'd heroes run,
And beg protection from a tenfold ſun,
Till ſummon'd thence each guilty ſuppliant come;
And wait the ſentence of the gen'ral doom.
Malitious envy then no more ſhall frown,
No more the flat'ring hypocrite unknown;
No more the miſer pawn his ſoul for gold;
Nor kings be purchas'd, nor the patriot ſold;
Pretended friendſhip now ſhall wound no more
With fraud behind, and open love before;
No more ſhall direful perſecution reign,
But factions roar, and tyrants ſtorm in vain:
Each trembling mortal ſtand the ſov'reign teſt
And take their chance, th' oppreſſor and th' oppreſs'd.
Whether to *Solyma* the *God* repair,
Pleas'd to erect his high tribunal there;
Thrones & no more the heathen rage ſhall fill,
Once more to thunder from his fav'rite hill;
Whether on earth, in heav'n, in ſea, or air,
Who can by certain evidence declare? try,
Theſe laid aſide, my muſe wou'd deign to
What diff'rent ſhoars, their diff'rent ſons ſupply:
But long before this deſtin'd fabric burn,
Kingdoms & kings may take a diff'rent turn;
Peru once more her antient race behold,
The *Indians* freed, & chriſtian empires ſold;
Elſe *Jeſus'* race wou'd quit th' oblivious grave,
From antient *Tiber's* celebrated wave,
Impet'ous *Rhone*, and *Iſter's* foaming ſtreams,
The ſandy *Tagus*, and the fertile *Thames*,
And where the ſurges of the *Baltic* roar,
And icy *Ruſſia's* hyperborean ſhoar;
Theſe chriſtians all, tho' different in their name,
The ſame their ſaviour, & their *God* the ſame.
The *Turkiſh* race ſhall quit *Byzantium's* towers,
And the fam'd windings of *Maeander's* ſhoars,
And where *Euphrates* laves his genial ſoil,
Arabia's deſarts, & the mouths of *Nile*.
But *Haly's* faith, & antient prieſts of fire,
From native *Perſia's* ample womb retire:
Mogul to anſwer for his pagan tales;
And *China* hazard, if *Confutius* fails:
Tartarian ſects for various gods be known,
The *Moors* for all, and *Hottentots* for none.
Now every land and every faith come in,
The books unfold, and *Adam* muſt begin;
Ah why! ſad author of the mortal fall,
Why ſhou'dſt not thou ſtand evidence for all?
Why ſhou'dſt not thou the gen'ral doom receive?
For all to ſuffer or for all to ſave:
But ceaſe, my muſe, abſtruſer themes to trace,
Nor this the time, nor this the deſtin'd place;
When that long clue of myſtic truth's unwound, found,
Dark will be plain, and what's now plain profound,
When trembling mortals ſhall with wonder ſee,
A Sov'reign juſtice with his love agree;
But, muſe! no more theſe moving ſcenes purſue,
To nobler objects turn thy riſing view,
In arduous ſtrains the joys of heav'n ſing,
And melt in viſions of eternal day.

On HEAVEN.

Apparet divum numen, sedesque quietæ
Quas neque concutiunt venti, neque nubila nimbis
Aspergunt, &c.——————Lucret.

SInce endless joy dethrones the flux of time,
Smooth be thy lays, & as the theme sublime,
Celestial muse, whilst thou presum'st to soar
Where never mortal took his flight before;
Let nobler thoughts undying scenes pursue,
In the vast round of an eternal now,
Than what cou'd sing the transient stage below
With all the black variety of woe
Obscure the theme in hidden depths to pry,
Far from the ken of our unaided eye,
No beams reveal'd of intellectual kind,
Whose heav'nly radiance glad the raptur'd mind,
No sacred light prophetic rolls impart,
To aid the fruitless ministers of art,
But every sect their diff'rent thoughts pursue,
As various objects urge their sensual view;
For each perceiv'd thro reason's friendly eye,
The rays of thought wou'd never bow to die,
That things below were weigh'd in dubious scales,
And the just suffers, whilst the bad prevails.
Hence in their mind a future state they drew,
And such, that all wou'd have impartial due.
A wond'rous store the pagan legends tell,
Of future joys, and a fictitious hell,
The just to wander thro' th' *Elysian* plain,
Ambrosial regions and a magic scene,
When balmy spirits of the western gale,
For ever breath thro' bow'rs untaught to fail,
And where th' unbody'd soul extatic raves,
Thro' spicy vales & amaranthine groves;
The band condemn'd to endless pains wou'd
Sisyphian labours, and *Ixion*'s wheel; feel,
Back from the lip elusive draughts wou'd fly,
And fancy'd fruit beguile the longing eye:
There *Danans*' race wou'd fill the sieve of woes;
There as the bird devours, the liver grows.
But that surpassing sage whom *Samos* bore,
Explain'd a faith unknown to *Greece* before,
That when the genial powers of life decay,
And all her purple springs are drain'd away,
The flitting souls succeeding forms inspire,
Thro' endless years and still remain entire,
Th' immortal beam informs a diff'rent frame,
The shape is only chang'd, the soul's the same;
Thou friendly doctrine hail! the fruits of peace
By thee were planted thro' the shoars of *Greece*
By thee the stains of bloody feasts discharg'd,
By thee the mind to heav'nly rites enlarg'd,
Altars by thee debarr'd their sacred flame,
And peace by thee to *Numa*'s kingdom came.
The *Druids* too, who taught the *British* throng,
In pow'rful measures of the magic song,
That humane souls discharg'd the bonds of woe,
Sought not the shades of *Erebus* below,
But parted hence to better regions stray,
There to associate with their antient clay;
Believ'd the dread of heav'n's approaching doom,
The plagues of hell & hopes of joy to come.
These rules did life's tempestuous storms abate,
Thro' blest expectance of that after state,
Deterr'd the breach of that immortal law,
And kept licentious villany in awe,
Lest suff'ring heav'n chastis'd the range of sin, begin.
And anxious life expir'd more anxious ills
All hail! transcendent faith! *Jesus* taught,
With hopeful tidings of salvation fraught,
All hail! the dawn of that eternal morn,
With death destroy'd, & & redemption born,
What heav'nly muse can turn the genial lays!
To sing the blessings of thy peaceful days,
The guilt entail'd on *Adam*'s race forgiv'n,
And profer'd friendship from offended heav'n,
Surrounding angels to protect their love,
And sacred symbols of the mystic dove;
He taught that souls (and what he taught was true,)
Felt all the cumber of the sensual view,
That bound in cinctures of the fleshly chain,
We sought to know the joys of heav'n in vain,
Remov'd too far from that celestial light,
Which scorn'd the knowledge of corporeal sight,
Surpassing all that man cou'd e'er believe,
Or the dark glimrings of his thoughts conceive;
But when the earth return'd the genial plan,
And built the frame of her immortal man,
The just shou'd rise to live thro' endless days
In the full stream of beatific rays, flie,
The bad condemn'd in torrid flames wou'd
Expuls'd his heav'n, and never hope to die;
For heav'n (he taught) was man's peculiar place,
Design'd and fitted for the humane race.
Hence if they fail'd that glorious prize to won,
They were by folly not by fate undone;
That tho' the just might wade the seas of life,
Nor here avoid the persecuting knife;
Yet he shou'd gently lay his burden down,
To shine more bright in an eternal crown;
That he who bent to take his delight in ill
Of sensual pleasures, fill'd the measure of ill,
And not content th' crimes of fathers knew
Sought all th' infernal treachery for new,
Shou'd feel the pangs of that afflicted state,
Where conscience every [illegible];
And how that cattle of future hell to shun,
And heav'ns transcendent exalted woe,

His ſacred life expreſs'd the glorious way.
Thro' death deſtroy'd on that immortal day,
When hell ſubdu'd, reſign'd the conqu'ring prize,
Unbarr'd her gates, and bid redemption riſe.
Yet where this place of endleſs raptures lay,
Nor cou'd the bards, nor cou'd the *Samian* ſay,
Nor *Druid* faith, in future virtues bold,
And which, tho' *Jeſus* knew, he never told.
Hence humane wit the tow'ring thought extends,
As beſt conduc'd with its peculiar ends;
Each diff'rent art a diff'rent judgment drew,
And each affirm'd as he believ'd it true.
Some found a place in diſtant *Æther* hie,
Thro' nerves affiſted with the (1) *Tuſcan* eye;
Where bright *Orion*'s diſtinguiſh'd blaze,
Applies the force of (2) *Aquarius*'s rays;
Twelve milky ſtars an inner ſpace infold,
And hem its borders with a fringe of gold;
Within that ſpace a lucid region lies,
Beyond the reach of our affiſted eyes,
This by itſelf, & thro' th' expanſe of heav'n,
No ſim'lar object to the ſenſes giv'n,
Made ſome believe, who ſearch the truths so high,
There dwells the bright (3) Shecinah of the ſky.
Others, that ſcope to happy ſouls are giv'n,
Thro' all the range of planetary heav'n,
They from the (4) firſt to fartheſt *Saturn* run,
Which orb no more ſhall chide the diſtant ſun
But like the reſt become a nobler place,
Fill'd & the rays of heav'n's extenſive grace;
Others will have a wider portion giv'n,
And make the vaſt eternity a heav'n;
Superiour beams ſhall every ſyſtem ſtrike,
And *God* impartial ſhine on all alike;
For as the joys are infinite above,
In boundleſs viſions of eternal love,
So they believe that heav'n's peculiar grace,
In love unbounded fills unbounded ſpace:
For bounded being muſt have a certain ſphere,
And what's not bounded muſt be every where,
Heav'n knows no bound to his extenſive call,
But fills the vaſt eternity of all,
Hence man endu'd & that celeſtial flame,
Shall & his heav'nly fire partake the ſame.
Yet ſome in narrow'r bounds pretend to know,
The ſeat of ſouls will be this ſtage below,
The curſe remov'd, and this terreſtrial ſcene
Unfold her former paradiſe again.
Conjectures all, 'till our immortal eye
The judge advancing in the cloud deſcry;
Prepare us heav'n for that deciſive fate,
And fit our ſouls for thine immortal ſtate!

Ev'n in our day the glorious courſe to run,
Lie down at night and kindly ſay—'tis done;
And when the dreams of ſlumb'ring hours are o'er,
Riſe on that morn, & fall aſleep no more.
There may the mind indulge her boundleſs will,
And always filling, yet ſhall never fill;
Untir'd with thought undying ſcenes purſue,
Retrace the old, and never want for new;
To every orb in boundleſs *Æther* known,
Celeſtial worlds & ſyſtems all their own:
There every doubt & rack'd the mortal brain
Unfold in courſe, & ſhall themſelves explain,
No myſtic veils to ſcreen the ſacred road,
Clear'd in the bright immenſity of *God*.
But ſtop, my muſe, unable to diſplay
The holy raptures of eternal day,
Such ſcenes as theſe anthetic antnems claim;
Too low the meaſure, & too ſublime the theme,
In mortal ſtrains to make *Heſſon*'s fate,
And ſing thoſe joys unſeen by mortal eyes;
Unfold her ſcenes of wretched mortals tell,
And ſing the ſad variety of *hell*.

On HELL.

Sit mihi fas audita loqui, ſit numine veſtro
Pandere res alta terra & caligine merſas.
Virg.

WHAT muſe can image that tremendous ſcene,
Or ſing the pangs of everlaſting pain;
Howl'd thro' thoſe dens where flames eternal burn,
And keen damnation never hopes return!
Such horrid depths of tragic themes to try,
Thine be the ſecrets of the nether ſky.
To thee the powers of melting woes belong,
To thee the meaſures of the (1) *Dorian* ſong.
Race of devoted plagues! whoſe fiery bound
The ſulph'rous waves of *Phlegeton* ſurround;
Nor eaſe, nor hope ſhall ever enter there,
Exil'd by ſtreams of thy contagious air,
But horrid pangs thy burning walls incloſe,
Full plagues and round eternity of woes;
Low in thy vaults afflicted patients dwell,
And curſe the tortures of a local hell.
Tho' this from ſcripture evidence be true,
Yet ſome will gloſs the gen'ral ſenſe anew,
Deny the flames of that deteſted ſtate,
Th' eternal veng'ance, & the local ſeat;
Opinions back'd with reaſon's active ray
Enforce the ſcheme, and thus exalted ſay;
Material ſeeds in real flames may groan,
But ſeeds that are not ſo, can ſuffer none,
No real ſeeds the powers of thought compoſe,
Hence not ſubjected to material woes;
For nothing elſe can on a ſoul be wrought,
But ſuff'ring conſcience fr reflecting thought,
So all the dire contagious filth of ſin
Endures the wounds of penal flame within,

1. Tuſcan ſight ſaid to have been, in however, a Tuſcan. 2. Aquarius [illegible] the Æquator, the ſtars in [illegible] moſt declination. (3) A Hebrew word for the divine preſence. (4) Mercury.

(1) The moſt affecting melancholy made of the Greeks.

But why this gloſs, ambitious mortal tell,
Rais'd to exclude the local fires of hell?
Is it conducive to abate thy woe?
Or merely fram'd ſuperiour parts to ſhow,
Within th' extent of nature's active womb,
What ſigns are paſt & what are yet to come?
Divided ſtreams, redemption's glorious noon,
(1) And day extinguiſh'd at the paſchal moon
Secluded hell deny'd the hopeful prize,
A ſuff'ring ſaviour, and the final riſe:
Theſe wond'rous acts on paſſive nature wrought
Exceed the powerful energy of thought,
Now ſay what limits can that power controul
Which kin-dles matter with a duktile ſoul,
Which thro' the fib'rous maze acquaints the brain,
Of parts affected with the ſenſe of pain,
And lets the ſoul devoid of matter know,
How thro' material ſprings ſenſations flow;
May not that power aſſert an equal claim,
And bind a ſpirit to corporeal flame?
Unleſs thy skill theſe hidden truths declare,
Thy reaſon combats with imagin'd air,
When thy frail thoughts, O man, preſume to know
A real place and real flames of woe.
For what the eyes of fading ſenſes ſee,
Are but eſteem'd as they appear to be.
From narrow views of bounded things below,
We nor effects nor their conſtituents know,
But on a vain implicit faith rely,
Beyond the ken of demonſtration's eye,
Unleſs the viſions of celeſtial day,
With friendly radiance point the certain way.
That friendly light frō ſacred texts we know,
Points real fires and real ſeats of woe.
Hence we may judge the pangs of endleſs death,
Will ſuit the nature of our ſcripture faith.
Nor do they not perplex their thoughts in vain,
Who wou'd by ſubtile eloquence explain,
If ſouls condemn'd to that deteſted ſhoar,
Shall feel reſpite from miſery no more;
If they the ſting of endleſs pain muſt know,
And endleſs life comport with endleſs woe;
Or if with added penitence and pray'r,
The pains releaſe, & heav'ns Almighty ſpare,
Or ages hence diſſolve the powerful ray,
And quench the ſeeds of intellectual day.
For temp'ral crimes may merit temp'ral wrath,
And not the horrors of eternal death;
That endleſs plagues to finiſh'd ſins be giv'n,
Suits not the juſtice of indulgent heav'n.
If mod'rate guilt with laſtings pangs be tore,
What can abandon'd villany feel more?
And who can that a ſov'reign juſtice call,
Which deals an equal puniſhment to all?

(1) In alluſion to the preternatural Eclipſe at the paſſion.

Theſe thoughts obſcure the muſe ſhall deign to quit,
For ſwelling pomps of more licentious wit,
And as before with humble mind rely
On things beheld thro' revelation's eye.
Thoughts as obſcure betray the mind to gueſs
The diſmal ſite of that deteſted place,
If deep in earth her dreary dungeons lie,
Or in ſome regi n of the nether ſky;
If high in air they languiſh years away,
Or melt in fervour of the ſolar ray;
Or if a long elliptic race they run,
With fiery progreſs round a (1) double ſun,
Scorch'd with ſevereſt day in diſmal turn,
The ſuff'ring wretches moſt intenſely burn,
Till wheel'd far off with revolution ſlow
They freeze whole ages in eternal ſnow,
Extreams whole pangs perplex the mortal ſtate,
Betwixt their freezing and their burning fate.
Deteſted ſcene, who can thy plagues diſcloſe?
Who ſing the meaſure of unbounded woes,
Where perſecution wears her galling chain,
And furies ſcourge with never ending pain?
Where no bleſt ſun unſeals the lids of day,
No ſilver *Cynthia* prints her chearful ray,
No glit'ring gems her ſable brows adorn,
A diſmal region and a ſtate forlorn!
No purling ſtreams amuſe the ſuff'ring eye,
Nor woods nor plains win her precincts lie;
But rocks above and torrid gulfs below,
Where ſulph'rous waves in melted torrents flow,
Diſtracted ſcenes of perſecuting cries,
And howling tortures from her dens ariſe.
Miltonic verſe might ſing the diſmal ſcene,
And paint its horrors in an equal ſtrain;
But I content in narrower bounds diſplay
The dreary dungeons of that ſable way,
Unfit (like him) on arduous wings to ſoar,
Thro' every change of that infernal ſhoar.
To ſing the plagues entail'd from acts of ſin,
And where the ſad varieties begin.

My muſe has thus endeavour'd to diſplay
The dawn, the ſunſhine, and the fleeting day
Of anxious *life*, and all the toils below,
Which from the cradle to our exit flow;
Sung all the ills of *death*'s tremendous ſcene,
Her ſable regions and enchanted plain,
Thro' *judgment*'s tracks purſu'd my arduous way,
And ſung the viſions of *eternal day*.
My muſe once more may meditate the theme
And beat the ſhades to lead the way to fame.
Enough at preſent ſhe has ſhe ſo fear,
Who never knew to mount in verſe before

(1) From our Sun to our Earth. 648

N° V. PRIZE VERSES

On *Life*, *Death*, *Judgment*, *Heaven* and *Hell*.

AUthor of *life!* creator, wise and just,
Who rais'd the humane fabrick from the dust;
Bade crimson streams, thro' silver channels glide,
And active spirits, dance along the tide:
Thy image stampt in the new moulded clay;
And animating breath'd the vital ray!
To thee, Eternal! I my being owe;
Give me the value of thy gift to know.
The life thou gav'st, let me not spend in vain,
But run my *race*, so that I may obtain:
Tho' I thro' thorny paths, my way pursue,
Grant me to keep the goal, & prize, in view.
Thro' all life's dangers, let the christian arms,
In every combat, shield my soul from harms.
The humid vapour, which exhales from earth,
Owes to the sun's attractive warmth, its birth.
O may my *life*, tho' from the dust it springs,
Soar to the sun & healing in his wings."
Tho' in duration like the short liv'd *flow'r*,
Impress upon my mind its fadeing hour.
Tho' like a *shadow*, or a *span*, it be,
Grant me substantial, boundless bliss, in thee!
Tho' like night's *dream*, it vanishes away,
O let me wake to everlasting day!
Thy doom I must fulfil,- resign this breath;
And sleep, till summon'd, in the arms of *death*.
To nature pay the last great debt I owe,
And pale the realms of her detested foe;
Emp'wr'd by thee, her off'spring to subdue,
All, but thy favour'd, thy distinguish'd *two*.
Ev'n *thy beloved Son* has felt his dart;
And pro'd beneath the agonizing smart.
What proofs of love, *Redeemer!* did'st thou give,
Must God submit to die, that we might live!
Death's dreadful shocks, then, for thy follow'rs bore;
And smooth'd that passage, which was rough before.
With diff'rent *aspects*, he ('tis own'd) appears;
Horror, despair, and formidable fears,
Serpents around his iron sceptre roll,
Affright the guilty, unbelieving soul.
—But to the faithful, and the just, as mild
As the fond nurse, who for the sleep her child.
To them, he comes the messenger of peace;
(His sceptre olive branches grace.)
He, from oppression, frees, from care, from pain,
From earth by life, conveys to heavenly gain.
Their weary'd limbs lays gently in the tomb,
Secure from evils, and the wrath to come.
Rest calmly there 'till that tremendous day,
When *Christ* shall shine his glory shall display;
When the *last trumpet's* sound this globe shall wake.
And those who slept five thousand years, a-
The *earth*, th' unfathom'd *deep* their *dead* resign;
And scatter'd limbs, their ancient bodies join,
Atoms, tho' imperceptible to sight,
Assemble'd with their kindred dust, unite;
Each particle assumes its former seat,
Where all, their proper functions must repeat:
The frame collected, to inform the whole,
To its old dwelling, now returns the soul;
Embodied to receive its final *doom*,
A blest, or sad, eternity to come.
'But lo! the *Judge*, in yon etherial plain;
'My riads of spirits attendant, in his train.
'Than the sun's rays, his countenance more bright;
'Than new fall'n snow, his robe, a purer white;
'Behold, around his breast the golden zone!
'Behold the flaming, the refulgent throne,
'Encircl'd by the rainbows various die,
'Which to the brightest emerald, might vie!
'And on his radiant vesture, lo, the words
'Inscrib'd; the KING OF KINGS, AND LORD OF LORDS!
His awful summons, now, must be obey'd;
'The judgment set, the books are open lay'd.
All *Adam's* race, before the *judge* appear,
In faithful hope, or struck with guilty fear.
'He who *believers* ransom'd with his blood,
'Will separate the wicked, from the good.
'To those on his right hand, these words divine,—
(While from his eyes, the beams of mercy shine.)
'Come, my belov'd, inherit now the joy
'For you prepar'd; & none can e'er destroy.
'For I was *hungry*, and you gave me meat;
'*Thirsty*, & you allwag'd the doughty heat;
'A *stranger*, and you kindly me receiv'd;
'*Naked*, you cloath'd me, *sick*, & you reliev'd:
'In *prison*, and ev'n *there*, you visits pay.'
'O lord! when did we this? the righteous cry.
Th' *omniscient judge*, will graciously reply;
'When e'er you did the wants of *these* supply,
'To me 'twas done. And great is your reward.
'Receive the kingdom, long for you prepar'd.
To those on his left hand, he thus shall speak—
(While pointed lightnings from his eye-balls break)
'Ye workers of iniquity retire,
'Depart ye hence, to everlasting fire:
'Prepar'd for wicked spirits, and for you,
'Whom no compassion for your *kind* even knew.'
'Avenging fiends, to *Tophet* these convey;
'The righteous, angels guide to realms of day.
'Where,—as a *bride* magnificently drest,
'In all the splendour of the radiant east:
'The glorious, holy *city*, they behold,
'Whose walls are jasper, & whose pavement's gold.
'The sapphir, its bright azure here displays,
'And amethysts emit their purple rays:
'Their lucid verdure emeralds unclose;
'And topaz here, its golden lustre shows.

nd ſaints, round the tranſpa
one,
, adore th' Eternal Holy one.
eſſing, honour, pow'r & glory
who dy'd, but ſhall for ever li
martyrs, who for *truth* had cl
ns ſtood,
'd their teſtimonial & their b
made perfect, from their lab
atiſick viſion ever bleſt.
ey triumphant *Alleluja's* ſing
where is thy pow'r! O death
ng!
:,no anguiſh here,no tears,no ſ
hall wipe all ſorrow frō their e
: of *living ſtreams*, he thē will
e fruits of *Paradiſe*, will feed
,no tempter here,no fraud,no f
now ſecure, beneath *the trees o*
l of *ſun* where all's effulgent br
nony, and *love*, and *life*, and *lig*
of joy, ineffable, divine!
God's own countenance ſhall
of mercy! may thy *word* & *g*
nd guide me to this *holy place*,
d heav'nly chorus employ'd ma
eſe eyes, my dear *redeemer* ſee
ho in idol's, or in riches truſt
ure, the cruel, impious, & un
etch who his creator dares de
oſoe'er invents, or loves a lie
rom the *holy preſence* muſt re
r-living lakes of liquid fire.
nor the dawns of light, or hope
mes are quench'd, nor gn
worm e'er dies.
ravate their woe, in torments
om afar, ſhall ſee the heav'n th
r *loſt*! while they're rondem... to
vell, [*hell.*
urſed friends, who feed the rage of
ry, horrour, envy, ſhame, deſpair;---
'tco!--Oh! who the *thought* can bear!

A SOLILOQUY,

Death, Judgment, Heaven and *Hell.*

I.

W long ſhall every tranſient toy
With ceaſeleſs cares our boſoms fill,
ir'd in ſearch of real joy,
idley catch at ſhadows ſtill;
t alternate hopes, and fears,
's ſtinted courſe we ſoon o'ercome,
an, that's lengthen'd out by cares,
ixt the cradle, and the tomb.
Heroes vaniſh, hardly ſeen,
riz'd by fate's relentleſs rage?
Heroines, bright as beauty's queen,
in a bloom that promis'd age?
We ſigh for happineſs in vain,
Thro' every ſcene of *life* diſtreſt;
Anxious alike the bliſs to gain,
And to ſecure it when poſſeſt.

II.

Yes, *virtue!* e'en thy joys, in tranſient view
Dimly we ſee, and languidly purſue:
Twixt *Truth*, and *Error*, what inteſtine jar,
Both ſway by turns, and wage eternal war:
As ſome fair edifice, if fire invade,
While ſhow'rs allay, & winds its fury ſpread,)
Now dampt, in ambient ſmoke the flames
ſubſide;
Now tow'r aloft, and ſcatter ruin wide;
So, in the ſoul, fair *reaſon's* peaceful ſchemes
At every guſt of *paſſion* fleet like dreams!

III.

Great is the man, above control,
Who, howſoe'er by fate oppreſt,
Calls forth the virtue of his ſoul,
And ſtills the tempeſts in his breaſt;
Lord of himſelf while bravely he
Bids every paſſion be his ſlave,
What prince ſo abſolute and free,
But fears to loſe, or hopes to have?

IV.

Who fondly murmurs at his humbler fate,
Marks not what miſchiefs on th' ambitious
wait;
In long purſuits their vain & anxious haſte,
To make each hour of ſlavery the laſt:
In pow'r enjoy'd, and dignity compleat,
Their anguiſh e'en from cares that make
them great;
Their peace, thro' life, to conſcious guilt a
prey,
Their terrors at the laſt, approaching day!
Happyer the wretch, who innocent, & poor
Implores his ſuſtenance from door to door;
With rags, & offals nature's wants relieves,
And, grateful, bleſſes the kind hand that gives;
Lives unrepining, and, when fate is near,
E'en fate's dread ſummons, unappall'd, can
hear;
Sweet hope becalms his agonizing breaſt,
And his ſoul mounts ſecure of heav'nly reſt.

V.

Why glories then th' ambitious king,
If laurel-wreaths his brow ſurround,
If ſtreets, with acclamations, ring,
And bells his victories reſound?
Ah! blind to pride's uncertain date;
Thoſe ſounds that now his triumphs tell,
May uſher in impending fate,
Preluſive to his funeral knell;
Behold him ſick'ning, and forlorn,
Help from his meaneſt vaſſals crave!
Behold him on their ſhoulders born,
(As late in triumph) to his grave!

VI.

O! then, while greedy worms their deſtin'd prey,
His mould'ring, ſlate pageant corps devour,
For-ever, and in vain, he'll mourn the day,
He barter'd bliſs ful innocence for power.
For know, unthinking infidel! and ſhake:
When ſummon'd from this world of ſin, and woe;
The bliſs of angels ſhall the *good* partake,
The *bad* in anguiſh howl & fiends below:
In peace and love the pious here obtain
Part of that heaven for & they hope, & live:
Th' impious madd'ning at each humane pain,
Feel, e'en on earth, that hell they'll not believe.

VII.

How can we in trifles find
Charms that kindle fierce deſires;
Yet, be to religion blind,
Which ſuch heav'nly joys inſpires?
Still the giddy will, in ſpight,
Truths, they comprehend not, blame;
Still the vitious ſhun the light,
Which diſplays their their guilt, & ſhame.
But O! what remorſe, and fear
For his paſt, and future ſtate,
Shall each miſcreant's boſom tear
Conſcious of approaching fate!

VIII

But, to complete his horror, and deſpair,
Behold! the laſt, tremendous day is near!
(*a*) Each being nature's ſtated courſe forſakes,
Seas deluge round, and earth's foundation ſhakes;
Stars drop from heav'n; the glorious ſource of light,
Darkling, fore-dooms an ever-laſting night;
He, who this boon to man's redemption ſhed,
Deſcends to *judge* the living, and the dead!
Lo! to his throne, the trumpet's dreadful ſound,
That fills all earth, and heaven, and ſeas profound,
Calls men, and angels, trembling at laſt alarm,
E'en from the firſt created to the laſt.
O! day of terror, who can paint thy gloom;
The wrath of God in vengeance will aſſume,
And mortals waiting their eternal doom?
When, opening wide, the volume they behold
Where *ſtands recorded all their deeds* enroll'd;
And in the face of heav'n, & earth, are ſhown
Each horrid crimes, & God's great mercies done.
Yet, 'midſt theſe terrors, hail! the juſt ariſe
From his right hand, in triumph to the ſkies;
While the condemned in endleſs woes ſhall dwell,
Hurl'd, from his left, precipitate to hell;
Then flies this world, for man's probation made,
(His hour determin'd) vanish like a ſhade;

IX.

O! in his preſence, uncontroul'd
How ſhall I dare to lift my head;
To view his wrathful look be bold;
When ſaints will tremble to behold;
And, e'en in bliſs, his judg'ments dread?
Yet be not thou, my ſoul confounded quite,
When all thy inmoſt thoughts ſhall ſtand diſplay'd:
Nor, like the wretch ſelf-doom'd (to 'ſcape his ſight)
Call mountains to o'er-whelm my guilty head.
Thy great Redeemer, while you may,
For grace, and mercy now implore,
To ſave thee in that dreadful day,
When juſtice ſhall aſſume the ſway,
And grace, and mercy be no more.

X.

To their ſad manſions ſee! the *damn'd* retire,
In utter darkneſs, and unceaſing fire; [feet
There, 'midſt the yells of tort'ring demons,
Pangs, more than mortal, yet forbid to kill:
Vengeance divine eternally they bear,
Gnaſhing their teeth, and howling in deſpair;
Reviled by fiends that lure'd their ſouls to ſin,
Mock'd & loll'd forky tongues, & hideous grin;
Yet (doom'd the ſad companions of their moan) [for groan!
Through all their torments, anſw'ring groan
O! horrid converſe, with each miſchief ſped,
Remorſe, and rage, & blaſphemy, & dread:
With looks, like their own fires, that furious glare;
With words that blaſt like peſtilential air;
With thoughts that to new anguiſh ſhall conſpire;
With every raging, impotent deſire! [ſpite;
Shame, that in vain their Saviour's blood was
Curſes on all aſſociates of their guilt; [life,
Ev'n on themſelves, their deareſt friends tho'
The parent, huſband, brother, child, & wife;
The tyrant's rage, the deiſt's dread ſurprize:
And conſcience, cank'ring worm & never dies!
O *hell!* all horror tho' thy gloom inſpire,
Tho' thou haſt furies racks, & ſulph'rous fires,
Thee moſt the damn'd, in this one thought, ſuſtain,
"Left is that heav'n & we could once obtain!"

XI

But from this dread abyſs of night,
The muſe, with aking ſight, retires:
And, daring now a nobler flight,
(How'e'er ſuperior to her might)
To realms of endleſs day aſpires.

(*a*) Then was there an angel which ſetting one foot upon the ſea, and another upon the land, did ſwear by him that liveth for ever and ever that there ſhould be no more time. Rev. 9.

ne righteous, chosen train,
ids of angels hymning round)
, immortal bliss to gain,
ce, in *heav'n*, their glorious reign,
e, secure, the flaming gulph pro-
found!

XII.

, ye heirs of ever-lasting light!
, extatic, absolute delight,
fruition of your heav'n must give,
ue can utter, or what heart conceive?
bers, tho' inspire'd, are not too faint,
ast sketch of happiness to paint,
wns the humane, & angelic race,
behold th' almighty face to face?
their glorious source, supremely
ght, 171
l *truth* for ever charm their sight;
ry bliss, & here on earth in vain
r, with anxiety, to gain;
wish, that can *hereafter* bless,
he centre of all joys, possess.
dy too, & cumb'rous here retains
son'd soul, in darkness, & in chains,
ing then its native, abject state,
in man's felicity complete, 181
th' expanse of heav'n, exulting,
ge,
air as light, & and free from change:
the spirit in duration vie,
immortal made, tho' once ordain'd
die.

XIII.

ny soul! no more pursue
s of feign'd bliss, and real woe;
be thine the nobler view
, and heav'nly joys to know.
ly grandeur's pomp to scorn,
xt uncertainty to see,
h, tho' thou be deathless born,
lemn wise instructor be;
to its parental clay
t material mould'ring lies,
ir, immortal, wing thy way
nph to thy native skies.

glorification of the body; see 1 Cor. xv.

---

eath, Judgment, Heaven and *Hell*

A POEM.

ts first moments *human* life to trace
mark each stage of its progressive
race,
s present scheme, its future plan,
om, th' important *whole of man*,
suspensive and reluctant long,
& awe'd attempts th' unequal song.

of pleasing, useful or refin'd,
he genius, or to mend the mind,
Its zeal to quicken, or its hopes to raise,
Shall bless the toil of these instructive lays,
This verse, by nameless obligations due,
Booth's, gen'rous youths! be sacred long to you.

Blest maker, *God*! assist the solemn strain,
Source of my reas'ning pow'rs, and tuneful
vein!
Sum of my dearest hopes! my highest end!
O let thy *dove* with brooding wings descend,
My mind illumine with his heav'nly ray,
And safely guide me thro' th' advent'rous
way!
If thy attentive ear my suit can move,
And thou this sacred *deodate* approve,
Long as the days thy goodness shall decree,
My life and praises shall be paid to thee.
While ✠ devotion warm'd I soar above,
And grateful, breath the vows of humble love,
Conscious how frail my date, my rank how
mean,
Poor, short-liv'd actor on this earthly scene!
For ever changing thro' life's tragick play—
These sad complaints my anxious thoughts
betray.

LIFE.

Ah! what is *life*, that thus employs our care!
This thin, light bubble of uncertain air!
Is this our boasted time!---this infant's span!
This the poor *all* of proud uplifted man?
From dawning infancy to latest age
How short the limits of his utmost stage!
Transient as vap'ry morn's unheeded dream,
Or fading dews, our few, vain moments seem;
Swift as the shadow they pursue their pace,
That o'er the dial marks its measur'd race;
And oft e'er noon we gain, our clouded sun
Permits not half the number'd hours, to run.--
If still from waste expence th' accounts we
clear,
At best how scanty will the sum appear?
Deduce what *childhood, youth*, & *age* have lost,
Pain, sickness, sleep--and *labour's needful cost*;
With what to *pleasure, pride*, & *sloth* we give,
Alas! how little of our *lives* we *live*!
Our lives! too largely we our boasts express,
Ours only is the moment we possess;
The *past* is lost, nor e'er can be regain'd,
Th' uncertain *future* may be ne'er attain'd;
The space betwixt, one little point alone,
Man's present NOW is all heav'n makes *his*
own.
Fixt in no stare, thro' devious paths we stray,
And still are lab'ring to retrieve our way;
In *childhood* (by delusive opticks view'd)
Vain toys and sport we deem the only good,
While oft inroted in that tender soil,
What stubborn weeds require our future toil?
In *youth* our *childish follies* we disclaim,
And, *taper grown*, we *youth*'s misconduct
blame.
As *older still*, our fresh mistakes we view,
And life is spent its errours to undo.

Thy time's whole, juſt, epitomy ſurvey
In the brief ſcenes of each repeated day,
One ſame purſuit of pleaſure we employ,
And chaſe with eager pains the *Protean joy.*
With the *old follies* ruling in our breaſt
We *riſe*, *are buſied*, and anon, *we reſt.*
Another——and another——and the laſt
Are copies of the dull, defective paſt,
In one worn circle we perpetual run;
And age but leaves us, where the child begun.
Say --wou'dſt thou thus an endleſs being wear;
To tread a round of folly, toil, and care,
Still of ſome diſtant happineſs in queſt,
Scornful when woo'd, & empty when poſſeſt?
Thy paſſions with thy reaſon ſtill at ſtrife,
For ever wiſh to drag this chain of life!
When *meant for greatneſs*, thy *improving frame*
Shou'd at the height of *perfect being* aim.
O happy *he!* who, unſeduc'd by pride,
His courſe ſure models by the *goſpel guide*;
Who oft bewilder'd in life's mazy road,
Asks *early* ſafe direction of his God;
Him nor the ſlipp'ry paths of vice miſlead,
But his bleſt ſteps to certain bliſs proceed;
Nor time's faſt progreſs can a pain excite;
That but tow'rds heav'n too long delays his flight,
He thinks his ſhorteſt date ſufficient ſpace--
A toilſom *war*, a *pilgrimage*, a *race.*
Enough for him the world's falſe baits to know,
And live ſuperiour to the *reſt* below.
And can'ſt thou man! whom raſh miſtakes delude,
Fond of the joys by *earthly minds* purſued,
Wretch! can'ſt thou think *this life* deſign'd to pleaſe
Thy ſenſual part alone with *mirth & eaſe?*
On *nature's wild* thy paſſions to unrein,
With all thy reas'ning pow'rs beſtow'd in vain?
Life's valued *talent* for improvement lent,
To lie by ſloth diſus'd, or vice miſ-ſpent?
Ah! ſtill has not heav'n this ſtate deſign'd
To train and diſcipline the humane mind?
To prove its virtues on this *tempting ſoil*,
A field for *combat*, *exerciſe* and *toil?*
Would in the *liſts* the martial *fencer* ſtand,
His eyes unwatchful and unarm'd his hand?
The *vig'rous youth* that hopes the ſprightly pace
To win the honours of the active race,
At each new object would he gazing ſtay?
Or ſtoop for ſhining pebbles in his way?
Would the cloſe *wreſtler* riſque th' inglorious foil
Lur'd by each feint, or weary of the toil?
In life's reſembling *field*, a ſtrife for fame,
Its *race*, this noble *agoniſtic game*,
Thy manly ſoul ſhou'd tranſient toys deſpiſe,
And ſtrive, th' ardour for th' immortal prize

DEATH.

Soon wilt thou know, whom folly now detains
Raſh liſtner to the *ſyren's fatal ſtrains*;
Soon, tho' too late, thy errour to retrieve,
Thou'lt know 'twas worth thy wiſe concern to live;
When aſhey ſickneſs ſhall thy face o'erſpread,
And death's chill glooms ſurround thy doleful bed;
When cloſely brandiſh'd at thy ſhudd'ring breaſt
The viper foe ſhall rear his dreadful creſt;
Alas! thy fruitleſs agonies ſhall own
The paſt miſconduct thou'dſt in vain atone:
But not the pulſe relax'd, with fault'ring pace,
The ſweat that thick bedews thy dying face,
Convulſive ſobs that faſt thy heart ſurpriſe,
Thy twiſting nerves, nor dim diſtorted eyes,
The vain efforts of weeping friends to ſave,
The *pang at parting*, nor the darkſom grave,
With what diſſolving nature dreads, or feels,
That death, in half his terrours arm'd, reveals;
More direful far, when ſoon thou ſhalt be thrown
A poor loſt wand'rer on a world unknown;
Wreck'd where *demoniac bands* the ſhore infeſt,
Strange, naked ſpirit, exil'd and unbleſt,
Met by no guide, by no protector ſcreen'd,
A ſure, ſwift prey to ev'ry grizly fiend.
Can thy ſteel'd heart this ſharp reflection bear,
And not betimes a ſafe eſcape prepare?
When to th' embraces of thy ſaviour friend
His guard of angels ſhou'd thy flight attend,
By no rude foe inſulted on thy way,
Pleas'd journier to th' eternal realms of day,
Where the *dear earner* of that bright abode
Shou'd ſeat thee (welcom'd) near thy *father, God,*
And thy bleſt eyes th' *incarnate glory* ſee,
Pat'ern of what thy own raiſ'd form ſhou'd be.
How in that ſep'rate ſtate of bliſs or pain
Employ'd, ſhall my unbodied ſoul remain?
When theſe material organs it muſt leave,
By what new mediums ſhall it act, perceive?
As here, mixt things by diff'rent ſenſes try?
Or be to ſound *all ear*, to form *all eye?*
Shall it remembrance hold, or fortunes know
Of paſt exploits or *friends it lov'd* below?
Perplexing ſecret——nor ſhou'd daring, man,
Too curious, heav'ns *deep ways* attempt to ſcan.
O *death!* beſt humbler of our pride & luſt,
Oft let me view thee in my kindred duſt,
E'er thy ſtern hand arreſts my trembling clay
In frequent muſe the ſolemn hour ſurvey;
Learnt by due thought thy ſtingleſs form to brave.
And venture dauntleſs to the downward grave.
Behold! by numerous ways, a vaſt reſort
Are ever journeying to thy gloomy court,
Pale captives to thy pow'r's imbriate rage,
The ſpoil of ev'ry clime and ſex and age,

Thy *common forces* of *diſeaſe and pain*,
Want, *caſual doom*, and *luſt*'s intemp'rate train,
Fell war, *blue peſtilence* and *meagre dearth*,
All league to waſte th' unpity'd ſons of earth;
In reſtleſs march their threat'ning arms employ,
Or by ſurpriſe thy ambuſcades deſtroy.
Lurk in the harlot's tainted kiſs unview'd,
Choak in our cup, or ſurfeit with our food.
Oft where ſuſpected leaſt on life they ſeize,
A ſun-beam kills us, or a ſummer-breeze!
Mark! in this temple's venerable pile,
(Where my ſteps echo thro' the vaulted iſle)
Still—lonely—awful—the retreat I chuſe;
Fit viſit, while on ſolemn themes I muſe.
Mark, how the walls and ſculptur'd pavement ſhow
A vaſt, promiſcuous train interr'd below.
Long ages paſt theſe ſilent walks have led
To the dark chambers of th' unnumber'd dead.
Lo! in the boſom of the dome profound
My eyes diſcern the freſhly open'd ground,
Grave for ſome recent gueſt!—the verge lies ſtrew'd
With broken relicks, bones, and mould'ring wood—
Had once this clod, now ſenſeleſs, baſe, ſupine
A vital form & conſcious pow'rs like mine?
Cou'd it once act, converſe, be pleas'd, & pleaſe?
Poor barter here, for being, mirth, & eaſe!
What ſtands above, inſcrib'd on marble there!
Here Celia lies—the noble and the fair.
How low debas'd! how chang'd—ah where is now
The mien majeſtic, and the haughty brow?
Say whither are thoſe boaſted beauties flown,
That boſom ſofter than the ſnowy down,
Thoſe eyes that ſuch enlivening luſtre ſhed,
And bluſhing lips?—ah where is *Celia* fled!
The maid ſo great, ſo lovely once—behold!
Loſt, ſpurn'd & trampl'd in the common mold.
Here let the man & wealth & titles grac'd,
The ſordid mind on ſenſual joys miſplac'd,
The blooming virgin of her beauty vain,
Learn by cool thought their follies to reſtrain
Tho' by kind fate & ſplendid honours bleſt,
Of ev'ry joy and envied charm poſſeſt:
Thus abject muſt appear thy pamper'd form
Trod with vile duſt, inſulted by a worm!
Aſpiring as thy heart wou'd aim to riſe,
Low muſt thy pomp be caſt—*as Celia lies.*
(If unreprov'd amid this tragic lay
My grief might give its ſtruggling paſſion way,
Thee wou'd I mention with paternal tears,
Sweet boy, fate-ſummon'd, in thy *blooming years.*
Permit at leaſt, this *ſhort ſuſpenſe*, to grieve:
For *one* ſoft tear to flow, *one* ſigh to heave,
While thy *dear memory* wakes my *hopeleſs ſmart*,
And thy *freſh image* wrings my aking heart.

Oh, if, ambitious of a *laſting name*,
My *humbler muſe* cou'd e'er aſpire to fame,
Thy loſs, *lov'd child*, th' affecting theme ſhou'd be, (*thee.*)
And this th' *immortal verſe* that mourns for
Since in theſe realms of long inactive peace
Our paſſions leave us and our projects ceaſe,
Nor care, nor knowledge, nor device, nor toil
Awaits us more on this *Lethean ſoil*; Ecc. 9
What e'er employs demand thy active powers,
Be warn'd, frail man, t'improve the preſent hours,
While this unflatt'ring mirrour lets thee ſee:
Proud as thou art, how ſtript thy form muſt be;
Wiſely from earth thy fix'd deſires recall,
And looſe thy root betimes to eaſe thy fall:

JUDGMENT.

Let heav'nly faith thy ſoaring thoughts convey
To times grand period, a tremendous day;
When inſtant, in the dim diſcolour'd ſky
Th' expiring ſun ſhall cloſe his darken'd eye;
The ſilver moon, and each reſplendent ball
From their high orbits in confuſion fall;
Then ſtrait thro' air, thro' all this peopl'd bound (*a*) ſound
The *trump of God*, ſhall loud, the ſummons
Ariſe ye dead, th' approaching judge commands
From earth and main to call the ſleeping lands;
At once aſſembling to the dread aſſize, riſe,
From *earth* and *main* th' awaken'd atoms
Num'rous as ſands by ocean's ſpreading floods
Or ſcatter'd leaves that ſtrew th' autumnal woods; thrown,
From fartheſt ſpace, by time confus'dly
Fleſh ſwift rejoins his fleſh, and bone his bone;
While *thoſe*, exempt frō fate's *prevented* blow
A *doom equivalent to death* ſhall know;
A ſudden ſtrange *migration* ſhall ſuſtain,
Made ſtrait *immortal*, like the *riſing train.*
Meſſiah comes—before th' avenging God
Red fires conſuming roll, a dreadful flood, (*b*)
While clam'rous ruin of diſſolving ſkies,
And flaming earth th' aſtoniſh'd throng ſurprize.
All, nature's fertile toil did e'er produce
For pleaſure, ſtrength, embelliſhment, or uſe,
With ev'ry work that *coſtlieſt art* cou'd raiſe,
Alike ſhall feed, the devaſtating blaze.
Lo! in full glory, terribly array'd,
Th' *almighty judge* in *ſeated pomp* diſplay'd,
Heav'ns *records of paſt life* (*c*) are wide expos'd,
The priſoners cited, & each work diſclos'd;
Then thoſe who nobly & temptation ſtrove,
His *right hand train*, the friends of *faith and love*,
Who wiſely *us'd* the *talents* left in *truſt*,
The *pure*, *ſincere*, the *temp'rate* and the *juſt*,

Thoſe

(*a*) 1 Theſſ. iv. 16. (*b*) Diluvium ignis. Irenæus. (*c*) Rev. xx.

Thoſe who, with *heav'nly charity* poſſeſt,
Reliev'd the needy, and the wrong'd redreſt,
Who for his *truth* the threats of pow'r cou'd dare,
Or *tort'ring flames*, a bright reward ſhall ſhare.
The *virtue*, (while below obſcurely ſeen)
In ſecret acted, or its *owner* mean,
Recited, thro' th' etherial court ſhall ring,
And hear the *plaudit* of th' *approving king*.
Then high advanc'd, before 'em ſtrait arrain'd
(Dragg'd to the bar in captive fetters chain'd)
Th' *apoſtate angel* (*a*) & his *trait'rous band*
Abaſh'd, in judgment ſhall be forc'd to ſtand.
Where will the *miſcreant* his eſcape convey
To ſhun the doom of that deciſive day?
Beneath what whelming *cliff*'s impervious ſhade
Or *mountain's baſe* th' impartial ſearch evade
In vain th' impending mountain, at his call,
The whelming cliff ſhall be invok'd to fall.
Ah wretch! to wrath & heaviest woe conſign'd!
Glad wou'dſt thou wiſh ſo thick a veil to find.
When thy cloſe-curtain'd fraud, (*b*) thy *cukſper'd ſin*,
Like thunder, thy unwilling ear ſhall din,
The thought o'er & thy guilt a mantle drew,
Tranſcrib'd in ſun-beams ſhall be plac'd to view,
To men and angels ſhown, and gazing hell,
While thy ſham'd breaſt unknown diſtreſs ſhall ſwell.
What miracles, of pity, love, and grace
Shall there be deign'd our *ill deſerving* race!
When mercy, reaching to the laſt extream,
Shall ſhow *dread pow'r*, as willing to redeem:
From threat'ning flames ſhall ſinking ſouls ſurpriſe,
And bid to thrones the *pardon'd rebels* riſe.
Then, when the voice of clemency is o'er,
And ſtriving grace can condeſcend no more,
Th' *upright judge* ſhall heav'ns *tribunal* cloſe,
While *thus* (*c*) the dread reſounding *ſentence* flows,

Approach ye bleſt, with joyful ſhouts receive
The realms my father's love decrees to give,
Prepar'd from everlaſting —— but depart,
Ye race accurs'd; receive your full deſert.
Depart for ever, with the guides you choſe,
To fix'd manſions of infernal woes.

Headlong at once th' awaiting fiends convey
To the deep ſeats of pain their trembling prey.
Cries, groans, and ſhrieks, the ſtorm of wild deſpair,
With horrid peals aſſault th' afflicted air.
Rapt'rous, the ſaints to harps, and angels lays
This ſing the *father's*, *this* the *ſaviour's* praiſe:

(d) Supreme, on Iſaac's eternal throne ador'd,
Thy pow'r we hail, bleſt ſire! creator lord!
Thee too, eternal Son! whoſe offer'd blood
Redeem'd our race, and brought thy foes to God.
Joyntly our hymns receive,—the choir divine,
To ſwell th' harmonious praiſe, the concert joyn.

HEAVEN.

Is this the ſtate *rewarded truth* ſhall know?
So little priz'd! ſo rarely ſought below!
Retreat from *inbred* guilt, temptation, ſtrife;
This war of frail *probationary life*;
From ills that poor, complaining, man moleſt,
Pure *world of reaſon*, peace, and tranquil reſt,
Where *place*, *duration*, *company*, *employ*,
Serve largely all to ſwell th' increaſe of joy:
Where ſaints of ev'ry age, and *ſignal name*,
Around the throne a *num'rous council* (*a*) frame
Aſſociates *all*; & leagu'd with *heav'nly pow'rs*,
Amuſe in various bliſs th' eternal hours,
Where *Jeſus* inexhauſtive love imparts,
And reigns the ſov'reign of *united hearts*;
While the free *king* prepares a full repaſt
Of joys that ever pleaſe, and ever laſt.
And need the muſe by ill reſembling ſtrains
Attempt to picture thoſe delightful plains?
Who ſhall deſcribe th' *appointed kingdoms* there,
Or what theſe *crowns unknown* the *bleſt* ſhall wear?
Know we what properties, *impreſs'd or new*,
Our fine *corporeal form* ſhall then indue?
Shall there, *extenſion of its preſence* yield,
For our *inſpective ſearch* a larger field,
To *inſtantaneous ſight* preſenting more
Than thro' *ſucceſſive years* it gain'd before?
Shall we *ſwifteſt pace* empower'd to move
Contemplative, explore the *worlds* above?
Or by *intuitive perception* learn
At once all objects fully to *diſcern*,
Soon as beheld, their *uſes* comprehend,
And know how *this* & *thoſe* connect, depend,
Cloſe marking all th' *harmonious ſyſtem* thro'
At one clear, unperplex'd, *immediate* view?
Can we the tranſports gueſs of *ſouls refin'd*,
Converſing *nearly* with th' *eternal mind*;
Beholding, (*b*) and beheld, & ſmiles approv'd,
Knowing (*c*) as known, as loving, ſtill belov'd.
Their fear, grief, pain, (the bonds of mortal clay)
For ever cancel'd and remov'd away.
Their *purer paſſions* at the pleaſingſt height:
Their *faculties*, and *pow'rs* compleatly bright.
Yet thro' eternity no *bounds* ſhall ſee,
For ever riſing in ſome *new degree*?
Will *friends*, will thoſe *relation* once endear'd,
Whom from our ſight for ever torn we fear'd,
Remember'd and rememb'ring, face to face,
Joyn'd in new bonds eternally embrace?—
Bear me, *my angel!* from this *low abode*,
A *wond'ring traveller* thro' the *courts of God*,
That

(*a*) 1 Cor. vi. 3. (*b*) Eccleſ. xii. 14. Luke xii. 23. (*c*) Matth. xxv. 34. (*d*) Rev. iv. 11. C. V. 9.

(*a*) O præclarum illum diem, cum ad illud animarum concilium, &c. Grynæus. (*b*) 1. Cor. xiii. 12.

That the *known viſion* may direct my lays,
Nor earth the *glory* cloud, nor damp the praiſe.

HELL.

E'er my muſe fold her faint, declining wing
And like the *down-dropt lark* deſiſts to ſing,
Shall I & weak and tranſient glance preſume
To paint the horrours of th' infernal gloom?
From thoſe *bleſt ſeats*, remov'd, a vaſt extream,
O can my thoughts attempt the painful theme!
Dread realm of darkneſs & profound diſmay,
Where never *peace* explor'd her cheering way,
But *anguiſh and deſpair*, a diſmal train!
With *horrour* dwell, & all the *brood of pain*.
Thro' the waſte landskips of th' uncheering ſcene
No mingling flood appears, no vernal green,
But fiery torrents ſhock th' averted eyes,
And mountains ſcorch'd & dread volcanoes riſe;
Nor ever on that ſad, unhallow'd, ground
Sweet *muſic* breaths & *woe-enchanting* ſound.
Diſcordant gnaſhings (*b*) fill the echoing plains.
The hiſs of fiends, the din of rattling chains,
Of ghoſts the howl, the furies dolorous yell,
And ſounding whips, are all the mirth of hell.
How will the *ſenſual mind* its loſs ſuſtain,
When its *groſs objects* ſhall be ſought in vain?
Incapable to act its *darling luſt*,
Yet ſpurr'd & prompted by a (*c*) *ſharper guſt*.
Pain'd for its choice, wou'd ſtill its choice reſume
Which (*by ſure want*) but more augments the doom,
Made by wiſe heav'n at *one conjunctive time*
Its *wiſh*, & grief, its *puniſhment*, & *crime*.
Nought there the *deſtin'd wretched* e'er ſhall find
To pleaſe the ſenſes, or relieve the mind;
No luſcious banquet, or delicious bowl,
To drown in lewd exceſs th' intemprate ſoul.
Nor the *crav'd moiſture* (*d*) of the *limpid pool*
Can there be gain'd their feav'riſh thirſt to cool,
Nor gay amuſement more, nor jovial throng,
That to their thoughtleſs hours did once belong——
The *ſad companions* then, their guilt muſt know,
Shall only ſerve to aggravate the woe,
With loud retorted curſes, wail the mirth
And *vicious friendſhips* they preferr'd on earth.
There the bold *atheiſt* who his *God* defy'd,
The *wretch* who his *redeeming Son* deny'd,
With each proud rebel, *once* of mightieſt name,
Muſt lie, & all th' enormous *ſons of ſhame*.
Dare I, by *doubts of pœnal ſmart*, withdraw
That *ſanction* from heav'ns *fear-exacting* law?
Or thro' a *falſe indulgence*, raſh, as vain,
Eternal threats, to *finite meanings* ſtrain?
When ſcripture's, *hell's reality* declare,
And *endleſs torments* of th' aggreſſors there.
The *quenchleſs* ſulphur's flame, (*a*) intenſeſt ſmart!
The *worm*, (*a*) that *ever* gnaws th' unwaſted heart.
In their curſt ſtate as miſerable ſtill,
As *ſov'reign wrath* can make, or *pow'r* can will,
Sunk with the lot of *preſent woe* aſſign'd,
Certain of *more* and dreading *worſe* behind.
Reverleſs doom of unrepented ſin,
Ne'er to conclude, and *ever* to begin.
Pardon, great God! if erring, I eſſay
To juſtify thy deep, ſeverer way;
Nor think thy goodneſs binds to endleſs woe
For *meer*, paſt momentary crimes below.
But rather deem, in that *vindictive ſtate*
Eternal guilt, entails *eternal hate*.
No *Saviour*, in *their ſtead* afreſh to bleed:
Their *woes* to pity, or their *wrath* to plead;
No *heav'nly ſpirit* more, & quick'ning breath
To aid, and raiſe 'em from this *ſecond death*;
But the *loſt hand* there plung'd for *acted ill*
Still, *only* erring, muſt be wretched ſtill:
Left of *affronted grace*, want pow'r to turn;
And ſinners ever, muſt for ever mourn.
What keen reflection will the wretch confound,
And pierce his mem'ry & a ſcorpion's wound!
When he recounts at large the hours miſus'd,
The grace neglected, and the means abus'd;
When the *enlightned mind* by *fatal coſt*
Shall ſum the worth of what its folly loſt;
Tow'rd heav'n ſhall oft a hopeleſs glance incline
And ſigh—*this glory might have once been mine!*
Then in revenge for each depriving deed,
What cruelty, *ſelf acted*, ſhall ſucceed!
While no freſh time ſhall chaſe th' enduring gloom;
Fix'd, the deſpair, as laſting as the doom.——
Deſpair of bliſs! a doom to endleſs woe!
Worſt hell th' *inconſolable damn'd* can know!
While theſe *momentous themes* my mind impreſs,
Let my *warm'd ſtrains* a *guilty world* addreſs:
Oh, by the *friendly lays* in time beſought,
Ye *pity'd race*, revolve th' affecting thought;
Thou, whom my love from errour wou'd reclaim,
Too raſh *rejecter of the Chriſtian name*,
Thou, by a miſt of ſceptic doubtings blind,
Pretenders to the free, enquiring mind!
Seduc'd by darken'd *Carus'* riddling dream,
Foes to the *goſpel's* plainer, *heav'nly ſcheme*
Thou *cloſe adult'rer* in thy *midnight luſt*,
And *griping miſer* o'er thy *hoarded duſt*,
Improve the warning, and *ſure bliſs* obtain:
Nor buy ſhort hours of guilt & *ever during* pain.

(*a*) Mark ix. C. 43-49 Verſes. Where the quality and kind as well as eternity of the puniſhment are confirm'd by our bleſſed lord himſelf, with remarkable emphaſis, in the ſame words, and with a triple repetition.

(*a*) Math. xxv. Chap. 30 V. (*b*) Plato's admir'd Opinion. See Special, No. 90. (*c*) Luke xvi.

Me [illegible], a virtuous zeal incline
With [illegible] pains to search the *leaves di-*
vine, 495
Let [illegible] *register'd there* [illegible] *ponder there*
Th[illegible] *weary'd care*;
While [illegible] *confirm my mind*,
And all the secret clue of grace unwind; 500
Enrich my soul with wisdom's choicest store,
And follow nature's glow-worm light, no
more.
Father and God! blest son! and sacred dove!
God of my pride! and centre of my love!
My reverend fear, my everlasting trust,
Hear me (*wild rudeness!*) *thy polluted* dust--
Might inclination but dispose my fate,
Pleas'd at thy altar wou'd I *close to wait*;
Studious thy *will* to know, thy *love* impart,
And make *example* mend my *want of art*.--
O be this verse a *sacred deed* divine!
My bond of union, and a *seal* of *thine*.
A witness of my *dedicated powers*,
And *pledge* of future *more obedient* hours,
A death of lust, and all my *sensual frame*,
And *new life* deserving of the *name*.
Wash my *stain'd soul* from each *impure de-*
filement,
And *clothe* it with my *Saviour's sinless white*,
With aids of grace my *starving life* supply,
And to thy *heav'n* receive me, when I die.

(520

No. VIII. A POEM.

On *Life*, *Death*, *Judgment*, *Hell* and *Heaven*.

O *life*, that wond'rous paradox! I sing;
That most despis'd, and yet most vaiu'd thing.
What mortal but would bribe its endless stay?
Yet oft complains too slow it glides away.
Youth, which the sage the best of life esteems,
The wild possessor as its grievance deems,
Would gladly change ten summers for the hour,
That frees him from the school's and guardian's pow'r:
The distant hour, but not his freedom, comes;
Imperious beauty now her sway assumes:
If she could, what pains can the lover's vie?
His every word's a groan, each breath a sigh;
The blooming roses on his cheeks decay,
And wan consumptions wear his form away.
If lov'd he lives not then devoid of care;
Perhaps, malignant friends immure the fair,
And ye, ye lovers, ye can best reveal
The racking pains your absent bosoms feel;
Time multiplies the terrors of his reign,
Each hour of absence seems a year of pain.
But if by fortune th' aligning lovers meet,
The bliss how transient, and the hours how fleet!
Or should the stars the kindest influence shine,
And Hymen's sacred bands the lovers joyn.
A short experience seldom fails to prove
Th' erroneous estimate we make of love;
When the first passion first our breasts invades,
We dream of purling streams & silvan shades,
Where the charmer joyn'd that sooths the soul,
The circling years shall unmolested roll,
And flow'rs and fruits perpetually appear;
The lover counts no winter to his year,
Delusive fancy! each successive morn
New cares are to the wedded couple born;
For now a rising progeny demands
Solicitude of thought or toil of hands;
Immers'd in cares, the bliss at distance lies,
Honours or wealth must yield th' expected prize;
Yet these rare gifts, should providence bestow
From either fount he'll find small comfort flow,
Magnificence and shining pomp afford
No real pleasure to their envy'd lord,
Who moves with an uneasy affluence prest,
And on his downy pillow sighs for rest;
Thro' luxuries to ease his wealth persuades
Disease in vary'd forms his life invades.
For this he's drench'd in potions, forc'd to feel
The burning caustick and the launching steel;
Yet only can this poor relief obtain,
The sure succession of some chronic pain.
Thus life deludes our pleasing dreams of bliss,
Thus the fair prize of flatt'ring hope we miss;
Too late convinc'd our error we perceive,
And own this truth---that man was born to grieve;
That in our journey thro' life's dreary waste
The points of rest & sparing hand are plac't;
A slight refreshment the faint pilgrim cheers,
But frequent storms and thunders wake his fears;
If hoary age his lengthen'd life attains,
The num'rous years but multiply his pains;
Feebly and bending to the earth he moves,
Whose vary'd view no longer pleasing proves;
To the dim organs of his failing eyes
The verdure of the beauteous landscape dies;
Let musick yield her most enchanting notes,
No rapture thro' th' obstructed passage floats
To charm th' attentive soul; the od'rous pow'rs
Of fragrant herbs and aromatick flow'rs
By *Zephyr*'s wings are wafted round in vain,
No fragrance reaches his insensate brain.
The richest viand of luxurious boards
No grateful relish to the taste affords;
No more the grapes delicious flavour warms,
And beauty's magic touch no longer charms:
When these priz'd sweets of life no pleasure give
Scarce can the drooping wretch be said to live;
Th' immortal mind too seems to feel decay,
And all its noble functions fade away;

The

'pritely wit, the ſolid judgment dies,
he vaſt treaſure of the mem'ry flies.
! thou tranſient, vain, unpleaſing ſcene!
ous tho' ſhort, and dull when moſt ſe-
rene,
pleaſures inſincere, and quickly paſt,
evils thro' thy whole duration laſt;
hopes, alas! abortive births defeat,
ears alone a full completion meet.
r (thus oft the gloomy mind complains)
was I born to being and to pains?
ppy hour that my conception knew,
fatal, that when my firſt breath I drew,
the circling years that hour return,
me let ſympathizing nature mourn;
ſable courtains let the clouds impend,
ll ye winds, ye ſhow'rs in tears deſcend.
ure each cheerful, each harmonious
ſound;
t laments and groans be echo'd round,
ch ſad pomp befits the op'ning ſcene
ce all the tragick woes of life begin;
t the penſive mind allay its fears,
heck its cries, and ſorrow dry its tears.
dang'rous ſnares and toils are ſpread a-
round,
theſe a certain way to bliſs is found;
ll ſhall the conſtant mind ſubdue
virtue keeps the bright reward in view.
ſhly err, when e'er our murmurs riſe,
ſing providence and partial skies;
n dependence on th' almighty will
d chace the darkneſs and the tumult ſtill.

DEATH.

ow! thou hope and terror of mankind,
thy myſterious nature be defin'd:
ſtrangely our conceptions diſagree,
our reflections are employ'd on thee?
invocation ſome thy ſhafts require,
thy approach and languiſh to expire.
the big load of mortal cares oppreſt,
ſeek oblivion and eternal reſt;
egligent their thoughts, or too ſecure
ure life which ever muſt endure.
s with horror deprecate thy name,
read diveſting of this mortal frame,
the ſtript ſoul muſt new exiſtence try,
o unknown eternal regions fly,
ious of num'rous taints, the anxious
mind,
s if her errors ſhall remiſſion find;
s if her maker will his vengeance ſtay,
viour's blood can waſh her ſtains away.
ration ſceptick, daringly profane,
on this awful theme his ſportive vein:
ul he deems mere animating flame,
warms & tempers the corporeal frame;
both by mutual offices convive,
nly by a cloſe conjunction thrive.
ſunited, both that inſtant die,
er ſhall new modes of being try;
Death gives the body to its native clay,
Like the ſoft air the ſpirit fleets away,
And leaves no thought, no conſciouſneſs be-
behind,
As the clouds track we vainly try to find:
As morning miſts & ſhrink to empty ſpace,
When *Hæbus* ſhews the luſtre of his face.
O may I ne'er my reaſon thus abuſe,
But contemplate my change & pleaſing views,
Not only as a period of the woe,
Which guilt entails on all that breath below;
A reſt from labour, a relief from pain,
A ceaſing to be mortal,—— to complain:
But a tranſition from this ſtormy ſcene,
To peaceful skies eternally ſerene:
A change to joy from ſorrow, eaſe from
ſtrife,
To light from darkneſs, and from death to life.
But, O my ſoul, preſumptuous hopes diſmiſs,
The pious only death conſigns to bliſs:
Who have the thorny paths of virtue try'd,
And made their ſaviour's life and laws their
guide.
To theſe no ſting the king of terrours wears,
And ſcarce his meager viſage wakes their
fears.
O! when my lateſt ſands of life are run,
And this pale herald warns me to be gone,
Thro' the dark vale let faith ſupport my way,
Let hope, kind *Phoſphor!* lend its cheerful
ray;
Till the ſweet drawning of cæleſtial skies,
With its wiſh'd luſtre opens to my eyes.

JUDGMENT.

What words! what images! too vent'rous
muſe!
Wilt thou to paint the final judgment chooſe?
When by the awful majeſty of heav'n
The ſacred law was to his people giv'n,
Thunders and light'nings and the trumpet's
ſound,
And *Sinai*, trembling, ſpread amazement
Iſrael with horror ſaw the mountain ſmoke,
Whilſt fro the ſable cloud th' almighty ſpoke:
But tenfold horrors will the ſcene attend,
When the dread judge ſhall from the skies
deſcend;
Sinai again ſhall new convulſions feel,
And earth's ſtrong pillars & foundations reel:
Their towring cliffs the *Alps* & *Andes* bow
And *Caucaſus* and *Atlas* ſink below:
A ſudden darkneſs ſhall the nations fright,
The ſun for ever through his glorious race
The moon no longer ſhine with ſilver beams,
But from her ſanguine dark pale baleful
ſtreams.
Thro' the thick gloom ſhall inſtant lightning
Such rays as ne'er before tranſpierc'd the ſkies
The judge appears in throned in majeſtic
light,
With flaming darts inſufferably bright.

A flood of kindled ſulphur rolls before!
And all around ten thouſand thunders roar!
Myriads of *myriads* of angelick pow'rs, 187
Unnumber'd as the drops of winter ſhow'rs,
Throng miniſtring--the dreadful trumpet ſounds,
Which echo thro' creation's utmoſt bounds:
Alternate ſhouts of angels ſhake the world,
As the *Meſſiah*'s enſign waves unfurl'd.
The dead, the pow'rful, dreadful, ſummons hear
And inſtant from remoteſt climes appear.
The op'ning tombs their antient truſt reſtore, 195
And ſeas return their pris'ners to the ſhore.
Whom (living) that dread morning ſhall ſurprize, [eyes,
Muſt in the ſleep of death ne'er cloſe their
But in a moment their frail bodies ſee 199
Chang'd to a ſtate of immortality [pears
How vaſt th' aſſembly! where at once ap-
The countleſs off-ſpring of innum'rous years
The armies, waſteful war has made its prey,
The millions, peſtilence has ſwept away,
With all who, in the deep have found their graves,
Innumerable as its endleſs waves! [prize,
But oh! what words can ſpeak the vaſt ſur-
The joy or anguiſh ſpeaking in their eyes!--
As in their breaſts the voice of conſcience ſhows,
Their claim to bliſs, or doom to endleſs woes.
Here rapture, and ineffable delight, 211
The viſage wears;--there horror & affright
Diſtort the features round their looks they throw,
And gladly wou'd reſume their graves below
Or whelm'd beneath the weight of mountains lie,
To 'ſcape their angry God's vindictive eye.
Vain thought! the judge omniſcient gives command— 217
And lo! the *juſt* and *impious* ſever'd ſtand:
Thoſe on the right, a joyful train, are plac't;
Thoſe on the left pale trembling and aghaſt
But here the muſe an arduous task declines,
Nor dares attempt *the Sentence* in her lines,
Which to the ſaints eternal joy ordains,
And dooms *th' accurſt* to ever-during pains.

HELL.

Say, muſe while endleſs joys th' bleſt await!
What the dread horrors of th' infernal ſtate!
To dol'rous realms direct thy daring wing,
And the drear ſcenes of hell's dark regions ſing. 228
Do central fires involve the hopeleſs race?
Or glowing ſuns & fiercer flames embrace?
Or comets hurry to intenſe extreams
To freeze in ice, or burn in fiery beams?
Too weak our pow'rs—theſe queſtions to explain,
Or *ſay how matter* combats endleſs pain.
Nor can our anxious thoughts the doubt remove, [love,
Why God, the ſource of mercy, grace and
Shou'd doom, for ever, to that doleful ſhade,
The wretched creatures which his pow'r has made; 238
Whom native criminal propenſions ſway,
And ſtrong temptations lure from virtue's way;
Whom ignorance and error warp aſide,
Or fixed decrees perhaps their actions guide.
If *Abr'ham* might, unblam'd, his doubts propound,
When providence inſcrutable he found,
Forgive, great God! the boldneſs of my lays
Which dare to reaſon on thy wond'rous ways.
Whether thy vengeance ſhall for ever blaſt,
Whether thy mercy be vouchſaf'd at laſt,
I own thy attributes compleatly bright 249
And that whate'er thy wills ordains is right.
Shudders the ſoul at hell's eternal doom?
O let it timely fly the wrath to come!
Whilſt yet the gate of mercy ſtands unbar'd,
And weeping penitence may find regard,
Whilſt favour'd with the goſpel's grateful ſounds, [pounds,
And the kind Saviour terms of peace pro-

HEAVEN.

Now leave the painful ſcene, and lift thy eyes,
To *heav'nly* crowns in beatifick skies;
Can human thoughts conceive, or terms expreſs 259
The heav'nly raptures & the ſaints ſhall bleſs?
The great apoſtle, whoſe melifluous tongue
Excell'd the graces of the poet's ſong,
Tho' ſnatch'd to heav'n in viſionary views,
And more inſpir'd than e'er was raptur'd muſe,
Found all the pow'rs of eloquence too weak,
Th' unutterable joys above to ſpeak.
Were angels to attempt the mighty theme,
The ſtrength of angels wou'd too languid ſeem:
For, oh! what finite being can diſcloſe
The treaſures which omnipotence beſtows?
Yet thus the ſacred oracles explain 271
—No death is there, no wearineſs, or pain;
No melancholy muſings damp the mind,
From mortal cares and venal taints refin'd,
No abſent good is wanting to the joy,
No preſent, e'er ſhall diſappoint, or cloy;
No ſtorms, no tempeſts in thoſe regions riſe,
Nor cloud nor darkneſs veils their lucid skies,
No ſun is wanting to renew the day,
No moon to guild the night with ſilver ray.
But the pure ſource of light for ever ſtreams,
And chears the bleſt with never-fading beams.
The bodies to the happy ſouls aſſigned. 283
(Ah! how unlike our periſhable kind!)
Nor age ſhall weaken, nor diſeaſe conſume.
But with immortal youth and vigour bloom,

Light, active, swift, from all gross parts refin'd,
Companions fit to aid, t' improve the mind;
What e'er th' employments of the heav'nly state,
Each various act, shall various joys create,
If stated periods call the blissful train
To worship round the throne, how sweet the strain!
What raptures in the blest assembly dwell,
Whilst heav'nly tongues, and lyres the consort swell,
And whilst th' harmonious notes are echo'd round,
Sublimest thoughts attend the sweetest sound.
If, pleas'd & mutual converse, they relate,
The cares and conflicts of the mortal state,
Of dangers past, temptations overcome,
And safe arrival to their blissful home,
From such lov'd themes more real joy shall flow,
Than victors in their proudest triumphs know.
Shall minds endear'd on earth by mutual ties,
Renew their antient friendship in the skies?
Or can they sympathetick passions feel,
At notice of terrestrial woe or weal?
Does sublunary griefs their pity raise?
Or does their anger frown on vicious ways?
If pity there, if anger can remain,
'Tis free from all anxiety and pain,
Like that th' unutterable Godhead knows,
When his compassion melts, or vengeance glows,
Calm, happy, pure, & all perfections crown'd,
Tho' darkness, clouds and storms his throne surround.
If (pleasing ardour of terrestial guests!)
The love of knowledge glows in heav'nly breasts,
What endless miracles the mind employ?
What new attainments yield extatick joy!
E'en *Newton* there may fresh discoveries meet
And find his schemes, tho' wond'rous, incompleat;
There, *Carolina*, (learned, virtuous queen,)
The sages honour'd in thy *Sylvan* scene,
With stronger pow'rs those sacred truths explore
They so divinely taught on earth before.
And do such joys, beyond expression great,
Compleat, eternal, form the heav'nly state?
O! cultivate, my soul, with ceaseless care,
The virtues which for such rewards prepare.
O! may I oft from mortal scenes remove,
And range intranc'd the blissful world above;
That prompted by the beatifick joy,
My mind may ev'ry faculty employ,
To strive victorious thro' assisting grace,
And finish & applause the christian race;
Then from my God the glorious crown receive,
And in his heav'n thro' endless ages live.

No. X. The PROGRESS of MAN.

An ESSAY for the Prize, in two EPISTLES.

——Divisum sic breve fiet opus.

EPISTLE I.

THro' all the various paths of life below
How is the scene diversify'd with woe!
Whether we wisely walk, or blindly roam,
How weary at our journey's end we come!
'Tis vain, dear friend, a change of lot to crave!
We're all uneasy on this side the grave,
Beneath the shade where tow'ring alders grow,
Where *Zephyrs* sport, and murm'ring waters flow,
Attend the muse that consolations brings,
Mankind her subject, and to thee she sings.
Man, not contented with the station giv'n,
Repines reluctant to the will of heav'n.
Shall fortune change her flight, you have your will?
Your wish will alter, you're unhappy still.
Something is always wanting to your joys,
That something wanting all the rest destroys
What seeks the painful wanderer abroad,
Danger'd on seas, and fainting on the road?
What wants the heroe that to fame aspires?
Or peaceful youth that burns & am'rous fires?
Thee, happiness, for thee the merchant flies,
For thee, the warriour fights, for thee the lover sighs.
Thee ev'ry where and always in our view,
We snatch deluded, and in vain pursue.
Th' enchanted goddess & our hopes invade
Remains with *Eden*'s abdicated shade.
So weary travellers in soothing dreams,
See chrystial fountains and fantastic streams,
With eager gust whole rivulets they drain,
But waking find their burning thirst remain.
When life, now young, a rising sun displays,
And sprightly enters on the circling race;
Love leads the way, for all things yield to love,
The youth exults on the smooth way to rove.
Now with big hope elate he *sees* the fair,
The glitt'ring mark and object of his care.
Panting with extacy at ev'ry glance
See him pursuing thro' a fairy dance,
Of flatt'ring hope, of jealousy, and fear,
His all, his wish, his happiness in her!
While the gay idol, which his soul desires
Breaths other wishes, burns with other fires,
As hopeless for another youth deplores,
As he who dying at her feet adores.
All pow'rful love! when to thy empire won,
To what extreams our wav'ring passions run!
As where the venom of dire *febris* reigns
Glows thro' the frame & rankles in the veins,
A sudden winter stiffens ev'ry pore,
And now the vessels freeze that burn'd before.

So 'tis in love: the o'erflattring glass survey'd,
We sigh, we languish for the charming maid;
Perfections how soon the beauty disappears!
The lover's pierc'd, and the maid's in tears.
Can happiness in guilty passions last?
Will not repentance future hours the repast?
Since the' [illegible] to move,
Like *Sodom* [illegible] will ashes prove.
[illegible] in the common fate,
Thy virtuous love unmingled with deceit,
Ev'n with [illegible] nymph whose charms are ever
Blest with the ardour never to decay,
Divine *Celinda*, as the turtle true,
And marriage spring in the brightest view,
Suppose all this, and let reflection prove
What pleasures are enjoy'd in lawful love.
Thy freedom bartered for a pleasing chain,
New cares require a double load of pain.
Thy tender infants, eloquent to move,
Call for the duties of paternal love,
To thee the wants of thy lov'd consort can,
To thee, the father, husband, friend of all.
Bleak winter now with coughs & agues cares
And now the ragings of the summer fears,
A thousand dangers on thy boys attend,
Nor 'till their deaths will cares and sorrows end:
Their dear remembrance on thy bosom preys,
And haunts the tedious remnant of thy days.
Man, foolish man, whatever's in his view,
But flies old troubles in espousing new.
Bent to the grave at last he owns, nor here,
Nor was, alas! the charming phantom there.
No, 'tis in vain, each prudent artifice,
In vain, on earth would man arrive at bliss.
What then? Are monarchs on their thrones unblest?
Nor courts and palaces the fears of rest?
Can gold and diadems no peace bestow?
Must rich and poor alike partake of woe?
Care loves beneath the gilded roof to dwell,
And makes the proudest breast his pompous cell,
Presses with heavy weight the glaring crown
And restless makes the thrice-driv'n bed of down.
In midnight revels shall we search for joys?
In the beau monde, cock matches, shops of toys?
Shall we the breasts of knavish critics explore?
The soldier's honour, and the miser's store?
The temple-chambers, politician's chair?
'Twere strange, by heav'n, if happiness were there.
More joys are his whom frugal fates allow
To tame laborious oxen to the plow,
Unstain'd by vice, nor by ambition blown,
This man must certainly be blest, or none.
But now the unkindly show'rs infest the crops,
And harvests rise ungrateful to his hopes,
Or sickly fates from beamy Sirius fall,
And death purfues the heifer to the ſtall.
The wretch exclaims; when shall my evils cease?
No, 'tis not thine to tread the world in peace,
The fallen hermit, who the world deceives,
In hope enjoys a better than he leaves;
But still 'tis hope, the harbour far away,
And now he doubts, and now he dares the sea.
Ah! why so distant? wherefore is mankind
Doom'd to be driv'n a sport to ev'ry wind?
Why heaves the bosom with a raising sigh?
Why drops the pendent sorrow from the eye?
Why glows the vain desire the throbbing heart?
Desponds in anguish and bewails the smart,
Now mock'd by hope, nor tortur'd by despair?
If life's an evil, is no refuge near?
Great God! who only can'st the storm appease,
Who see'st our labours thro' the gloomy seas,
Thou who alone cou'd'st make, can'st only guide,
Th' unsteady vessel thro' the furious tide.
Do thou direct, do thou our travel crown,
Our port, our happiness, our end alone.
What time the pilgrimage of *life* is past,
Man is allow'd to hope for ease at last.

EPISTLE II.

NOW the descending sun with feeble fires
Weary beyond the western hills retires;
Come, gentle *death*, this fev'rish heat allay,
Spent by the labours of the burning day,
To thy cool grottos anxious I repair,
And sink to rest.—Oh! all's in silence there.
There may the wretch oppress'd by fortune's chain,
Find sure relief from slavery and pain.
No winds assail, no furious tempests roar,
No tumult's rage on death's *Lethean* shore.
Where the mean beggar rank'd by kings appears,
Where lovers lose their jealousy and fears,
Where poppy flow'rs the leaden sceptre crown
Retire, O wretch, and lay thy burden down.
Not pleas'd? he trembles at the dreadful view
Looks back & hugs his loading cares anew.
Eternity, the wish'd-for country, lies
Direct before, but night bedimns his eyes;
Reason his guide an *ignis fatuus* seems,
Surpriz'd he starts at cold oblivion's streams,
Mists, clouds, and darkness hover all around,
No plank to save, no pilot to be found.
As when the *Cyclops* in revenge pursu'd,
The sage *Ulysses* thro' th' *Ionian* flood;
Deprived of light, with huge and hasty strides,
He stalks, the billows thunder round his sides,
Or to proceed, or baffled seek the shore,
He now reflects, the foamy surges roar.
He hears the distant foe, & rage he burns,
But knows the deep's between and with a sigh returns.

true, what *Socrates* divinely taught,
Brutus ſtudied, and what *Plato* wrote?
has a particle of heav'nly ray
warns us at the deſp'rate leap to ſtay;
oul, when burning with a purging fire
es and ſtores, unwilling to retire,
& flutt'ring, till it's hold declin'd,
e in ſmoke and vaniſh in the wind.
muſt be ſo: or wherefore ſhould we fear
we know not what, we know not where.
ll our being periſh at our death,
ll were paſt when we reſign our breath,
'd we ſubmit long hardſhips to endure?
nue ling'ring when we know the cure?
batter'd crew that ſtem th' uncertain deep
ch rough ſtorm wou'd lay them down and ſleep,
aded roaſts wou'd ne'er engage be curſt,
ear lunals would batten till they burſt.
e brutes are with annihilation bleſt,
nan was made ſuperior to the reſt,
heav'nly intellect and ſenſe endow'd
nan the evil and to know the good.
e 'tis we tremble at a future ſtate,
fear a ſad convincing when too late,
wful judge, if thoughtleſs on the way,
eft our charge for foolery and play;
ſatisfy'd we ſummon to our view
life elapſ'd, and trace the ſcenes anew.
days of joy in diff'rent lights are giv'n,
all be ſet to our account in heav'n.
ſhip juſt harbour'd on a foreign ſhore,
factor mindful to review his ſtore,
tance ſome precious freight behind remain,
t pleaſures vaniſh and what hopes of gain!
thinks I hear th' arch-angel's trumpet ſound,
with hoarſe ſummons ſtrike the clear profound
nature ſickens as the notes ſo dreadful
d—ful notes unſtring their ſinews,
ſun grows pale, the planets fade away,
time forbears to meaſure out the day,
ſea with all its waves affrighted roars,
ſhes of former fates, and giv'n ſhores,
ghtleſs ſcorns no longer its retreat,
ving wretches when the laſt we hear
ſtrikes the ſtarts, expects to reſpire
there, pair,
the great mother ſees her ſons deſ-
m to be
ceive
mountain
graceful
air a
n the
that
Ye
p), O happy
man who left fair
it he for ever bleſt
To melt like mountains happy were his lot,
Like flames to vaniſh, and like ſmoke forgot!
But, ſee! th' almighty judge! tremendous brow!
ſhow!
Vengeance and terrour thick'ning on his
Unlike the meek, the ſuff'ring God before,
He comes, the winds, the forky thunders roar.
Th' immortal chariot rattles thro' the ſkies,
The angels hymning as the chariot flies.
Ev'n the great potentate of death reſigns,
His leaden ſceptre and the chorus joyns.
Read, read the ſcroll, the day of fate is come,
The God like angel reads the final doom.
Thro' the dark grave, thro' the devouring deep,
The charge is heard, and breaks the chains of ſleep.
'Awake ye ſleepers! let the dead ariſe,
Awake to judgment, terror, and ſurpriſe!
O ſea! give up thy ſlain, O earth obey!
Open ye vaults, ye marble tombs give way!
Mortality has reach'd its lateſt hour,
I ſwear 'tis ours, and time ſhall be no more.'
From various priſons mingling atoms riſe
Their ſtation find, and ſoaring ſeek the ſkies.
Alike aſcend to hear their ſolemn doom,
Th' unburied ſlave, or monarch from the tomb.
Where now, O man, is all thy pride and ſtate?
Which ev'n to death attends the rich and great?
The warriour now forgets his uſeleſs arms,
And learns to tremble at the ſhrill alarms.
Diſmay and terrour, on each brow is ſeen,
While conſcience ſtirs a civil war within.
Virtue herſelf can ſcarce hold up the mountain,
And martyrs find unaſſiſted fears remain.
When juſtice ſearches, who can ſtand the teſt?
But God to man's endeavours adds the reſt.
Oh now, what wretch, what hardened ſoul can face
The judge's anger, who refuſ'd his grace?
Dreadful! he ſpeaks, 'Ye curſes tread away,
(And while he ſpeaks they tumble from the day)
Hence ye prophane! the never-dying fires,
Th' eternal wave, the worm that never expires.
The place of vengeance to your hearts is giv'n,
Your portion torrow, the abyſs your lot
And now, O fatal, in thy
With
Go

Congratulate the saints, the gracious doom;
The joyous saints irradiant forms assume,
Join the blest Gods, their glorious flight essay,
And hymn their Saviour thro' the starry way.
So when a peasant from the nest removes
Some young, unfeather'd songster of the groves;
Shut in a cage, of tedious life possest,
It sings, nor knows how happier birds are blest.
If from th' unfolding gate it chance to stray,
And hear the sylvan rovers tune their lay,
The long, long loss of liberty, it mourns,
Flies to the groves, and never more returns.

No. XI. A POEM.

On *Life*, *Death*, *Judgment*, *Heaven* and *Hell*.

Canto I. On LIFE.

——Christo *Duce*, & *Auspice* Christo.

LET others tell of Life's uncertain state,
How small its pleasures, or its sorrows great;
Trace it by steps thro' every stage along,
And close with Death the miserable song;
A nobler flight I dare; what fills my mind,
Is Life regarding most those themes behind.
Life! O with fearless eyes will death survey
Nor dread the terrours of that awful day;
When gasping nature in her latest throws,
Doth all mankind to final doom disclose;
When sentence from the last tribunal giv'n,
Awards th' unjust to hell, the just to heav'n.
How vast these subjects, how important each,
Sherlock and *Scot* in learned volumes teach.
But chiefly thou, O sacred word of God!
(By whom inlighten'd those bright paths they tread,)
Conduct me safe thro' all the various task,
Be present Thou, no other aid I ask.
Hail sacred word! blest teacher of mankind
By Thee alone eternal life we find;
Guided by Thee its narrow paths to trace,
Shun the broad way, and run the heavenly race:
If roaming riches throw the gilded bait,
Thou kindly warn'st us to a quick retreat;
Shew'st the great danger if we fond pursue,
And open'st all their evils to our view:
When sensual pleasures court us to their arms,
Immediately you give the counter charms;
Instruct to mingle th' alluring snare to fly,
And point the lurking Deaths which round it lie:
If at ambition's tow'ring heights we reach,
The giddy danger that attends you teach;
Expose the fatal precipice to view,
Its narrow brink, and slippery footsteps shew:
Yet more—from vice to terrify mankind,
You shew eternal punishment behind;
Whilst to excite to virtue we behold
Eternal joys its sure reward unfold:
What, if these fail, can influence our choice
To follow virtue, and depart from vice?
Strong are the motives in avoiding hell,
But more engaging those in heaven to dwell;
Our souls, 'tis true, the noblest views should move
Heav'n-ward aspiring in one flame of love;
But God in pity to our weakness bows,
And hell to fear, and heaven to hope allows;
Such the beginnings oft of infant grace
Which differently mature in different place;
Tho' God in Christ his goodness show'rs on all,
Yet few grow up a *Moses* or a *Paul*.
Heav'n is not ours to win, or hell to shun
By any good which of ourselves is done;
Whate'er is good in us to Christ we owe,
Our virtue needs must thro' this fountain flow;
Unwash'd in this, our righteousness is vain,
Our best works still betray a guilty stain.
In the first *Adam* we have sinned all,
And short of God's unspotted glory fall:
Christ (second *Adam*) hath repair'd our loss,
By His own sacrifice upon the cross;
Where for fall'n man he shed his precious blood,
This makes us acceptable, holy, good;
'Tis this alone which sanctifies the all,
That true believers good or virtuous call.
Procuring hence new strength to combat sin,
The christian warfare we in faith begin;
By which inlighten'd man attentive views
Heaven it's reward, and holiness pursues:
Fruits of this faith, good works, for ever spring,
And nourish'd hence, a plenteous harvest bring;
O'er the whole life of grace fair virtues flow,
Advancing still from strength to strength we go,
For ever watching for the gracious call,
And whensoe'er death comes rejoycing fall;
Thus may we live, O Lord! and die to Thee,
And thine in life or death we pray to be.

Canto II. On DEATH.

Quis ligno, clavis, hasta, Omnipotentibus armis
Ipsam (sic visum est) potuisti occidere mortem.
Cowl. Davideis Lib. 1.

DEath still a conquest over man obtains,
This, sin! is owing to thy sad remains;
Oh stock corrupted! whence we mortals spring!
'Tis our first parent's fall still points his sting,
Whose poison drawn, his wounds are now but slight,
We triumph, tho' he seems to win the fight;

Small

Small is his conqueſt now ſince Chriſt our head
This champion foil'd, in riſing from the dead;
We too Chriſt's following members ſhall ariſe, [ſkies.
Triumph o'er ſin and death, and ſeize the
Supported by this faith the virtuous few,
Approaching death & joy and tranſport view:
Thus the firſt chriſtians, when to tortures led,
Pray'd for the ruffians by whoſe hands they bled; [frown
Full of immortal hope, they ſcorn'd the
Of tyrants, and on life look'd bravely down;
At theſe death ſhow'd his uglieſt forms in vain, [pain:
They ſang in fires, and mock'd the ſcourge's
Say—in ſuch conflicts what their ſouls ſuſtain'd?
'Twas a fixt faith on Chriſt, & love unfeign'd,
'Twas a pure conſcience, an inlightn'd mind
Which ſcorn'd this world, and left it far behind. [bear
Muſe ſhift the ſcene a while, (if thou canſt
A ſcene ſo mix'd with horrour and deſpair)
Reveal what woes the ſinful ſoul oppreſs,
In this ſad criſis of extreme diſtreſs.
How terrible muſt death to thoſe appear,
Whoſe conſciences are clogg'd & guilty fear?
Who ſlaves to ſin and foily ſpent their day
Of grace, and rioted whole years away;
Againſt conviction, and the cleareſt light,
Preſumptuous ſtill maintain'd a ſtubborn fight:
If God his preſence in this moment hide,
What heart of fleſh this moment may abide?
But if he looſe his terrours on the mind,
What ſhelter ſhall it ſeek? what refuge find?
Conſcience now wakes, long ſmother'd in the dark
Lights up each fire, and kindles every ſpark;
The wounds it hath receiv'd now bleed anew,
All ghaſtly op'ning to the giver's view;
Dead bodies thus are ſaid to bleed again
Touch'd by the hand of the baſe aſſaſin;
Each faculty abus'd before this hour,
To check its warnings, now improves its pow'r;
Reaſon and memory themſelves conſpire
To aggravate the griefs, and fan the fire;
Active and quick o'er the paſt life they run,
And ſet in order the tranſgreſſions done;
The ſoul now labours with a dreadful weight
Oppreſs'd, and trembles at its future ſtate,
Anticipates its pains in woeful fears,
All hell is open—I am drown'd in tears.
Whoe'er thou art unhappily betray'd,
To vicious courſes, and from virtue ſtray'd,
Return betimes, be this thy inſtant care,
The dangerous iſſue of delays beware;
Death may ſurprize thee in a thoughtleſs hour, [pow'r;
And grace rejected oft, may mock thy
Tempt not thy God, to thy own ſoul be kind;
Whom mercy cannot melt, will juſtice find:
Chriſt dy'd to purchaſe pardon, it is true,
But then he dy'd to purchaſe virtue too;
If in the precepts of his life we fail,
His death (believe it) little will avail.
Thrice happy thou whoever haſt preſerv'd
Thy innocence, and not from virtue ſwerv'd;
Whoſe heart reproaches not, whoſe hands are clean,
Conſcience untainted, and the mind ſerene;
Be thankful for God's grace, ſtill perſevere,
But own thy virtue coſt thy Saviour dear:
Againſt death's arrow thou may'ſt bare thy breaſt,
And drop into thy grave ſecure of reſt:
Wait the great day & joy, and ſhew thy ſeal,
When Chriſt in judgment ſhall himſelf reveal.

Canto III. On JUDGMENT.

Donec flamma Orbem populabitur ultima, late
Circumplexa polos, & vaſti culmina cœli,
Ingentiq; rogo fl agrabit machina mundi.
Milton. Poemat. Lat. Miſcellan. p. 345.

O Day of joy and grief! remote or near,
The good man's longing, and the wicked's fear;
Now lift your heads aloft, ye cheerful juſt,
O ſpring with tranſport from your peaceful duſt! [ling ſound
Hark! the loud trump of God, whoſe pierce-
Shrill-echoing rattles thro' the vaſt profound; [ſhake,
Earth, ſea, heaven, hell, the univerſe ſhall
The living ſhall be chang'd, the dead awake;
Throughout the world inceſſant thunders roar, [o'er;
And light'nings flaſh in redder ſtreams all
The ſun himſelf, and all that he ſurveys,
Shall in one gen'ral conflagration blaze:
Hide us, ye rocks, the trembling ſinners cry,
On us, ye ſhelt'ring mountains, kindly lie;
Whelm us, ye ſeas;—nor rocks, nor ſeas can hide,
The rocks are melted, and the ſeas are dry'd;
Each curious work of nature, or of art,
Of God, or man, created ſhall depart;
Lo! now the flaming ſkies together roll,
And paſſing vaniſh as a folding ſcroll.
Now high aloft inthron'd the Judge is ſeen,
Terrible, comely, dreadfully ſerene;
Myriads of angels wait around the throne,
Hymning the Lord of this great day, the Son;
How is he chang'd from him in *Bethlem* born,
Lay'd in the manger, and expos'd to ſcorn?
But ah! how chang'd from him upon the tree,
A ſacrifice for ſin, the world, and me!
Bleſs'd advocate and judge! methinks I view
Prints of the nails and piercing ſpear yet new;

Lord! look on these thy self, O suffer these
The fierceness of thine anger to appease!
Sufficient these, thy favours to restore
To worlds rebellious, had those worlds been more.
All *Adam*'s race since first this world began,
Kingdoms and empires, universal man,
Are summon'd hither, a prodigious host!
Yet not an infant in the crowd is lost:
Compar'd to these, the number'd atoms play,
The stars are counted in the milky way;
Compar'd with these the fallen leaves are few,
Which the dark bottoms of the forests strew.
The book of God's remembrance now unseal'd,
All hid [illegible] are nakedly reveal'd;
Here characters convey'd by secret hand,
To feed Christ's poor, in beauteous order stand:
How glorious such beneath thy name are seen
O pious *Isabel*! late *Castile*'s queen? 48
How many more in the bright page are shown,
Which largesse chiefly made the giver known?
From fresh fair urns here new temples rise,
And in each temple's numbers revive flames.
The hungry fed, a more substantial food,
Far more than wine, and the living bread.
Here many [illegible] in the book of life,
Here [illegible] brighter crowns for *Anna*wait.
In this vast volume every name's inroll'd,
And every act and thing of acting told:
Ungodly [illegible] *Rome*'s power ex-
pose, 59
Which like the [illegible] now to martial rage:
All secret [illegible] each cabinet reveal'd,
The [illegible] more conceal'd.
In [illegible] and in the meanest things,
In [illegible] with peasants as with kings;
Transparent here, our very thoughts are seen,
Hence hypocrite now chiefly wants his screen;
Hence why we write these poems shall be known,
For the reward, God's glory, or our own?
Lord help thy trembling servant, see my tears
Fast flowing! O dissolve my rising fears; 70
Whilst I proceed to close the solemn scene,
How swift this fleet! ——
The attentive turning to deepest silence awe'd
Now with the sentence from their Judge
[illegible]:
Several [illegible], here on Christ's right hand
The righteous, on [illegible] the wicked stand;
To those divinely bright, (his glorious rays
On their [illegible] with a milder blaze,) 78
He speaks, 'Ye beloved of my father come,
'Possess the prepar'd the heavenly dome:
'Ye clothed the naked, ye the hungry fed,
'Ye quench'd the dry, and made the stran-
ger's bed;
'Ye nurs'd the sick, and set the pris'ner free,
'And what ye did for these, ye did for me:'
This said, to them upon the left he turns,
In his chang'd visage fierce displeasure burns,
And thus he speaks; 'Depart ye curs'd from
me,
'And everlasting flames your portion be:
'Ye nor the naked cloth'd, nor hungry fed,
'Quench'd not the dry, nor made the stran-
ger's bed, 90
'Nurs'd not the sick, nor set the pris'ner free,
'What ye did not for these, ye would not
do for me.'

Canto IV. On HEAVEN.

Umbræ hic felices tendunt, numerosq; cœlos
Turba petunt, atq; immortalia dona capessunt.
Addison. Mus. Ang. vol. 2.

EYE-witnesses the righteous having been
Of God's avenging ire on wicked men,
Applause his justice, eminently shown
On rival nations, and on them own;
Then with [illegible] lays of joy,
In songs of praise eternity employ.
O holy Spirit! inspire my ravish'd breast,
Grant to thy servant now of heaven a taste;
Vouchsafe thy presence, Lord! while I
presume
To paint those glories I hope to share. 10
And [illegible] descending from above,
The new Jerusalem, where peace and love,
Where joy and health, where endless pleas-
sures spring,
Where saints and angels *hallelujas* sing:
The heavenly city shines divinely bright,
Here God himself reveals in direless light;
Here needless sun to gild th' eternal day,
Night's sable mantle, are both drive away;
The saints partake of God's immediate rays,
And freely mingle in the deathless blaze,
Beyond conception entirely blest,
Their souls exulting in eternal rest.
What pains in life they felt, what sorrows
What agonies in death, are now no more;
Here is no grief, no death, no hope, no fear,
No sin to stain, no tear to dry'd is every tear;
Hope is fruition's left, and faith lost sight
Here face to face with naked eyes;
Offspring of heaven, charity divine!
Here ever will remain, here ever shine: 30
Redeeming love the ravish'd souls shall raise
Through all eternity, to songs of praise;
Eternity itself's too short a line,
To fathom all the depths of love divine!
O! shallowness of thought to mount to heaven,
How are we lost in the vast space of
heaven?
Thus lately *David* recover'd from [illegible],
Could give of heavenly glory [illegible]
[illegible]

Impriſon'd here in fleſh the theme's too high
For ſoul, though born from heaven to try;
Ev'n for the ſoul, though born from heaven
Preſs'd down with earth, in vain ſh'attempts to riſe,
Shrinks at the luſtre of her native ſkies:
Ambitious thus ſome *Eaglet* ſtrives to ſoar
On the ſtrong pinion of the *Eagle* bore:
That aid once miſs'd, and by the winds diſtreſs'd
Affrighted flutters to its wonted neſt,
Trembles, ſuch arduous heights to have preſum'd,
And tempts the skies no more till fully plum'd.

Canto V. On HELL.

Hic tuba ineſix agitur, turpiſque videri
Inſrenict dextes;——————*Ibidem.*

THis labour laſt the muſe reluctant tries,
Loth to behold ſuch ſcenes of horror riſe:
But lo! the wicked now, on ſentence paſt,
To their conſigned place of torments caſt,
Behind them burns God's anger, and before
Yawns the black gulph, with ſulphur boiling o'er;
Here plung'd with ſatan and his angels, they
Are ſhut for ever from the cheerful day;
From heaven, and happineſs ſecluded whole,
The worm for ever gnawing on the ſoul;
From liquid now to ſolid fires they fly,
Said chance and intermiſſion vainly try.
Whate'er the wrathful tyrant could invent,
Racks, whips, or ſcorpions, merely to torment,
Are but faint ſhadowings of the damned's woe,
And what the tortur'd ſouls here undergo:
Eternal fire!—who trembles not at hell?
With everlaſting burnings who can dwell?
If the deſcription's terrible to thought,
To than the real ſuffering we are taught.
How will the delicate theſe regions bear,
Who ſhun'd the ſun, and fled from temperate air?
Who on this earth almoſt diſdain'd to tread,
And loll'd on ſoftneſs on the downy bed;
Thrice diſmal change! theſe dreary realms allow
No milder torments to the niceſt now:
How will theſe hideous ſhrieks and wailings wound
The ear accuſtom'd to ſoft muſick's ſound?
How will the eye, delighted once to ſtray
O'er ſpringing gardens, and the flow'ry *May*,
Now meet the horrid objects in the ſhade,
By livid lights in frightful forms diſplay'd?
Are there degrees of puniſhment in hell?
The higheſt fire the unbelievers feel;
Such who have boldly inſour'd to deny
God's word recall'd, and make his truth a lye;
Who bow'd the ſcripture to proud reaſon's teſt
And what that could not fathom, call'd a jeſt.
His doubtings clear'd, the ſceptick now too late
Mourns o'er the horrours of his hopeleſs ſtate;
How faithful would he be? how virtuous live?
This upper world again would God but give;
But O! 'tis paſt, unchangeably decreed,
And ſighs and tears for ever muſt be ſhed.
Thus hath the muſe on feeble adventrous wing,
Preſum'd of theſe important themes to ſing;
Happy, if from the labours ſhe ſuſtain'd,
One proſelyte might be to goodneſs gain'd.

Number XII.

On *Life*, *Death*, *Judgment*, *Heaven* and *Hell*.

BEgin, my ſoul, the awful theme,
Say, fleſh is graſs, and life a dream,
A fleeting breath an airy gleam.

Each moment ſpeeds us to the tomb,
Where darkneſs reſts and worms conſume,
'Till the dire trumpet burſt its womb.

The ſons of *Adam* then ſhall ſtand,
Produce their life, hold up their hand,
And anſwer to a ſtrict demand.

Adjudg'd to bliſs, the ſaints ſhall riſe
To meet their ſaviour in the ſkies,
And live where pleaſure never dies.

Condemn'd, the ſinners ſhrink to hell,
In everlaſting flames to dwell,
With fires to burn, with devils to yell.

Number XIII.

PROPER SENTIMENTS *to be conſider'd by the Perſon who propoſed the ſaid reward for the beſt Poem on* LIFE, DEATH, JUDGMENT, HEAVEN *and* HELL.

'Oft Merit's wanted in a thouſand lines,
'And often in a ſingle couplet ſhines.

STrange ſubjects for a *Prize*, conſider'd well
Are theſe of *life*, *death*, *judgment*, *heaven* and *hell*.
Of *life*, what can we to the living ſay?
Lives there a man exiſts a different way?
Life's ſcenes, alway like the ſcenes of death,
Would tire all verſe, and language out of breath.
Death, that to each in ſome *new* terror dreſt,
Is a fear'd ſtranger, and a dreadful gueſt;
But mention *death*, the known, the general way,
'Tis but Life's abſence, and [illegible]
Secure we ſpeak of theſe [illegible]
Dark to the future, and [illegible]
Our judgment fitted to [illegible]
To human knowledge [illegible]

Where in this narrow limit, is there room
To entertain the fate of worlds to come?
Vain talk! vain thought! of the *eternal where*,
When ign'rant what departed ſpirits are.
Whether they, conſcious, intuition know,
Or ſocial, in ſeraphick converſe glow;
Whether their ſtate is fix'd, or whether free,
Or what their harmony, and bliſs may be;
Or if ſome ſouls, careleſs, or ſway'd by ſenſe,
Neglect their duty, or commit offence,
How are we ſure eternal chains are made,
To bind 'em down, in hell's tremendous ſhade?
Will mercy puniſh crimes of twenty years
With endleſs gnaſhing, and with endleſs tears?
Let the bold poet, aw'd, his pen lay by,
Nor to explore theſe paths, forbidden, try.
Judgment, and heaven, and hell, are themes too great
For ſhort ey'd mortals in our human ſtate;
Let things ſublunary our genius prove,
For *heav'n* is only truly known above.

N° XIV. A POEM,

On *Life, Death, Judgment, Heaven* and *Hell*.

I Sing the certain fate attends mankind,
Thro' worlds that are, and worlds that are deſign'd.
Do thou, great God! from whom all beings ſprung,
To whom as their creator all belong,
Who doſt the aſhes of thy friends regard,
Wilt puniſh ſinners, and the juſt reward,
Aſſiſt my muſe! that I may here make known
What now is doing, or ſhall ſoon be done;
That I may ſing man's various ſtates decreed,
And teach the living what is life indeed. 10
Mortals attend! left when your glaſs is run,
Your work be ſtill to do, and you undone.
Life is a time of work to man aſſign'd,
'Tis *time* and *work* in one idea join'd,
That work neglected, it may well be ſaid,--
Man dying lives, or lives among the dead.
Look thro' the world, its various beings ſcan,
All things are hard at work,--& work for *man*:
For man the ſun pours out a flood of day,
For man the moon reflects each fainter ray,
For man the burning ſtars & planets bright,
Diffuſe their influence, and extend their light:
For man the cedar climbs to heights profound,
For man the bramble creeps along the ground;
For man the lions roar, the lambkins play,
Birds ſkim the air, and fiſhes ſweep the ſea.
Thus active orbs in various orbits hurl'd,
Fly thro' the void, & form a glorious world,
That glorious world with various creatures ſtor'd,
Of all thoſe creatures *man* ſuperior lord;
To man alone the ſov'reign rule is given,
And *Chriſt* the lord of earth, is lord of heaven.
But can we think the world was made for man, vain?
While he for whom 'twas made, was made in
No, no,--but man was made to ſerve that *God*,
Who made the world obſequious to his nod:
This is his work;--unleſs this work be done,
From higheſt excellence he falls to none.
Lives he, becauſe the circ'ling juices flow,
Preſerve his languid corps, & make it grow?--
Then ev'ry gayer herb, or firmer tree, 41
May boaſt a life more excellent than he.
Lives he, becauſe his eyes behold the ſun,
His ears & wand'ring feet do hear & run?---
Then 'twill be found, in many things at leaſt,
He's far inferior to the meaneſt beaſt,
Who talks of life, but ne'er life's work did do,
Has only frail mortality in view:
To this uncertain ſtate he gives that name,
And what is this?--a ſhadow, and a dream,
A blazing *Meteor* ſhining in the ſkies, 51
'Tis lighted now, and now it drops & dies:
Thus ſhort, thus ſwift, is boaſted humane age,
Thus ſoon weak mortals quit this mortal ſtage
Their moments few, yet while thoſe moments run, [anon;
They're ſomething now, and ſomething elſe
To day with joys elated, and to morrow
Lie joyleſs on the gloomy bed of ſorrow:
At laſt they breathleſs go from whence they came,
For ever loſt to houſe, and friends, and name.
When man was form'd for this terrene abode, 61
He bore the image of his maker---*God*;
This ſacred image lives in *know*, and *love*,
In theſe alone he lives the life above;
If ſhort of theſe he falls, from life he flies,
And with his father *Adam* dying[1] dies:
Nor can he e'er be ſaid to live again,
Till he returns to *God*, who made him *man*;
Till he due rev'rence to the *Son* has given,
As *light* and *life*, of all the ſav'd in heaven.
For this is life eternal,---*God*[2] to know, 71
And whom he's ſent to ſave mankind below,
This is the meſſage to the world made known
That *God* has giv'n us life in *Chriſt* his *Son*,
Who has the *Son of God*, does *God* enjoy,
And who has *God*, before, can never die:
His god-like virtues to perfection grow,
And heav'nly graces bleſs the earth below;
God is his aim, in glorious worlds above,
'Tis *God* he imitates, and *God* is *love*. 80
His life is hid with *Chriſt* above the ſkies,
His treaſure there, and there his ſafety lies.

[1] Alluſion to Gen. ii. 17. according to the Hebrew.
[2] Here, John xvii. 3, is alluded to. 1. John v. 11, 12.

Nor

Nor shou'd th' eternal mountains roll away,
Or from their *Basis'* leap into the sea;
Nor should the earth off from it's center fly
And scatter'd into *Atoms* fill the sky,
Would he forlorn the dreadful shock behold,
But fearless see the ruins of the world.
He knows, that while *Jehovah* is his own,
By outward ills he can't be overthrown;
So ever brave, he spurns such things away,
Laughs at the sword, and bids the *tyrant* slay;
Freely to *God*, who gave, resigns his breath,
And joyful meets the cold embrace of *death*.
There, in the grave he lies in sweet repose,
And leaves behind a world of cares and woes:
No cries without, no fears within affright,
Sad tidings of the day, or visions of the night;
No scenes of horror can themselves impart,
Blaze on the eye, or discompose the heart;
No doleful sounds awake the springs of fear,
Nor dreadful imprecations strike the ear:
No more a wicked world to sin beguiles
By dreaded frowns, or false alluring smiles;
Profits and honours, now, are baits in vain,
Disgrace and want are treated with disdain:
No more can *Satan* bubble, or surprize
The heedless *Christian* with his crafty lies;
The fight is o'er, the saint & conquest blest,
And naught remains, but *victory* and *rest*:
Low lies the body, subject once to wo,
And with the body, sin is laid as low.
'Tis true, the sinner seems these things to share,
As free from trouble, & as free from care:
His crying crimes for ever cease to roar,
And he who sin'd so fast, now, sins no more;
All his oppressions with th' oppressor cease,
And violence lays down it's arms in peace.
Thus as the pious dies, so dies the fool,
And fate the same seems over both to rule;
As naked both into the world were born,
So both as naked to the dust return;
No diff'rence can by mortal eyes be seen,
And yet a gulf prodigious lies between.
The grave once past, the saint no sorrow knows,
But joys immortal follow mortal woes:
The body, true, turns to it's pristine dust,
But waits the resurrection of the just;
The soul, by angels guarded, swiftly flies
To blissful regions, far beyond the skies:
There, what it sow'd in grief, it reaps in joy,
And sees great things ne'er seen by mortal eye.
Its perfect bliss has wip'd away its tears,
And perfect love has quite dispel'd it's fears;
Its joys out do its highest hopes before,
And yet those joys out-done by what it looks for more
Not so th' impious,--he does quickly find
Eternal horrors gaping on his mind:
No words of anguish can describe his wo,
No tongue can utter what the wretch does know;
His plagues commence, his day of grace is o'er
A *God*, a gracious *God*, will wait no more:
The least he feels exceeds man's greatest curse,
The most he feels out done by fears of worse;
O might ten thousand mountains on him fall!
Hills pil'd on hills! still he could bear them all
So they'd but screen him from the face, & rod
Of *Jesus* slighted, and an angry *God*.
Vain wishes these!- for lo, the *Judge* appears
In flaming terrors that exceed his fears:
The day is come,--a tempest round him flies,
And clouds, his chariots, bear him down the skies.
Amazing splendor!--see! he fills the throne
In all his *Father's* glories, all his own!
Myriads of angels wait to do his word;
Myriads of saints attend upon the *Lord*:
Heav'n sees him coming,- heaven flies away,
And so wou'd earth, but earth is forc'd to stay.
Hark!--now the trumpet sounds,--the world's on fire,
And nodding mountains in the flames expire!
The *Judge* is seated,-swift the summons flies,——
'Awake O dust, let all the dead arise.'
'Tis done.--thro' lands and seas his potent voice is heard,
And lands and seas hatke to obey his word:
Earth, water, air, from former claims recede,
And dust to fellow-dust is swift convey'd;
Bone to his bone, flesh to his flesh retires,
And the once parted soul the corps inspires:
While thus the *Judge* to his *angelic* host;---
'Take heed that none of all my sheep be lost,
'Be this your care to sep'rate these from those,
'Bring here my friends, but leave behind my foes,
'There on those thrones, let these my throne surround,
'But those shall stand below on burning ground.'---
Swift at his word each willing angel flies,
Now scours the earth, now skims along the skies,
Some o'er the *Ands* [1] *American* lands explore
And others *Asia* ken from shore to shore.
Some look the north, and some the burning zone,
And some the southern lands on t'other side the sun.
And now they bring the saints they've found along
By thousand, and ten thousands in a throng,
From [2] *Hyperborean* to the southern coast,
Not one is left behind, nor one is lost,
But all before the *judge* with joy appear,
Are graciously receiv'd, and seated there.
Hark!--thro' the burning world a voice is heard;——
Let all the rebels stand before the *Lord*.'

1 A ridge of high mountains, beginning at the straights of Magellan, and running Northward thro' all South America. 2 The name of the Ocean on the north side of Europe and Asia.

See!--flaming nature hurries them away,
A *God* has spoken, and they must obey!
Swifter than lightning would as swift retire,
Urg'd on by darted beams of forked fire;
Eternal vengeance drives upon their rear,
They fly from what they feel to what they fear.
And now before the angry *Judge* appear.
And now the books are laid before the *Lord*, and word;
Where hands employ'd, each thought, & work,
Ev'n all things done in former mortal state,
Weal to increase, or woe to aggravate:
But first the book of life is open'd wide, 230
Wrote by the *Lamb* for sinners sanctify'd;
The glorious *Gospel*, here, stands full display'd,
A dying *Saviour* once an off'ring made.
Grace is the theme, thro' *Christ* the living way,
The terms of life,--believe, repent, obey:
And here is writ the names of all that dwell,
Brought by th' angels from the burning hell;
Here is recorded all their dol'ful strains,
For sin indwelling, and its sad remains;
Here is their longing for their *Lord* made known, 240
Their striving for his righteousness alone,
How they esteem'd the world but as dung and dross, else but loss;
And to be found in him, & thought all things
And here the labour of their love is found,
Their purity of heart, and faith renown'd.
All this is read--and now the *Judge* proceeds,
Commends the righteous, and approves their deeds;
'Well done, good servants! high applause is due
'To those who've lov'd, to those who've wrought like you.
'Tis not meer outward deeds that I regard,
But deeds from upright hearts I will reward;
Your hearts I ask'd, no more did I require;
Your hearts you gave, the sum of my desire,
From these pure sacred streams of love did flow, 250
'To God, to me, to fellow-men below;
From love proceeded these fair deeds you've done.
And this Reason love I will reward alone.
When I was hungry, I was by you fed,
And when I thirsted, then your drink I had;
When naked, sick, & cloathless you did supply me:
And when in prison sick, ye came to see
Forgive us, eternal mansions I bestow,
And make you rulers of the world below."
In humble transport, see! each heav'nly crowd, 260
Before the throne is reverently laid down,
While thus the prostrate host the *Judge* adore.--
'*Lord*, when saw we thee naked, sick, or poor?
'When hadst thou from us in thy greatest need
A drop of water, or a piece of bread?"
The *Lord* replies,--'Ye did my saints relieve,
'And what ye gave to them I did receive.'
* * * * * * * * * * * * *
Hark!--now the trumpet sounds exceeding loud, 270
And *Christ* to judgment calls the rebel croud.
One woful wail throughout the host is spread,
And every aking heart is fill'd with dread;
They well remember how they pierc'd him thro', view:
And all their crimes rise dreadful to their
For now is every sinful thought made known,
And every wicked work their hands have done;
Now is the fiery law before them read,
And in that light their secret sins survey'd.--
Ah! dreadful book! whole flaming pages shew
This man has done, and this he ought to do;
What comfort can a sinner here descry
Who reads that dreadful line,--the soul that sins shall dye? closed,
But hark!--the deeds of darkness hence dis-
And secret crimes in open light expos'd,
The *Judge* does thus his humble saints address;--
'You've heard, my friends, of all their wickedness;
'Great are their crimes! yet not for these would I
'One humane soul of all I've made destroy,
'Had they, but when I call'd, return'd again,
'Fled from the plague, and shun'd the threatned pain.
'But they my proffer'd grace & scorn refus'd
'And me, a *Saviour*, slighted and abus'd;
'I call'd to life, they rather chose to die,
'Then what is to be done?--the saints reply,
'Since they refus'd thy easy yoak to bear,
'And rather chose in *Satan*'s guilt to share,
'Tis meet that they along & him shou'd go,
'That those who joyn'd in sin, may joyn in woe.
And now eternal wrath begins to rise,
And new born woes the sons of woe surprise:
New scenes of horror gloom; - the' afflicted heart, 280
Is helpless, hopeless, desolate and lost.
O're every head ten thousand thunders roll,
Ten thousand terrors pierce thro' every soul

Note, Where the Asterisks are placed, above two lines (relating to the judgment of the *Mahometan* world,) are taken out, which the Author was obliged to do in order to shorten this part of the work. Nevertheless, if he finds it will be acceptable to the publick, he intends to print another *Poem* on the *Creation*, *Probation*, *Judgment*, *Glories* and *Punishment* of the penitent and fallen *Angels*, in which those lines will be inserted.

1. Phil. iii. 8, 9. and Rev. iv.

Nature aghaſt, ſtands ready to retire,
The hardeſt rocks in burning floods expire,
And hills roll down the hills in ſtreams of liquid fire,
Till thus the *Judge* ſpeaks to the rebel race
'You who deſpis'd my reign, refus'd my grace,
'My ways profan'd, my righteous ſervants ſlew,
'Know that for ever I have done with you:
'Eternal fire is for you prepar'd,
'And what your deeds deſerve is your reward;
'Depart ye curſed, from my face be gone!'
Ah! dreadful words!—all nature gives a groan
The world ſurpriz'd with ills it can't endure,
Starts into *Chaos*, and is found no more.—
Swift thro' the *Void*, the damn'd together fall,
And one moſt doleful ſcream proceeds from all;
Confuſion hears, confounded with diſmay,
And ruin from their ruin haſtes away;
Hell from beneath moves for 'em as they come,
Opes wide his mouth, and quick receives them home
And now one doleful wail, one bitter cry
All dying, wiſh for death, but cannot die,
The pains they cannot bear, they muſt endure
Nor light, nor eaſe, nor pleaſure, know no more.
Blackneſs of darkneſs, here for ever dwells
Where nought is heard, but curſes, groans and yells;
The fire that burns, burns only to conſume
Nor lights the night, but blackens all the gloom.
Hark!—dreadful din throughout the dreary coaſt,—
'We've loſt our *God*, and oh! our ſelves are loſt.'
Themſelves are loſt,—this makes the damn'd complain
Could they be ſafe, they'd loſe a *God* again;
Hell cannot teach thoſe rebels to adore,
Whom *grace* and *goodneſs*, could not teach before:
Yet loſs of *God* is what they moſt lament,
'Cauſe with that loſs theſe dreadful plagues are ſent;
Not that they want the bliſs enjoy'd above
Where all's conſummate *Holineſs* and *Love*.
But what they want, and what they mean by bliſs,
Is—freed from pain to practice ev'ry vice
They want a world obedient to their nod,
Where each may reign an independent god:
Thus hateful nature does enhance their woe
Makes ev'ry fiend to ev'ry fiend a foe;
Hence devils on the devils vent their rage
And hence the damn'd, the damn'd in wrath engage;
Hence devils on the damn'd their vengeance pour,
And hence the damn'd, the devils would devour

Ah! dreadful ſcene of horror and affright!
Where each appears to each a ſpectre of the night:
Nor is this all;—each to himſelf appears
A maſs of terrors, and a heap of fears;
The worm that never dies ſtill gnaws within,
And conſcience terrifies for ev'ry ſin;
The ſoul's conſum'd with plagues it cannot bear,
And all its ills are heightned by deſpair.
Sometimes they upwards lift their baleful eyes,
Then mix their groans with dreadful blaſphemies;
Sometimes they view their brethren dire in woe,
Then damn 'em down to farther depths below;
Sometimes they ſee the deeds that brought them there,
And all their horrid acts at once appear,
And then in pain and rage, they mourn and roar,
Now damn they did ſo much, now damn they did no more.
Thus love in hell can never find a place,
For ever baniſh'd thence along with grace,
But hateful hatred does for e'er endure,
And with that hatred, plagues for ever more.
My frighted ſoul from ſuch ſurpriſing woes,
Retires aghaſt, and to the *Saviour* goes,—
Now hears the ſaints their gracious *God* adore,
Where ancient worlds were once, but are no more;
Till thus the *Judge*,—'Armies of *God* attend!
'Of all paſt things you've ſeen the dreadful end.
'A world deſtroy'd for ſin, and rebels caſt
'Down from my preſence, thro' the gloomy waſte;
'Yet glorious manſions I prepare for you,
'Old things are paſt away,—let all be new.'
'Tis done!—th' eternal worlds in glory riſe,
And wond'ring ſaints! ſtand ſmitten with ſurprize,
While they in endleſs rapture things explore,
Which eye ne'er ſaw, or ear ne'er heard before.
God, and the *Lamb*, in all their glories here,
To ev'ry ſaint in glory do appear,
Who by ſuch glories chang'd for ever ſhine,
And like the *Saviour* all appear Divine.
See!—heav'nly *Salem* rears its rev'rend head,
That ſacred place, of which great things were ſaid;
This is the city which the *Lord* has made,
Built from the plan, upon his hands pourtray'd;
Th' eternal riches of both worlds combine,
Quite thro' its turrets, and its walls to ſhine;
Its ſtately portals beauteous to behold,
And all its ſtreets are pav'd with burniſh'd gold;

The nations that are ſav'd behold its light,
Admire the day, but never ſee the night:
High in the midſt the *throne* of *God* does riſe,
Gilds the new world, and ſparkles thro' the skies;
And gently forth from that eternal throne,
The ſtreams of boundleſs pleaſure ſweetly run.
Waters of life, of love, and endleſs peace,
Glide down from thence quite thro' the realms of bliſs:
On either ſide the ſtream, for ever grows
The *tree* of *life*, in two immortal rows;
No cank'ring curſe can e'er deſtroy the root,
Nor no ſin—blaſting mildew mar the fruit:
Here ſaints ſecure of ſurſeit ever eat,
Then pay their worſhip at the royal ſeat
Now quaff the pleaſures of th' eternal throne,
And then adore th' Almighty *three* in *one*:
No ancient changes here of day and night,
No former ſun or moon to give 'em light,
But *God* and *Chriſt* their glories ſtill diſplay,
And thro' the regions make eternal day.
Hark!—from the throne a mighty voice is heard,—
'I by my ſelf have ſworn, e'en I the *Lord*,
'That here my tent ſhall evermore remain,
'And here among the ſons of men I'll reign.
'They as my people ſhall due homage pay,
'And I their *God* will wipe their tears away:
'Grief is no more, for former woes are paſt.
'But pleaſures, ever growing, evermore ſhall laſt.'

No. XIV.

VITA, MORS, JUDICIUM, INFERNUS & COELESTIS GLORIA—*in ſequenti fabula aut potius dialogo poetice adumbrata.*

Jaſon, florentiſſimæ ætatis & virtutis juvenis, aſt *Peliæ* regi invitus, ab eo morti adjudicatur, ſed cum effugiens, *Junonis* conſilio eligit mitti in *Colchidem* ad aureum vellus recuperandum; ubi evectis terra marique periculis, ope *Medeæ Colchorum* regis filiæ, illud feliciter reportat.

VOS ego *Pegaſides* per *Apollinis* ora, lyramque,
Vos ego per *Pindi* culmina ſacra rogo,
Appropriate, meis & opem date niſibus utro:
Ut reſonet digno noſtra *Thalia* ſono.
Non *Anchiſiaden*, non cantant noſtra *Didonem*
Carmina; non *Helenæ* non tua facta, *Paris*.
Sed clari *Æſonidis*, profugum qui *Colchida* luſit,
Qui tulit auratæ nobile vellus ovis.
Æſonides juvenis, nulli virtute ſecundus,
Cui nitet ex roſeis aurea vita genis.
In malis *Paridem* jurabis ludere, fortis
Amphitrioniades brachia bina tener.
Aſt heu! quo virtus major, quo pulchrior ætas;
Grandior hoc livor, grandia facta quatit.
Pelias inviſo juvenem dum lumine ſpectat,
Pelias invidiæ toxica lenta coquit.
Nam ſacra *Neptuni* ſolito dum more parantur,
Nudipes a *Pelia* vitius *Jaſon* erat.
Pelias (ipſa virum fallunt oracula) falſo
Perſuaſus juvenem fata parare ſibi;
Non niſi ſanguineis lacerans ſua pectora curis,
Perfide, mille, refert, fulmina, *Jaſon* habe.
Aſt grandes pectinas vulpis ſub pelle recondens,
Decipere innocuam ſic meditatur ovem.
Jaſon ait: juvenis cœlo delapſe, profecto
Juno tibi mater; *Jova* paterq; fuit.
Faxit inacceſſum tua gloria repleat axin,
Jaſon cœlicolis annumerande Diis.
Eſt iter in *Colchos*, ſunt aurea *Colchide Phryxi*
Vellera, quæ manibus ſunt redimenda tuis.
Equabis cœlo laudem, meritiſq; replebis
Innumerabilibus ſolis utramq; domum.
Ardor agit juvenem, cunctos repitq; per artus
Gloria, jamq; parat ſcindere triſte vadum.
Palladiam ſcandit puppim, comiteſque ſequuntur,
Per mare non notum primaq; navis abit.
Æolus alludit ventoq; favente ſecundo,
Evolat in *Scytheam* fauſta carina plagam.
Aſt nova barbaries, nova ſunt diſcrimina, *Jaſon*,
Quæ parat *Æætes*, exſuperanda tibi.
Armato ignivomi ſugunt cum milite tauri,
Jam furit *Heſperidum*, flatuq; venena dfacto.
Jam mala fiana tuas ſpectant incendia naves.
Comprimet ah! miſerum, quicquid in orbe mali.
Quid faciat juvenis? Cœlumne imploret an orcum?
Fors durum cœlum, durior orcus erit.
Aſt animes ne perde, licet diſcrimina magna;
Hoc unum ſatis eſt, alma *Medea* favet.
Illius auxilio tibi debellanda majorum
Ilias: hoc uno numine ſalvus eris.
Hujus enim pectus traxit miſeratio, amorq;
Ut tua ſit felix urna, *Medea* facit.
Illius auxilio, cœleſtique illius arte,
Miles cum tauris cumq; dracone cadet.
Sic ſperare jubent cœli, ſic aurea carpet
Vellera, fœcundet vota ſecunda pelus.
Dixerat interea rex illi, ut dura ferorum
Inſolito premeret vomere colla boum.
Martis erant tauri pluſquam per cornua ævi,
Quorum terribilis ſpiritus ignis erat.
Æreæ pedes ſolidi, præfentiq; naribus æra,
Nigra per afflatus hæc quoq; facta ſuos.
Semina præterea populos genitura jubetur
Spargere, devotâ lata per arva manu.
Qui perirent natis juvenilia corpora telis;
Hæc erit agricolæ meſſis iniqua ſuo.
Æquorum æripedes in adufto corpore tauros
Jungit, et ignotam vomere ſcindit humum.

Arva venenatis pro ſemine dentibus implet,
Naſcitur & gladios ſcutaque miles habens:
Donec terrigenæ fratres, curante *Medea*,
In ſe ſanguineas conſeruere manus:
Deviſtuſque draco ſquammis crepitantibus horrens
Procidit, & torto pectore verrit humum.
Illeq; *Phryxeos* cantat celeuſma per agros,
Victorique potens juncta *Medea* viro.
Solpeſq; *Æmonias* felixq; reverſus in urbes,
Collocat ad patrios aurea rapta deos.

APODOSIS.

Jaſon imaginem refert proſoplaſtæ in omni felicitate conſtituti: aſt infernalis *Pelias* ſuam ei felicitatem invidens, miſerum ad inobedientiæ peccatum cum ſpe divinitatis obtinendæ allicit: quo infeliciter commiſſo: omnibus bonis denudatur, divinoq; judicio draconi infernali devorandus traditur. Aſt Chriſtus huic malo medelam adhibens, toti humano generi vera *Medea* efficitur. Hinc dracone & omnibus humani generis hoſtibus devictis, amiſſam felicitatem redintegrat, & inferni, quas meruerat, pœnas. in gloriam cœleſtem commutat: felicem rei ſucceſſum ſanctis inter ſe & genus humanum nuptiis confirmans.

POETICE.

Vita. [vita,
Jaſon homo cui vita comes, peccandoq;
Mors. Judicium.
Perditur hinc; juſti *Pelias* ira tonat.
Grande malum grandes pœnas de jure ſequuntur,
Subjacet innumeris culpa peracta malis.
Aſt miſerens miſero ſuccurrit gratia lapſo,
Fitq; medendo ſuis, ipſe *Medea* Deus.
Infernus.
Sternitur hinc Stygius draco, victus palpitat hoſtis
Gloria cœleſtis.
Jaſon devicto vellere vinctus ovat.
Rem totam ſacra confirmans ἐπιφωνία
Unde redemtori gloria laus & honor.

PRO CORONIDE.

Vimus in *Colchos* multo ſudore madentes,
Jaſonis hinc noſtrum non niſi vellus erit.

No. XV.

Vita quid? incipiens niſi mors in ſanguine morto
Tendens ad finem. Nam dum orimur morimur.
Mors, nihil eſt; elementa petit ruptum ſua corpus;
Spiritus ad dominum, qui dedit, inde redit.
Huic, rurſus juncto ſubtili corpore, *Judex*
Factorum pœnam, aut præmia digna dabit.
Vita beata probis dabitur, ſub nomine *Cœli*,
Numquam deficiens, ſed bona cuncta tenens. [lorum,
Pœna malis dabitur cunctorum plena malorum,
Quam vocat *Infernum* neſcia turba. Cave!

C. V. F. S. I. C. Tubingæ. 1735

No. XVI.

ARbiter eX factis In Vita & Morte peractis,
Hos pœnæ, hos Vitæ Dabit Iſte per Ite, Venite.

Chriſtopherus Caroli,
Hildeſii 1735.
31 Martii fecit.

Here we omit two long Latin *Pieces from* Saxony, *as containing extravagant Encomiums (excuſable perhaps from Strangers) on the Perſon who is to pay the Prize Money*, &c. *and ſo interwoven in the Work as not to be ſecluded without prejudicing the Poems, which however ſhall be laid before the Judges. Inſtead therefore of theſe, we ſhall give the following a Place, though it came too late to ſtand for the* Prize.

No. XVII.

BRABIUM *poſt* Victoriam, *ſive* Beatitudo Cœlitis, *poſt evantlatos*, Vitæ, Mortiſque *labores*, *a Supremo* Judice, *aliquando obtinenda*.——*Carmen Elegiacum ad celeberrimi nominis virum* * * * * * *

A M. PETRO KUNZIO, *Saxone*, *H. T. Sacerdote in Valle* Burgelenſi, *hujuſque Ephoriæ Adjuncto*, *et Societatis* Latinæ *apud* Ienenſes *Membro.*

ULtima te facies expande! palatia cœli,
Infernique rogos, Judicis acta canam:
Sat patriæ, populiſq; datum: ſublimior auſis
Accinat autori noſtra Thalia ſuo:
Quæ quon iam lituos & fortia geſta ſub armis,
Nunc memoret fidei verba ligata meæ.
Alme deus, dum juncta creas, creor ipſe poeta,
Quod; creor vates, muneris omne tui eſt.
Tu me igitur tanto preſſum ſub pondere rerum
Erige, quo peragam grande laboris opus.
Da mihi te facilem, timidaq; illabere menti,
Omnis vena manu ſtatq; caditque tua. [2
Te

* * * * * * What follows in the Addreſs, and the Introduction of near 40 Dyſtichs, we have omitted, becauſe it ascribed ſuch Merits to the Perſon who propoſed the Prize, as he is conſcious, he has no more Right to than to too much of that Kind which has been already inſerted, though in moſt Caſes unavoidably; however it's not a hundredth Part of what has been ſaid on

Te duce si turus fuero, non ulla morabor
Damna, nec invisum pes mihi sternet iter:
Tu mihi currus eris, tecum super astra volabo,
Tu comes & tantæ duxque, reduxque viæ.
Atq; ita nunc dictis capiam primordia rerum,
Hunc tamen modo subeant ultima fata meo.
Multa ibi constructa vides habitacla viator,
Cum tibi viventi Parca benigna fuit.
Primum lacrifera reperis genitricis in alvo,
Quæ gravis foboleis stercus & inter aquam.
Crescis ibi, & lunæ post cornua nona, *secundum*
Ingeris [illegible] pleni civis & hospes agri. 23
Inde varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum,
Tendis ad *Extremam*, morte sequente, domum.
Donec clara foro tuba judicis agmina coget,
Tum illa ad geminos sunt reditura locos.
Altera nos facies *Orci*, da altera *Cæli*,
Dividit hos sanctos, dividit ille malos.
Heu mihi quam longo variant discrimine nostri
Inter se spatiis, usibus, arte, lares? 31
Quam latis angustos uteri tenet embryo fines?
Dum velut in tenebris & cavitate latet.
Quam miranda dei bonitas! tot cura laborum
Ultima totq; operum gloria! vivit homo.
Vivit & ut vivat, nihil est, quod deneget unquam
Alma parens, clausum cum tegit alvus onus.
Nam tot in hac camera prostant alimenta colono,
Ut satis ad tenuem sint ea promta gulam.
Hic liceat referire focum, potumque, cibumque,
Hic intra medium molle cubile latus:
Usque adeo tunicæ latebris involvitur infans,
Dum natura inopem provida veste tegit.
Ac veluti matura cadunt ex arbore poma,
Quum replet agricolæ copia læta sinum.
Sic ubi post certas infans maturuit umbras,
Deserit ille lares, hospitiumque vetus.
Et curante deo longe præstantius intrat,
In quo luce datur liberiore frui.
O quam pulcra domus! si sidera, flumina terras: [vides.
Quam tetra! si fraudes crimina, damna
Nam quia lenta lues toto dominatur in orbe,
Ex paradisiaco quæ fuit orta malo:
Hinc quoque letali maculavit vulnere prolem,
Sive latens uteros, sive soluta foret.
Heu ubi prisca fides! ubi sancta parentis imago!
Heu melior nostri pars scelerata jacet!
Nunc tenebræ, mentemque frequens obnubilat error,
Et periit puræ religionis amor.
Exulat hic pietas, candor, probitasq;, fidesq;,
Et subeant animum, post mala fata, doli.
Inde fluunt pleno pœnarum fonte cohortes,
Tuque sigillatim, mors truculenta, venis.
Ac querulos removete sonos: medicina sa-
Orbi terrarum nunc reparata fuit. [lutis
Namq; latex lateris prostat: sunt vulnera Christi,
Ex quibus unda salit, purpureusque cruor.
Novimus & medicam nostra pro labe Bethesdam,
Quæ lavat & fluvio diluit omne nefas.
Accedit veneranda patris sapientia, verbum,
Ad cujus radios fallere nescit iter.
Quisquis es, hanc sectare viam, totiesque memento,
Ut serves lymphæ fœdera cara sacræ.
Huc vigila, ut teneas illæsam in corpore mentem,
Nec macules lotam crimine fonte togam.
Solve creatori devoto pectore grates,
Qui tibi, post animam, membra decora dedit.
Qualis enim spatiosa suo domus ordine gaudet,
Cuncta nitent studiis, artificisque manu,
Mille vides pulera disponi lege rapetis,
Mille vides apte postibus esse locum:
Talis Adamiades in tota mole refulget,
Quodq; coronet opus quadlibet, ordo facit.
Miraris stabiles, ceu fundamenta, columnas,
At magis humani corporis ossa stupe.
Cerne trabes, costasque simul: latus hæret utrumque,
Ceu paries: oculos clara fenestra dabit.
Sistitur in stomacho fumantis imago culinæ:
In specula caput est, excubiasque gerit.
In timido reserata vides arcana corde,
Et mens in toto pondere pondus habet.
Hæc regina velut, decoris cœlestis imago,
Flectit ad imperium singula membra suum:
Hæc prima infundit miseræ spiracula vitæ,
Hæc merito nostræ fons & origo spei.
Donec inest hospes, firmo stat machina talo,
Cum redit ad Dominum, corruit ipsa domus. [pore sedes!
Heu mihi, quam brevis est & fluxa in cor-
Quam facili casu fabrica tota cadit!
Mundo quid? hospitium mihi: flebilis advena veni:
Vesperæ cum fati venerit, ibo foras.
Hic pereunt anni, pereunt hic regna, domusq;
Et dum gaudemus vivere, vita fuit.
Salva tamen res est: alibi meliore fruemur,
Patria, quæ supra quæritur, illa placet.
Non dabit hanc Ninive, non septemcollis in arce
Roma, nec Elysius nos recreabit ager.
Perpetuas speramus opes, speramus honores,
Et quæ non habeo sidera, mente colo.
Quam non dextra manus, sed condidit arbiter orbis,
Ista mihi & ceteris, ista futura domus.
Hic vagor incertus, nunc huc, nunc avocor illuc,
Quæque vix, vitæ circulus ille meæ est.

Quas

Quas fortuna minas hilari ſub fronte recondit?
Quam ſæpe in mediis eſt furibunda jocis?
Qui modo *Cræſus* erat, gemmiſq; et turgidus oſtro;
Is ſua nunc lyro vilior oſſa tegit.
Prodi, Iooe, ſoli quondam dommator Eoi,
Et numera vitæ fata, viceſque tuæ.
Mille tibi nuper tondebant prata capellæ,
Plenaque tardigradis paſcua bobus erant:
Ingemuere tuo centum ſub pondere tauri,
Lanigerique gregis copia magna fuit.
Undique triticeæ complebant horrea meſſes,
Et latices tellus officioſa dabat.
Ad tua veloces properabant juſſa miniſtri,
Hic agili dextra promptior, ille pede;
Sidoniique tibi redolebant murice veſtes,
Tinxerat et Tyrias purpura rara togas.
Turba ſalutantum foribus fervebat in ipſis,
Ibat in Heſperias dedita fama plagas.
At miſerum fugiunt omnes, nec noſceris ulli,
Tempore qui fuera: candidiore tuus.
Nudus inops terras, ſine nomine, tegmine, cultu,
Et ſcabies toto corpore ſœda riget,
Membraque liventi ſordent languentia tabo,
Nec ſatis eſt, uno te periiſſe modo.
Exul es amiſſis opibus, ſoboleque, domoque,
Et ſors in lachrymas gaudia cuncta trahit.
In te conſpirant tellus, Acheronque, polusque,
Omnis ſupplicio vita parata tuo.
Tota vices morientis habet: phlegethonta per ipſum
Ingrederis, quorſum pes tuus ire ſoler.
Cruda renaſcentes præbent alimenta querelæ,
Et reliquum vitæ nox tegit una diem.
Non tibi tua quies, multas vigilare per horas
Cogeris et ſeſſo corpore ſomnus abeſt.
Ipſa tori conjux et nomina blanda nepotes
Ultimus accedunt ad tua damna dolor.
Ut ſtipulæ Boreas, ſolia ira ſcitur Eurus,
Sic ruit in noſtrum dira procella caput.
Nec ſatis hoc: quam vana tuæ molimina vitæ?
Quam labor in caſſum ſæpe, viator, abit?
Scinditur et dubium ſtudia in contraria vulgus,
Et patitur manes Principis aula ſuos.
Ille vel ad ſuperas evadere nititur arces,
Vel petit Attalica conditione dies.
Hic ſequitur Venerem, fœdo ſtimulante amore,
Vel Bacho ſocias porrigit ille manus.
Dives opum gaude: ſurgunt tibi ſplendida centum
Poſtibus et Pario robore tecta nitent:
At gemе pauper, inops: tuguri tu diſparis hoſpes,
Squallida, dum pax eſt, rura, ſaraeſque colis.
Ille ſibi ſellas et mollia ſtrata parari
Curat ut in pluma ſit leviore quies:
Alter habet graciles, pro lecto, e flumine juncos,
Vel quoque ſtramineo dat ſua membra toro.
Ille bilem ſimulat, dum mella propinat amore,
Cana fides alium, ſimplicitasque capit.
Ille ſibi faſces et magni nomina cenſus
Expetit, ut pateat ſummus honoris apex:
Alter humi ſerpit, laudata modeſtia mores
Fingit, in obſcuro mens ſine felle latet.
Is rutilum tumidos enſem conſtringit in hoſtes,
Vel patriis jaculo finibus arcet apros:
Alter at in gleba, duroque caleſcere ſulco
Geſtit, ut arritam vomere frangat humum.
Ille ſtudet juvenum choreis, ſeu ludere diſco
Seu libeat celeres exagitare pilas,
Aut haſtas vibrare manu, torquere ſagittas,
Aut ſternacis equi flectere colla mani.

Alter ad auroræ prima incunabula multo
Rore madet, ſponſæ non memor ipſe tuæ.
Concoquit agricolam medii lux alta diei,
Aucupis et laqueos cana pruina tegit.
Hunc tondere juvat graveolenti vellere hircas,
Vel tenui baculo cogere molle pecus:
Alter apes, regemque ſimul, fucoſque notare,
Et procul a cellis hinc removere ſolet.
Hic amat excultos apricis collibus hortos,
Ille mala miferas, Bacchica dona, plagas.
Sic hominum natura: trahit ſua quemque voluptas,
Et quoſlibet inclinat quilibet, illud agit.
Felix, qui ſtrepitu vivit ſemotus ab omni,
Ille ſatis tutus, qui ſibi notus, erit.
Sors privata placet: tantoque beatior acres
Invidiæ dentes, exitiumque fugit.
Sicque laborando fallaces vivimus horas,
Sic variant lacrymæ, ſpes, mina, cura, metus.
Et quantum tacitis noſtra ætas proficit annis,
Moribus hem! tantum deficit illa bonis.
Nam movet illuſtres formoſa ſuperbia frontes,
Atque placet ſenibus turpis avaritiæ.
Audaces trahit ira viros, gula grata juventæ,
Et ſigulus ſigulum, res puerilis, ciet.
Militiæ comites delectat inertia mollis,
Occupat et rarus Martia caſtra pudor.
Non mihi centenæ fundant ſi carmina linguæ,
Non ſi vatidici Neſtoris ore canam,
Noxarum, ſcelerumque lues modulamine cantu
Complectar: ſuperant crimina mille metrum.
Inde velut riguo manant e fonte dolores,
Morborumque ſeges, quin genus omne mali:
Alba parilis, turpique elephas, nigrantia panni,
Et febris incerto ſæpe calore furens.
Debilis has inter mortis cognata tenebras
Ambulat, arboreo ſtipite fulta gradum.
Muſtar in juxta cinarum aſſimilitur agmen,
Improbus omnia, tum quoque magis edax.
Ipſa tenebroſis pupillas nata, ſub antris
Et comes & rapidi tenuit ſecreta ſepulchri:
Dira ſitis, peſtisque foror, graſſata per urbes,
Perque domos, ad tot funera parat iter.
Quid memorem regnorum obitus, miſerandaque rutnam?
Quum furor & belli noſtra ferre ſolet.
Non ita aquoreis horret Neptunus habenis,
Nec ſimile Æoliam concitat ira malum:
Quale per arma virum patriis ſe fligitur agris,
Hæc arces, vicos, oppida, valla, premit.
O durum hoſpitium! domus o vanitatis, inane!
In te ſi vita eſt optima, pugna fuit.
Tandem *Mors* ſequitur, velut ultima linea rerum,
Arque ſarcinam finem tum labor omnis habet.
Una eadem ſuperis, imis: ſpatioque ſub iſto
Sceptra, pedum, fiſci, ſtiva, corona, latent,
Hæc eſt illa *dies*, quæ, poſt ſuprema ſuorum,
Unumquemque manet, nec fugienda * venit.
Hic licet ad plenos decies reparaſſe nepotes,
Atque ſub hac ſæpe ſepulta nece membra videſ.
Par leti fatum eſt: ut per poſt ſæcula mortes,
Hic e morte locum, ſed capit alter opus.
Quales enim cernis Jovis ire ad culmina † arbor,
Seu premat ova, ſeu ſuaves plagas:

* Job. xxx. 23. † Eccleſ. xi. 3.

Talis erit, mortalis homo tua clauſula vitæ,
Ut bene quis vivit, ſic cadit ille bene.
Namque in agone patet conversio maxima rerum,
Christi in hoc puncto ſtatu reſilitque ſuis.
Singula tam ſolvit: quantam mutamur ab illa!
Horrida in cineres nobile corpus abit!
Mens volat ad ſuperas e duro carcere terras:
Evolat, angelicis aſſociata choris.
Noſtra domus mutanda venit: pars altera cœli
Inferatur tectis! altera, corpus, humo:
Ipſa etiam vitæ variare *negotia* diſcit:
Hic labor: in tumulo eſt pax valitura, quies:
Hic lacrimæ: venit ille dies, quo gaudia nullis
Semper erunt: lacrymas abſterget ipſe deus.
Hic quærenda filius, interque gemituſque, metuque
Aſt ibi delicia, cum moriemur, erunt.
Et quæ non, libitina, hominum *ſolertia* mutis?
Dum ſtatuo ad vermes victima noſtra rapis.
Sed melior fortuna manet, poſt funera, mentem,
Cui ſit nemo jubex ipſe ſodalis erit.
Si tantas habet illa vices mutatio mortis,
Hinc gaudete boni, ſed trepidate mali.
O quam felices feret hæc converſio luces?
Dum tumuli animæ contumulantur humo.
Poſt exantlatas vitæ, mortiſque labores,
Gloria cœlicolis jubare plena nitet.
At tremulis pallate manus, pulſate, maligni,
Pectora, nam lethi flebilis hora venit.
Hæc veſtros inde ſenſus dolos, hæc gaudia vertet.
In planctum, in gemitus lætitia verſa ſonos.
Veſtra ſodalitii vertentur jubila luctus,
Conſciique vagus omnia damnet erit.
Quin & vos miſeros ſtrictis a ſedibus orbis
Ducet ad æternos ſentus lata rogos.
Hinc igitur, dum vita manet, reſipiſcite mentes,
Et mutate animi conſilia, moreſque vias.
Diſcite, quæ ſit eorum hominum diſcrimina noctis?
Quæ vehat exitium ſæpe perdita dies?
Lenta licet videar cunctis ultricibus eſſe
Irritata tamen ſæpe venit, ira dei.
Hæccine, cælicolæ quum primo ſtramine flammas,
Quisque ſuis, exitio quisque parate, facit?
Ah! pereant, nec te vanis moveantur amicam,
Deſertæ, ſed ridens dimittas vivos.
Sat ſuperque *datum* miſeris, *datum* habuiſque *ſuperbis*
Hoc nec ſit vitæ noxia: *Nemesis* erit.
Anhelat cœlo animam, cum cælum ſpiritus hauſit,
Atque beatificos aſcendit ad æthera lares,
Grande ſuper ſignum: rapit horrida cruda voluptas
Et rapit, æthereas vult petiiſſe plagas.
Quod nobis in mente venit, non unica vitæ
Lux eſt, nondum eſt quæ cœpit ante cupit:
Hic diuturne labor, lacrymæ, luctuſque ſequantur.
Namque parum ſolidi, plus pietatis habet.
Ite alacres, dixit, *Virgo*, placataque gaudia
Portum, Thariades quo fovet ipſe deos: 300
Eſt aliquid, dixit, *mœrens*, lexque ſtatuta, ſeveri,
Quæ temere electis ille tueatur oves.
Eſt aliquis, dixit, novum paſcendus *eorum*,
Aſpera qui memores ſæpe ſagena trahit:
Hæc alias ad mille dies plenissima, multa ſuperſunt,
Quæ capias agni cœlicolæque ſapis.
Dic, ſenis, angelicos cœtus miſta cum turba,
Sed pia nec ſancto templa locata choro.

Dic cœlos, ſuperumque thronos, palatia regis,
Dic patriam & ſpecies exprime mille poli:
Neutra ſaris, *neſcimus* adhuc, quæ gloria reſtet?
Quicquid in hac charta pinximus, umbra fuit.
Noſtra acies cæca eſt, tantaque hebetudine gaudet,
Ut vitæ alterius non ferat illa jubar.
A facie, faciemque tenus, venerabile Numen,
Sancta Trias noſtros eſt ſubitura tubos
Hoc patet: at ſcelerata cohors, ſine fine dolorum,
A facie ad meritas eſt abitura faces.
Ille prius celſo ſtellas deducat Olympo,
Et prius illecebris is viduabit agros: 340
Quam qui cœleſtes aſcenderit altius orbes,
Vult *domus* illa fide, non ratione capi.
Pergama Trojani memorent Neptunia, Thebæ
Muroram ſilices, Amphioniſque lares:
Splendida pyramidum faſtigia Memphis adoret,
Et jacta templum, magna Diana, tuum,
Quod vix mille manus, vix ſecula bina dederunt,
Cum ferret vires Græcia tota ſuas:
Hoc abit in flammas; nobis illuſtrius unum eſt,
Cœleſtes Solymæ quo radiare ſolent.
Oſtia cum portis duodena iaſpide conſtant,
Aſperſoque ſimul marmore tecta nitent:
Atria berillo fulgent, gravibuſque ſmaragdis,
Junctis onyx, auri non ſine luce micat.
In medio plateæ lympham, fontemque perennis
Ceſtis aquæ, totum quæ rigat amne ſolum.
Hinc ad utrumque latus ſtat plurima fertilis arbor,
Sub cujus foliis vita, ſalusque datur.
Exulat hic brumalis hiems, domus ipſa favoni eſt,
Quem Charites grato compoſuere loco: 340
Arbora perpetui ſumunt palatia veris,
Et Chloris vultu verſicolore viret.
Non humiles illic curæ, non vilis egeſtas,
Sed fluit e cornu copia plena boni.
Non ibi torrida prement æſtus, ſoliſque calores,
Non dabit alternas menſtrua luna vices:
Sed nivei, ſine labe, dies volventur in ævum,
Et nova durabit flore juventa ſuo.
Si cupis hos ſuperum felix habitare penates,
Ure tua mediis, dum tua vita manet.
Sanctitiæ, mixta Deo, tibi jura miniſtrat,
Pectora lætitiæ cum via, vita domus.
Vade, miles, obitusque face, poſt funera lætus
Nomina aſpicias, ſint in honore pares.
En quatuor nymphæ, gradientes pulibus æquis,
Quarum in ſpecie cura, manuſque venit:
En quatuor pictæ rutilis in corpore corollas,
Quæ pariter gemmis ac adamante nitent:
En quatuor fidentes aquæ, vel numina fontis,
Per paradiſum quæ rutilant ſolum. 360
Vivere, dulce, mori, poſt mortem dulce reduci,
At magis ante oculos lumine dulce frui.
Ultima tecta placent: geminas tibi deſtruit aras
Porrigit & patere *crede*, precare, parat.
Quales enim laudes quondam, in ſæcula vitæ!
Cum premeret pietas lingua manuſque ſopor,
Inſeda angelicis oſtendent monte cohortes,
Scandendo ſuperos quæ tetigere gradus:
Talis ad alta poli, nec ſeſſa, dicique, viator,
Scande fide, votis, pectore, ſanctus eris.
Hæc ubi dixisset, nec plura, nec ordine diſtincto
Et poſt tot natis ſi portum, et poſt tot natis ſi portum,
Et poſt tot natis longa ſenecta dabit.
Sed quo delabor? quæ me cepit cupidus ardor?
Pergite ſuperis, tendat ad ima, locis.
Vivite ſanctorum, fratres, carmique ſequentes!
Et ſortis ſuæ oculos alta Gomorrha meæ.

bi laxo panduntur cardine portæ,
aperit fauces dira vorago suas.
hospitium gravis illætabile mœror,
æternum cum legione probrum.
picei rogus alta volumina fumi,
treamque domus tota Mephitin alit.
mestis operit nox atra tenebris,
aque offusum retro agit umbra diem.
ter centum, streperis percussa catenis,
mæ rigido carcere mille latent. [tum,
i, planctusque virum, gemitusque nocen
e suo exitio cuncta parata videt.
e vermis, semperque renascitur igni,
: necesse mori est, non licet igne mori.
æ circum variisque ex ordine manes,
e terribiles tela minantur hydræ.
& lacrymæ & longo suspiria tractu,
acies, odium, nullus in ore rubor.
prima suos patietur, credite, manes,
derum toties proxima causa fuit:
orioris habens male conscia morsus,
ile admittit dimittentis opem:
: tacito confert alimenta dolori,
plus crescit; plus gravitatis habet
: affliget damnatio corporis artus,
quas pœnas, has simul hospes obit.
reprobos candenti forcipe tactos,
sfacta tuismembra, Molochе, rogis:
nus, vel finge pedes, fornace perustos,
intum ex tenui vulnere dextra dolet!
s, vel finge citos Ixionis axes,
t ac umbram captatin orbe suam;
Tityos, lacerataque pectora rostro,
cur illæsum pascitur ales edax:
intralicos animo versare labores,
senex Phrygias semper in amne sitit.
it chorex, risus, puerilia, ludi,
od tartareus par sibi gurges habet.
toto cruciari corpore membra,
extinguet pœna, dolorque faces:
mmis aderunt ultricibus hostes,
æterno sulphure plena cadet.
erba faris, linguasque resolvet Apollo;
an filiam! namque perenne latet:
st, semperque furit, semperque manebit
omnimoda non cohibendus aqua.
rus ille rigor, cumulusque dolorum,
r inferni nescit habere vices.
riis ægrum decumbere morbis,
ien differt et levat hora malum:
jua membra, furem cruciatibus uri,
tamen pluscula tortor habet:
tygis aula moras, erebique nec ullos
ira typos, non ibi lenta quies.
ilneribus, licet, hic genuina parantur.
subito læsa calore manus:
ataplasma tuis, unguentaque membris,
heu! nescit flamma refrigerium.
non una salus, non unica lymphæ
a tuis, helluo, gutta labris.
biam calido de carcere mentem
um flos est, Athee, vita tibi.
celerum pœnas et damna malorum,
i pretia et præmia digna bonis.
a te te fumat Phlegethontis hiatus,
ens noxæ dat tibi mille neces

Cor tremit, occultusque quatit præcordia lictor
Et tua perpetuus pectora tortor habet.
Siste tibi ante oculos divina oracula vatum, 1
Quos olim afflavit sanctior aurâ poli:
Volve tua monumenta manu, quæ cana vetustas
Edidit, et Ditis prostat ubique domus.
Quæso, cave, ne fœda nigri sis præda barathri,
Dum ruis in superos, aut Acheronta moves.
Nos meliora docet tum lumen ab æthere splendens,
Tum quinque vindicias Numinis urget homo.
Quisquis es hos erebi semper perpende dolores,
Et fuge, ceu causas, crimina quæque, stygis.
Mitte veneniferæ fallacia pocula Circes,
Namque quod hic plausus, tunc ibi luctus erit.
Singula præsentis pretter discrimina secli,
Non est æternum, quod tibi fertur onus.
Tempus erit, quo mitis ovis penetrabit Olympum.
Sed premit innumeros dira Gehenna capros,
Cum tuba terribili sonitu dispersa vocavit
Agmina et ingentes perstrepuere plagæ:
Tum superum rector, domitorque urentis averni
Christe redis, rigidi Judicis ora ferens:
Maxime favorum præses, quem tartara, manes,
Et Phlegethontæi pertremit aula Dei:
Scande tuum, ceu victor ovans, ultorque tribunal,
Et repete imperii pristina jura tui.
Scilicet hæc abiens dederat promissa, Redemtor,
Solatus reditu tempora nostra tuo:
Nec jam vilis ades, vel iniqui victima mundi,
Abramidumque odiis dilacerande venis:
Sed tibi cœlestis circumdat laurea crines,
Et solis splendor cingit utrumque latus.
Quid mihi prisca tuos objectas Roma triumphos!
Noster enim ex pugna plura tropæa refert:
Tu Cimbros, Gallosque acie, gentemque Canopi,
Et superas armis barbara castra tuis:
Noster at exuvias erebi noctisque profundæ,
Et spolium victo de Phlegethonte tulit:
Dulce tibi est agitare rotas, celeresque curules,
At nostrum nubes obsequiosa vehit.
Illa juvant ludi Latios spectacula cives:
Hic sua selectus gaudia cœtus habet.
Martia tunc pubes lætum pæana canebat,
Nunc strepit Angelicis turba beata sonis:
Sic redieris, Servator, ovat, sic vectus Olympo
Arripis imperium, sceptraque summa tenes.
Quondam humilis, nunc clarus ades, contemtaque pridem
Alta supergressus sidera, colla levas.
Quam facies mutata fori est! quem fecerat ante
Terra reum, partes judicis ille tenet,
Fitque reus judex, testesque coarguit ipsos,
Qui modo mendaci pressus ab hoste silet.
Occupat augustum cum majestate tribunal,
Quæque prius latuit, regia forma patet.
Tunc procul omnis homo binum cogetur in agmen,
Namque bonos capiet dextra, sinistra malos.
Opposita est virtus scelerи, gens turpis honestæ,
Et latera pietas impietatis abest.
Quos tegit una nocens, hos lætior altera vultus
Explicat, hæc cœlos suspicit, illa timet.
Nemo rutus erit: nec rex, nec victor Iro,
Qui quondam ad portas Hannibal, ipse tremit.

1 Hujusmodi divini Codicis oracula, quæ visibilem [illegible]
ferrendam continent, [illegible] Isaiæ xlv. v. 15. Matth. xxiv. [illegible] 2 Pet. iii. 7. Ep. Jud. v. 6. Apoc. xx. 11. &c.

Hic ſua crudeles deplorant fata Nerones,
Et queritur fraudes trux Catalina ſuas.
Non Marium jam Sylla timet, reus adſtat uterque,
Nec genero indicit perfida bella ſocer.
Stant diti, inopeſque ſimul, doctique rudeſque,
Miſcentur tituli ſordibus, arma togæ.
Non latrebras ibi Craſſus habet, non Cæſar aſylum,
Omnis ad extremi judicis acta ſtupet.
Non ibi veſtus equis ſcandit Capitolia Druſus,
Nec Cato ſe ſolita tunc gravitate tegit.
Quaque ferunt oculos mendax, perjurus et exlex,
Non niſi tortoris dura flagella vident.
Quicquid homo peccans occultis condidit umbris,
Solis id ad radios curia juſta teret.
Non hæc audaces perturbant roſtra tribuni,
Aut rigidum flectit lingua diſerta forum:
Non hic fallaci judex ſubvertitur ære,
Aut poterit cauſa plus valuiſſe favor,
Tros, Rutiluſve Deo nullo diſcrimine habetur,
Nec tirulo pauper deteriore venit.
Qui vitas ſcelerumque modos et crimina novit,
Nec prece, nec pretio conveniendus erit.
Diſtabit vitiis probitas ſecura profanis,
Et ſocio vadent pœna, ſceluſque gradu.
Qui vetitum toties thalamum conſcendit amator,
Illius in præceps et caput ibit amor;
Quique ſuas tinxit peregrino ſanguine dextras,
Hauriet is plenos ore cruore ſcyphos.
Quid juvat infami luces conſumere pompa?
Cur tibi tot vinis pocula, Cræſe, fluunt?
Cur tibi lauta, ſalax, petulans, improvida, deſes,
Luxurioſa, bibax, helluo, facta gula eſt?
Hora ruit, modicam tibi qua quæſiveris undam,
Ut queat una gravem gutta levare ſitim.
Fruſtra: Thariades et inania verba procellis
Et levibus tradit deripienda Notis.
Luſor, age, et totas ludendo protere noctes,
En! deluſa ſalus, en tibi vile lucrum!
Sannio, ſabbathicis quid reſpuis otia lucis?
Nulla tibi in tenebris eſt reparata quies.
Quid, blaſpheme, rogos et fæva tonitrua juras?
In te ſulphureis decidit imber aquis.
Quid juvat, Attalicas fitiendo quærere gazas?
Illa tibi caro conſtat, avare ſitis.
Cur, judex malefide, tuas obtundis et aures
Ac pectus? querulans dum tibi poſcit opem.
Cur miſeras contemnis oves, animasque? Sacerdos,
Sanguine pro tuſo par tibi ſanguis erit.
Cedite neglecta procul hinc cum prole parentes;
Nam ruet in veſtrum dira procella caput.
Cedite crudeles, agreſtia pectora, turbæ,
En! favet huic judex, qui tibi favit, inops.
Cedite, vos tumidi, nimbo ſuper æthera vecti,
Nunc manet inferni vos tenebroſa domus.
At vos, felices animæ, quas flexit egeſtas,
Pauperies totum fœnerat illa Deum.
Felices animæ, quæ ſic miſcereſcitis ægris,
Ut veſtra hæc pietas præmia larga ferat.
Approperate! ſibi petiit quæ pocula Chriſtus,
Præbuit illa lubens pocula veſter amor:
Præbuit ille dapes, nudoſque inveſtiit artus,
Primaque laus, captis condoluiſſe, fuit.
Nunc ſuperos habitate lares, ſedeſque beatas
Scandite et Angelicis vos ſociate choris!
Sic opus exegit cœlique, erebique domator,
Utraque, poſt finem, ſtat ſine fine domus.

* * *

Hoc Poema nobis non traditum fuit niſi Diebus Quatuordecim elapſis poſtea quam ſtatutum fuerat hujuſmodi Carmina admittere; ideoque Auctor in malam partem haud accipiet, quod neceſſe ſit ut Poema ſuum e Præmii jure excludatur.

THE other POEMS *ſent us on this Occaſion, are either withdrawn, or left indifferent by the Authors themſelves, or are by ſeveral* impartial Gentlemen, *(whoſe Advice we thought proper to aſk in this Affair) deem'd unneceſſary to be printed after theſe they had ſelected; ſome of which have a Place chiefly for their being ſhort, or ſingularly remarkable. But that the Writers of thoſe* omitted *may not be deprived of their Chance, their Manuſcript Poems ſhall, together with the* Printed *ones, be laid before the Gentlemen who are to determine their Merit, unleſs any* Candidate *ſhall to ſave that Trouble, think fit to* withdraw *his Poem.*

We find that the Uncommonneſs of the Propoſal which was the Occaſion of theſe Poems, made ſeveral Perſons of Genius (eſpecially at the Univerſities) imagine it would not be fairly executed. But as the Event of this will remove all Suſpicions, we preſume, our future Propoſals of this Kind will be more generally regarded.

NOTE. *An Account of the Determination of the ſeveral Prizes will be inſerted in the firſt* Magazine *after that Affair can be ſettled; and a Subject for a new Contention will be nominated in the Magazine for September or October, after we have conſidered the Hints given us in the Odes; alſo a Sum of Money declared for the Prize or Prizes, when we have made a Computation of the Profit of this* Magazine Extraordinary, *which is to be applied to that Purpoſe.—If any Perſon will please to contribute any Thing conſiderable towards the Gold Prize, he ſhall have the Liberty of appointing a proper Subject for it; or for the next Year's Gratification of 50 l.*

THE

Gentleman's Magazine Extraordinary.

An Account of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the firſt Seſſion of the preſent Parliament, 1735.

JANUARY 23.

HIS Majeſty having approved the Commons Choice of *Arthur Onſlow*, Eſq; for their Speaker, opened the Seſſion with a moſt gracious Speech to both Houſes in the Houſe of Lords, (See *Magazine* for *January*, p 35) And being withdrawn their Lordſhips immediately took the ſame into Conſideration. As ſoon as it was read, his Grace the Duke of D—ſh made a Motion for an Addreſs, and was ſeconded by Ld Viſc. *H—m—n*; whoſe Speeches were in Subſtance as follows.

MY LORDS,

AS this Nation was no way concerned in the Tranſactions which were declared to be the principal Cauſes and Motives of the preſent War in *Europe*, I cannot but admire the Wiſdom of his Majeſty's Conduct, in preventing this Nation's being any way engag'd in it; but, my Lords, when the Sword is once drawn, it is impoſſible to foretel how far it may be carried, or when it will be put up. The Parties engaged may, as yet, be moderate in their Expectations as well as their Demands; but Succeſs of either Side may elate the Minds of the Victors, and may make them reſolve to carry their Conqueſts much further than they at the Beginning really intended, and further than is conſiſtent with the Balance of Power, or the Liberties of *Europe*; and therefore, tho' this Nation was at firſt no way concerned with the Motives or Cauſes of the War, yet it may at laſt come to be very deeply concerned in the Event: For this Reaſon it became neceſſary, as ſoon as the War broke out, to put this Nation not only in a proper Poſture of Defence, but in a Condition to act with Vigour, in caſe of Need; and in this the Wiſdom of his Majeſty's Councils is not leſs conſpicuous, than in the Care he has taken not to engage us too haſtily in the War.

The moſt ambitious Deſigns, my Lords, may ſometimes be concealed under the moſt plauſible Pretences; but to penetrate into the moſt ſecret Springs, and to diſcover the real Views of the Parties concerned, there was no Method more certain or more effectual than that which his Majeſty has taken: To make an Offer of his good Offices, for compoſing the preſent unhappy Differences of *Europe*; and, in Purſuance of the Acceptation of his good Offices, to propoſe ſuch a Plan of Peace as may be conſiſtent, as much as poſſible, with the Honour and Intereſt of all the Parties engaged in War, is a certain and infallible Way to diſcover, whether any of them have ſecret Views, which are inconſiſtent with the general Intereſt of *Europe*; and if any ſuch Views ſhould be diſcovered, then it will be proper and neceſſary for his Majeſty, and the other Princes and States of *Europe*, to join together and concert ſuch Meaſures as may defeat thoſe ambitious Views, wherever they may be found lurking and concealed.

This, my Lords, was the moſt prudent and the moſt effectual Meaſure which his Majeſty could purſue; and, in the Purſuit of this Meaſure, he has taken all thoſe Steps which the moſt conſummate Wiſdom could direct: He has taken Care that neither of the Parties concerned ſhould have the leaſt Reaſon to ſuſpect his being any way partial in the Affair; and he has in every Thing acted in Concert with the States-General of the *United Provinces*, who are our moſt natural Allies, and who are under the ſame Engagements with him. By this Concert, if there be any Prince or State in *Europe*, that entertains an ambitious View of Conqueſt, they will be made to ſee, that as ſoon

ſoon as their Views are diſcovered, they muſt expect to be attacked by the united Force of *Great-Britain* and *Holland*; and there is no more effectual way of preſerving the Peace of *Europe*, than that of depriving the Ambitious of all Hopes of Succeſs, in any of the Projects they may form against the Liberties or the Dominions of their Neighbours.

To make this Meaſure ſtill more effectual, it was neceſſary, my Lords, not only to provide for our Defence at home, but to arm ourſelves with Alliances abroad, and to engage as many of the Princes and States of *Europe*, not already concerned in the War, as we could, in the ſame ſalutary Meaſures: For this Reaſon we cannot but applaud his Majeſty's Conduct, in having concluded a Treaty with the king of *Denmark*; by which, and by the other Treaties which his Majeſty may hereafter conclude, it is not to be doubted, but that he will be enabled to put a Stop to the victorious Arms of either of the Parties engaged in War, in caſe they ſhould attempt to carry their Succeſſes and their Conqueſts further than may be conſiſtent with the Balance of Power in *Europe*.

At the ſame Time, my Lords, we cannot but admire his Majeſty's Prudence and Moderation, in the Uſe he has made of that Power which was ſo reaſonably granted to him by the laſt Seſſion of laſt Parliament, with reſpect to the Additions he has been permitted to make to the Naval or Land-Forces of this Kingdom: The Additions made to either are but very inconſiderable; the principal Expence he has been put to by making Addition to our Naval Force, which Expence is always the leaſt burthenſome, and the moſt uſeful to this Nation; and the ſmall Addition that has been made to our Land-Forces, has been made in that Way which is moſt convenient to the Subject, and leaſt expenſive to the Publick: Yet, my Lords, this moderate Uſe of that Power, this ſmall additional Expence which the Nation has been put to, joined with the prudent Meaſures which his Majeſty has purſued abroad, has already, we ſee, produced extraordinary Effects. It has already produced an Acceptation of his Majeſty's good Offices, for compoſing the Differences now ſubſiſting in *Europe*; and it is not to be doubted, but that a Continuance of the ſame vigorous Meaſures, will produce a general Agreement to that Plan of Peace which his Majeſty, in Conjunction with his Allies, is to propoſe to the Parties engaged in the preſent War.

As ſuch Meaſures, and the good Effects of them, have proceeded from that Concord and Confidence which have hitherto ſubſiſted between his Majeſty and his Parliament, ſo the good Effects which we are yet to expect from them, muſt entirely depend upon the Powers at War being convinced, that the ſame Concord and Confidence do ſtill ſubſiſt; and therefore I ſhall take the Liberty to move your Lordſhips,

That a dutiful Addreſs ſhould be preſented by this Houſe to his Majeſty, to return his Majeſty our unfeigned Thanks for his moſt gracious Speech from the Throne; To acknowledge his Majeſty's Care for the true Intereſt of his People, in preventing their being unneceſſarily engaged in the preſent War, and in concerting Meaſures with the States-General for reſtoring the publick Tranquillity to declare our Satisfaction in obſerving, that the good Offices of his Majeſty and the States-General had been accepted by all Parties engaged in War; and that it was to be aſcribed only to his Majeſty's uncommon Vigilance for the Welfare of his People, and the Repoſe of Chriſtendom; that the ſalutary Work he was engaged in, was advanced to ſuch a Degree, that a Plan might be partly offered to the Conſideration of the Parties concerned, as a Baſis for a general Treaty: To aſſure his Majeſty, that we will not be amuſed by any Hopes whatſoever, ſo far as to leave the Security of his Majeſty and his Kingdoms expoſed to real Dangers; and that our Endeavours ſhould never be wanting to diſappoint the ſanguine Expectations of thoſe who might imagine Advantages to themſelves from ſuch Methods: To declare, that we keep in that good Harmony which ſubſiſted between his Majeſty and the States General; and to aſſure his Majeſty, that we would ſupport him in all ſuch Meaſures as may be neceſſary for ſecuring the Bleſſings of Peace and Tranquillity, for putting this Nation in a Condition to act that Part which it might be incumbent on Great-Britain to undertake:—To acknowledge the Felicity we enjoy, in his Majeſty's having always eſteemed the Intereſt of Sovereign and Subject as mutual and inſeparable, and having made the due Execution and Obſervance of the Laws the Rule of his Government; and to aſſure his Majeſty, that we are determined to convince the World, by a ſteady Courſe of Loyalty, that we conſider the Maintenance of our Religion and Liberties, as being involved in the Support of his Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and in the Preſervation of the Proteſtant Succeſſion in his Royal Houſe; and that it is our unalterable Purpoſe to tranſmit theſe ineſtimable Bleſſings to Poſterity.

To this Motion an Amendment was propoſed by Lord C——t, that all the intermediate

diate Paragraphs between the firſt and laſt, ſhould be left out, and that the Motion ſhould ſtand thus,

" To return his Majeſty their unfeigned Thanks for his moſt gracious Speech from the Throne; and to acknowledge the Felicity they enjoyed in his Majeſty's having always eſteemed the Intereſt of Sovereign and Subject as mutual and inſeparable, and having made the due Execution and Obſervance of the Laws the Rule of his Government; and to aſſure his Majeſty, that they were determined to convince the World, by a ſteady Courſe of Loyalty, that they conſidered the Maintenance of their Religion and Liberties as being involved in the Support of his Majeſty's Perſon and Government; and in the Preſervation of the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion in his Royal Houſe; and that it was theſe unalterable Purpoſe to tranſmit theſe invaluable Bleſſings to Poſterity."

The Argument for this Amendment was to the Effect as follows, viz.

MY Lords, the Members of this Houſe who are in the ſame Situation with me, muſt labour under a very great Diſadvantage, when they are to give their Sentiments of what is propoſed upon any ſuch Occaſion as the preſent. As we know nothing of his Majeſty's Speech till we hear it from the Throne, nor any Thing of the Motion intended to be made, till we hear it in this Houſe, it cannot be ſuppoſed that we can ſpeak ſo exactly or methodically to it as otherwiſe we might. If I had the Motion, my Lords, in my Hand, I could exactly point out the Paragraphs I am to ſpeak to; but as I have not, I hope your Lordſhips will allow me to ſpeak from the Notes I have taken of it; and if I have miſtaken any of the Paragraphs, I hope thoſe Lords, who are better acquainted with it than I am, will endeavour to ſet me right. I ſhall readily admit, that the Motion made by the noble Duke has been drawn up with a great deal of Zeal and Prudence; and I believe it has been concerted with as much Care and Caution as was conſiſtent with the Deſign.

The firſt Paragraph, my Lords, is, in my Opinion, a very proper Return from this Houſe to his Majeſty's Speech from the Throne; and the laſt Paragraph is a Declaration of our Zeal and Affection for his Majeſty and his illuſtrious Family, which I think proper upon all Occaſions, and even neceſſary at the Beginning of a new Parliament, eſpecially at ſuch a Conjuncture as the preſent: Theſe two Paragraphs therefore will, I am convinced, appear highly reaſonable to every Lord in this Houſe; but as for all the intermediate Paragraphs, it is my Opinion, that they deſcend too much into Particulars for this Houſe to agree to, without ſome further Information than we have as yet before us.

I hope, my Lords, our Affairs are in the Condition repreſented to us in his Majeſty's Speech; but as I ſhall always have a great Regard for the Honour and Dignity of Parliament; and, as Speeches from the Throne have always, in the Language of this Houſe, been ſuppoſed to be Speeches from the Miniſters, therefore I cannot think it conſiſtent with the Dignity of this Houſe to take Things ſo much upon Truſt, as to depend entirely upon what they may be pleaſed, from Time to Time to tell us. It was the ancient and the right Method of Parliament to keep, as much as poſſible, to Generals upon ſuch Occaſions; to expreſs their Affection for the King, and their Zeal for the Service of the Crown, but to avoid entering into any Thing, that might look like an Approbation of the Meaſures purſued by the Miniſters: With Regard to the Proceedings in this Houſe, the deſcending into Particulars does not, 'tis true, preclude us from entering into future Enquiries, or from cenſuring what may be found to be wrong upon any ſuch Enquiry; but without Doors it is otherwiſe; for People who are not perfectly acquainted with our Methods of proceeding, which is the greateſt Part of Mankind, look upon the Addreſs of this Houſe as the real Senſe of the Houſe, with Reſpect to every particular Meaſure mention'd in that Addreſs, and therefore ſuch a general Approbation of all the Meaſures that have been purſued, and the declaring our Satisfaction with ſo many Particulars, may have very bad Effects, and will bring this Houſe into Contempt with the Generality of Mankind, if we ſhould afterwards cenſure and perhaps puniſh a Miniſter for thoſe very Meaſures, which we had before ſo fully and ſo particularly approved.

Speeches from the Throne have always, my Lords, been looked on, not only in Parliament, but even without Doors, as Speeches drawn up by the Miniſters; and the Deſign of Addreſſes from each Houſe of Parliament, by way of Anſwer or Return to ſuch Speeches, has always been, to teſtify to the World the Affection of the Parliament towards the King, and their Reſolutions to ſupport him in ſuch Meaſures as they ſhall approve of; but if we ſhould once fall into the Way of anſwering the Speech

Paragraph

Paragraph by Paragraph, and approving, without either Information or Enquiry, of every Thing which the Miniſters have been pleaſed to mention in their Speech, People will think, my Lords, that the Addreſs of this Houſe was drawn up by the Miniſters as well as the Speech; in which Caſe the Deſign of these Addreſſes will be entirely fruſtrated, they will no way affect either our Friends or our Enemies: In ſhort, they will become *Verba & voces nihil*.

With Reſpect to the Negotiations now carrying on, for reſtoring the Tranquility of *Europe*, I hope, my Lords, they will be attended with all the Succeſs which his Majeſty or the Nation can deſire; but from our paſt Negotiations, I cannot think, my Lords, we have any Reaſon blindly to approve of the preſent. This Nation has, within theſe few Years, been engaged in a great Multiplicity of different Negotiations, all of them expenſive, and ſome of them ſuch as might have been attended with dangerous Conſequences: They were all intended, as we were told, to preſerve the Peace of *Europe*, and eſtabliſh the publick Tranquility; but if that was the real and true Deſign, no one of them proved effectual for the Purpoſe; the laſt Treaty always wanted a new one, in order to carry it into Execution; and thus, My Lords, we have been a botching and piecing up one Treaty with another for ſeveral Years. The Peace of *Europe* and the Balance of Power was to have been fully eſtabliſhed by the Treaty of *Hanover*; but we found it would not do, and therefore that Treaty was patched up with the Treaty of *Seville*: This again, we found would not do, tho' we had then four to one, we found it impracticable, or at leaſt dangerous to carry it into Execution, and therefore we were obliged to conclude the Treaty of *Vienna*. By this the Treaty of *Seville* was executed fully, indeed, on our Side; but how this laſt Treaty is to be executed I do not know; for it now appears that, to render it effectual, ſome new Treaty is wanting, at leaſt as much as for any of the former. Thus we have been ſetting up a ſort of Paper Credit in Treaties and Negotiations, and we have, I am afraid, extended already further than our Fund will be able to anſwer.

Whether this Nation ought to have engaged in the War, is a Queſtion which it is impoſſible for your Lordſhips at preſent to determine, becauſe the Treaty of *Vienna* has never yet been laid before this Houſe; and if from that Treaty, when laid before us, it ſhould appear, that we were in Honour obliged to engage in the War, our agreeing now to the ſecond Paragraph of the Motion would no way contribute to the Credit of this Houſe: With Reſpect to that Treaty, the *Dutch* and we are upon a very different Footing; By that Treaty we went plumb in at once to the Guaranty of all the *Auſtrian* Dominions, without Exception or Reſerve, at leaſt with Regard to any of the *Chriſtian* Powers; for, with reſpect to the *Turks*, I think we ſhewed them a little more Regard, by making them an Exception to our Guaranty. The *Dutch*, indeed, agreed likewiſe to that Treaty; but how did they agree to it, my Lords? It was after long and mature Deliberation, and, as I have been told, under ſeveral Reſtrictions and Limitations; ſo that with reſpect to the concluding of that Treaty, it cannot be ſaid that we acted in Concert with the *Dutch*; and with reſpect to the late Tranſactions, whether we have acted in Concert with them I do not know; But I am certain that they have not acted in Concert with us; for they concluded a Treaty of Neutrality with *France* before, I believe, we knew any thing of the Matter, and, notwithſtanding the great Expences we have been at, in augmenting our Forces both by Sea and Land, they have not yet added one Man to their Land Forces, nor one Ship to their Naval, nor have they concluded one expenſive Treaty, nay, I do not know if they have been at the Expence even of one Courier, unleſs it was ſuch as were ſent on Account of their Treaty of Neutrality. How then, my Lords, can we talk of concerting Meaſures with the States General, when, from what has been as yet made publick, there appears to have been no other Concert between us, than that we have perhaps, from Time to Time, acquainted them with the Meaſures we were to take, and the Expences we were to put ourſelves to.

As for the Acceptation of our good Offices, it was very natural, both for the States General and us, ſince we were not engaged in the War, to offer our good Offices for reſtoring the Peace; this was the leaſt that either of us could do, and it was natural for all the Powers engaged in War to accept of that Offer: it was the leaſt that either of them could do in Return; becauſe every one of them will certainly pretend that they are heartily inclin'd towards Peace, and are ready to agree with any reaſonable Terms; but when theſe Terms come to be ſettled, I believe the Side that appears to be the ſtrongeſt will have the moſt Reaſon, and will inſiſt upon the other's agreeing upon ſuch Terms, as they may be pleaſed to call reaſonable; and therefore I do not think it conſiſtent with the Dignity of this Houſe, to expreſs our Satisfaction in ſo ſolemn a Manner, upon our good

Offices

Offices having been only accepted: And much leſs can I agree to our expreſſing, in ſuch a particular Manner, our Satisfaction at a Plan's being ſo far advanced that it will be ſoon ready to be offer'd to the Parties concerned: If this Plan had not only been offered, but actually approved by all the Parties concerned, it would have been then incumbent upon us to have expreſſed our Satisfaction with ſo much Vigilance and Wiſdom: But is the ſimple drawing up of a Plan a Matter of Moment, worthy of the Notice of this Houſe? Is it not in every Man's Power, at leaſt every Man that can write, to draw up any Plan he pleaſes? And ſhall we, my Lords, ſo ſolemnly take Notice of what might have been done by any Writing Clerk in *Europe*? I appeal to every one of your Lordſhips, if this is not expoſing the Proceedings of this Houſe to the utmoſt Contempt; and if, upon the publiſhing of that Plan, it ſhould appear to be no very extraordinary one, what will the World then ſay of theſe our anticipated Encomiums?

His Majeſty, in his Speech, has been pleaſed to tell us, that he has concluded a Treaty with *Denmark*, which is, it ſeems, to be laid before the other Houſe, and the Reaſon given for ſo doing is, becauſe it is to be attended with ſome Expence; but this Treaty we have neither ſeen, nor is it ſo much as promiſed to be laid before us; and therefore it is impoſſible to ſay any Thing for it or againſt it. Whether this Treaty was concluded in Concert with the *Dutch*, I do not know, but it does not appear that they are to contribute any Thing to the Charge of it; and even without ſeeing the Treaty I may take Notice, that if the Balance of Power in *Europe* be in any Danger, the King of *Denmark* is as much concerned in its Preſervation as we are; and by an expreſs Treaty between the Emperor and him, he is, as much as we are, engaged to guarant[y] his Imperial Majeſty's Dominions, ſo that by this new Treaty with us, the King of *Denmark* has laid himſelf under no Obligations that I can hear of, but what he was before engaged in, both by his own Intereſt and by Treaties with the Emperor; and yet we are, it ſeems, to pay him a large annual Subſidy: However, my Lords, as theſe Matters will come in more properly to be conſidered when the Treaty is laid before us, I ſhall at preſent take no further Notice of them, but only to obſerve, that by approving of all Meaſures in general as is propoſed, by this Motion, we approve of this Treaty, before we have ſeen it, or know any thing about it.

If we are no way concerned in the preſent War, if we have given no reaſonable Cauſe of Offence to any of the Powers of *Europe*, what Occaſion is there, my Lords, for putting any Threatning Words into our Addreſs? To aſſure his Majeſty, that we will be ready to ſupport him in ſuch Meaſures as may be incumbent on us to undertake, is certainly a threatning Way of expreſſing ourſelves, and will probably be taken as ſuch by ſome of the Powers now engaged in War. I wiſh, my Lords, we were in a better Condition than we are; I wiſh the Nation were free of that heavy Load of Debts under which it groans at preſent; but while we are oppreſſed with ſuch a Load of Debts, and ſuch a Number of Taxes, all mortgaged and pre-engaged, is this Nation in a Condition to threaten, or can we pretend to frighten the Powers of *Europe*? We may be able, we muſt defend ourſelves when attacked; but ſurely we ought not to draw an Attack or an Inſult upon ourſelves, by threatning others with what we will do, at a Time when none of our Neighbours have ſo much as a Deſign to diſturb us, at leaſt in ſo far as we have yet been told by thoſe who ought to acquaint us, in Caſe they ſuſpect we are in any Danger.

This Paragraph, my Lords, is very inconſiſtent with the former Part of the Motion: By the ſecond Paragraph, we are to acknowledge his Majeſty's Care for the true Intereſt of his People, in preventing their being unneceſſarily engaged in a War: and, by this Paragraph, we are to make uſe of ſuch menacing Words as may engage his Majeſty in a War whether he will or no, and whether it be the Intereſt of his People or not. This, I ſay, appears to me to be altogether inconſiſtent, and therefore, if theſe two Paragraphs ſtand Part of the Motion, I hope the latter will be a little ſoftened: but I have, I think, ſhewn ſufficient Reaſons, for leaving them, and all the intermediate Paragraphs out; for which Reaſon I ſhall conclude with moving for the Amendment. (*See* p. 436.)

The D. of N---le *and Ld* H---ck *oppoſed the Amendment; whoſe Arguments were to this Effect:*

MY Lords, the noble Lord, who propoſed the Amendment to the Motion now before us, ſet out with ſuch an Eulogium upon it, that I imagin'd he was to agree with it in every Particular; and I began to indulge myſelf with the Hopes of having the Satisfaction to find, that his Lordſhip's Opinion was the ſame with mine. I was glad to hear his Lordſhip acknowledge, that the Motion had been drawn up with a great deal of Zeal; a great deal of Prudence, and a great deal of Caution: In this I agree with him; for I think the Motion made to us by the noble Duke, is ſo prudently and ſo cautiouſly worded, that I am ſurpriſed to hear the leaſt Objection made to it.

If by any such Address, my Lords, this House were to be precluded from all future Enquiries; nay, my Lords, if there were any Words in the Address now proposed, which might be interpreted as an express Approbation of any particular Measure that has been pursued, I should think there might be Reason for the Amendment proposed; but as no such Thing can be presumed from any Part of the Motion made to us, I cannot find the least Reason for such a thorough Reformation as what is proposed by the Amendment. I have as great a Regard for the Honour and Dignity of Parliament as any Lord in this House; but I likewise have a great Regard for the Duty and Respect we owe to the King; and, after his Majesty has been graciously pleased, in his Speech, to give us so full an Account of his Conduct, I must leave it to your Lordships to consider, how odd, how disrespectful it would look in us, to take no manner of Notice in our Answer, of any one Thing he has told us, but only in general to thank him for his Speech from the Throne, and to declare what I hope no Man has any just Reason to doubt of. Would not People generally from thence conclude, that we regarded very little what his Majesty had told us, and would not his Enemies from thence imagine, that his Parliament put no Confidence in him? This is what the noble Duke was aware of, and therefore, to shew our respect to his Majesty, he has touched generally upon every Thing that his Majesty has been pleased to mention in his Speech; but, it is in such Terms as cannot any way interfere with the Honour and Dignity of this House, or with any of our future Proceedings.

As for our former Treaties and Negotiations, it is not my Business, at present, to vindicate all or any of them; but as they have been taken Notice of by other Lords in this Debate, I hope your Lordships will indulge me with leave to make some few Observations upon them. In treating and negotiating with foreign Powers, I do not know, my Lords, that any general Rules can be established; for whatever Rules we may prescribe to ourselves, we can prescribe none to the foreign Courts we have to do with; and therefore we must always direct our Measures according to the Humours we find them in, and according to the various Incidents that occur. This was the Case with respect to the Treaty of *Hanover*: A dangerous League had been formed against the Honour, the Trade, and the Tranquillity of this Nation: These Designs we had given no Occasion to by any false Step, by any Provocation, or by any Mismanagement on *our Parts; but after* we found they were actually formed, it became necessary for us to concert Measures for preventing their Execution; and that was effectually done by the Treaty of *Hanover*. ——— This was all that was or could be intended by that Treaty, and every one knows how effectual it proved for the Purpose it was designed: We thereby disappointed all the warlike Projects of *Spain* against this Nation; and after we had convinced them, that they could get no Advantage by being at Enmity with us, then, and not till then, was it a Time to think of restoring a good Correspondence between the two Nations; and this was fully effectuated by the Treaty of *Seville*. We had then nothing to do but to make up that Breach, which the Imperial Court had made between us and them, by their entering into the League with *Spain* against us; and by the Treaty of *Vienna*, not only this Breach was made up, but a thorough Reconcilement was established, to all human Appearance, between the Emperor and *Spain*: By this last Treaty, therefore, it must be granted, that the Affairs of *Europe* were put upon just such a Footing as we ought to desire; and if Treaties since made, or Measures since pursued by foreign Courts, have overturn'd or disturbed the Establishment that was then made, surely we are not to be blamed; for I know of no Treaty we have since concluded, nor any Negotiation we have since carried on, except those we have lately been obliged to conclude or carry on, either for preventing the present War, or for restoring the Peace of *Europe*; and if these last prove as effectual as our former have done, neither this House nor the Nation will have any Reason to find Fault with them.

Now, my Lords, with respect to the several Paragraphs, proposed by the Amendment to be left out of the Motion, let us but consider them one after another, and we shall find them all conceived in such general Terms, that there can be no good Reason assigned for leaving any of them out; and the Respect we owe to his Majesty must be a strong Argument in favour of every one of them; because we are certainly in Duty, nay, in common Decency, bound to take some sort of Notice of every Thing he has mentioned in his Speech. By the first, we only acknowledge his Majesty's Care, in preventing our being unnecessarily engaged in the War. Do we by this, my Lords, either affirm or deny our being engaged by the Treaty of *Vienna*, or by any other Treaty, to take a Share in the War? Have we then any Occasion to consult the Treaty of *Vienna*, before we agree to the making of this Return to his Majesty's

Speech

Speech? Suppose it should afterwards appear that we were by the Treaty of *Vienna*, or otherwise, engaged to have joined in the War at the very Beginning, will what is now proposed preclude our Enquiry into that Affair, or will any Censure we can pass upon those who advised the contrary, shew any Inconsistency in the Proceedings of this House? And as to our Acknowledgments to his Majesty, in relation to his having concerted Measures with the *Dutch*, for restoring the publick Tranquillity; this too is conceived in such general Terms, that we neither affirm nor deny his having done so; therefore we are left at full Liberty to consider this Affair likewise hereafter, and to come to such Resolutions as may then appear just and reasonable.

As this Paragraph of the Address proposed, is conceived in such general Terms, I do not think it at all necessary for us at present to enquire, how far we are engaged by the Treaty of *Vienna*, or how far his Majesty and the States General have proceeded in Concert together; but allow me, my Lords, to say something in answer to what has been alledged upon both these Heads. With Regard to our Engagements by the Treaty of *Vienna*, 'tis true, the Emperor has demanded Succours from us, and insists that we are, by that Treaty, obliged to furnish them; but as this War was occasioned by the Affairs of *Poland*, in which we had no Concern, it is certain we are no way obliged, by that Treaty, or any other I know of, to furnish any Succours, either to him or to any other Power now engaged in the War. Then as to the Concert between the *Dutch* and us, tho' the Forms of their Government did not allow them to join with us at first in the Treaty of *Vienna*, yet the Negotiation antecedent to that Treaty must certainly have been carried on in Concert with them, because they are named as principal contracting Parties in the Treaty, and they acceded to it as soon as the necessary Forms of their Government would admit. Their Accession may have been, for what I know, clogged with several Restrictions and Limitations; but whatever these Restrictions or Limitations were, it is certain that the Emperor, in the present Conjuncture, looks upon them to be as much obliged as we are to furnish him with the stipulated Succours, and has accordingly made as peremptory Demands for these Succours upon the *Dutch*, as he has upon us.

The Treaty of *Neutrality* has been mentioned, as concluded by the *Dutch*, without any Concert with us. Whether the Design of that Treaty was communicated to this Court I shall not take upon me to determine; but as neither the *Dutch* nor we had any Concern in the War at the Beginning, or can hereafter be any way concerned in the War unless that Barrier should be attacked, or that either of the Parties engaged should attempt to carry their Conquests so far, as to endanger the Balance of Power in *Europe*, surely their concluding a Treaty of *Neutrality* for that Barrier could no way concern us, nor can it be looked on as any way inconsistent with that Concert, which ought to be kept up between us, especially considering, that even by that Treaty they reserve to themselves a Liberty of fulfilling all their Engagements to the Emperor, and would, notwithstanding that Treaty, be at full Liberty to engage in the War, if either Party should, under Pretence of what has happened in *Poland*, attempt to overturn the Balance of Power in *Europe*.

The *Dutch*, 'tis true, my Lords, have not as yet made any Augmentation of their Forces, either by Sea or Land; but we may easily find a Reason for it, if we will but recollect the great Reduction they had actually resolved to make of their Land Forces, just before the present War broke out. This Reduction they have ever since suspended, on account of the War and for no other Reason; and therefore it is to be looked on as an Augmentation made in concert with us, for rendering more effectual those Measures we may jointly take for restoring the publick Tranquillity, and establishing the Balance of Power. From all which, I think it is evident, that the Concert between the *Dutch* and us, which is so necessary for both our Interests, has been exactly observed by both, in every Measure in which we had a joint Concern.

The next Paragraph proposed to be left out, is that by which we declare our Satisfaction in observing, that his Majesty's good Offices have been accepted of; and that a Plan of Peace may be shortly offered to the Parties concerned. As his Majesty has in his Speech, been pleased to mention both these Particulars to us, it would, my Lords, in my Opinion, be very disrespectful in us not to say one Word of either in our Address, by way of Return to his Majesty's Speech; and the noble Duke has proposed to mention them in such a general Manner, that I wonder to hear it found fault with. It is not to be questioned, but that all the Parties engaged in War will declare, they are ready to accept of reasonable Terms; such Declarations are not, indeed, of any great Consequence; but [redacted] the Acceptation of good [redacted] more; it is in [redacted] of a Me[diator]

to the Arbitration of a third Party. Declarations may perhaps be eaſily obtained; and may be of no Effect when obtain'd. My Lords, the Acceptation of a Mediation, or of good Offices, is not ſo eaſily obtained; we know that they have been often refuſed, and the accepting of them always ſhews a great Deference and Reſpect to the Power whoſe good Offices are accepted of; and therefore it is no way beneath the Dignity of this Houſe to declare our Satisfaction in obſerving, that his Majeſty's good Offices have been accepted.

As to the Plan to be offered to the Conſideration of the Parties concerned, if, by what is propoſed, we were to declare our Approbation of that Plan, there would be ſome Reaſon for the Objection made; but as we are to declare nothing in relation to the Plan itſelf, and as we muſt preſume, that no Plan will be offered by his Majeſty, but ſuch a one as he thinks all Parties concerned ought to accept, the acknowledging his Majeſty's Vigilance for the Repoſe of Chriſtendom, in that Reſpect, cannot ſurely be any way inconſiſtent with the Dignity of this Houſe, nor can it be attended with any bad Conſequences; for if this Houſe ſhould afterwards find Fault with the Plan offered, and ſhould reſolve to cenſure thoſe who adviſed it, there is nothing in the Motion now before us, that can any way obſtruct or prevent ſuch a Proceeding.

The next Paragraph found Fault with, is ſaid to be a threatening Paragraph, and we have been told, that the Nation is not now in a Condition to threaten. Upon this, my Lords, I ſhall obſerve in general that if the Nation be in no Condition to threaten, we are the more obliged to his Majeſty for the Care he has taken to prevent our being unneceſſarily engaged in the preſent War. But, my Lords, I cannot agree with the noble Lord in thinking that there is a Threat, or any Think like a Threat in this Paragraph: and if there were, I am very ſure it cannot be ſuppoſed to be levelled againſt any but thoſe who may deſerve, and muſt expect ſomething more than Threats, let the Nation be in what Condition it will: What is ſaid in this Paragraph cannot be preſum'd to be levelled againſt any but thoſe who ſhall endeavour to amuſe us with Vain Hopes, in order to bring the Security of his Majeſty and his Kingdoms into real Danger, by overturning the Balance of Power in *Europe*: In which Caſe, tho' the Nation might not perhaps be directly and immediately attacked, yet, it is to be hoped, we would not look quietly and cowardly on, till it was out of our Power to defend ourſelves: It is not to be doubted but his Majeſty would, in Time, concert proper Meaſures for the Security and Preſervation of his Crown and Kingdoms; and I hope this Houſe will always be ready to ſupport his Majeſty in all ſuch Meaſures. Therefore, my Lords, if there be at preſent no Power in *Europe* endeavouring to amuſe us with ſuch Hopes, there is nothing in this Paragraph that can be taken as a Threat by any Power in *Europe*, and if there be any ſuch Deſigns ſecretly harboured, thoſe who harbour them not only deſerve to be threatened, but they ought to be attacked as ſoon as they attempt to put them in Execution.

The late Treaty with *Denmark* is not ſo much as mentioned in the Motion now made to us, and therefore I can't ſee what we have to do with it at preſent. His Majeſty has indeed told us, that he has concluded ſuch a Treaty; and he has told the other Houſe, that it is to be laid before them, becauſe it is to be attended with ſome Expence: This, my Lords, is the only Reaſon his Majeſty can have for laying any Treaty before either Houſe of Parliament before it be called for by the Houſe; and as that Expence is to be firſt conſidered by the other Houſe, therefore his Majeſty told them, that he had ordered the Treaty to be laid before them; but if any of your Lordſhips has a Mind to move for that Treaty's being laid before this Houſe, I ſhall be ſo ready to agree to it that I ſhall ſecond the Motion; and till it be laid before us, I can't ſee how it can properly come under our Conſideration. However I ſhall, in the mean Time, make this general Remark, that if we ſhould have the Misfortune of being obliged to engage in the War, it muſt be granted that it would be very proper to have *Denmark* of our ſide; that therefore it was not only proper but neceſſary to conclude this Treaty with them; for if this Treaty had not been concluded, every one may judge what ſort of Treaty would have been concluded with that Court.

Thus, my Lords, I hope I have ſhewn, that there is nothing in the Motion made to us by the noble Duke, that is any way inconſiſtent with the Honour and Dignity of this Houſe; nothing but what is neceſſary for ſhewing our Duty and Reſpect to his Majeſty; and therefore I hope your Lordſhips will be of Opinion with me, that there is no Occaſion for the Amendment propoſed.

The E. of Ch—ld, *La* B—ſt, *and the E. of* Sut—d, *ſupported the Amendment; whoſe Arguments in Reply were to this Effect:*

THE Doctrine, now laid down to us, ſeems to me, my Lords, extremely new,

ew, and abſolutely inconſiſtent with the ncient Method of proceeding in Parlia- ent. We are now told, that we ſhall be anting in that Reſpect which is due to his ajeſty, if we do not in our Addreſs take me Notice of every Particular mentioned his Majeſty's Speech. This, my Lords, ſome thing very extraordinary: The an- ent, and what ought to be the only De gn of his Majeſty's Speech to his Parlia- ent, at the opening of their Seſſion, was inform them of his Reaſons for calling em together, and of the Demands he ad to make upon them; and to anſwer very Particular mentioned in his Majeſty's peech, was always hitherto underſtood to e the Buſineſs of the whole Seſſion of Par- ament, and not the Buſineſs of the firſt or cond Day of that Seſſion. The Addreſſes f Parliament, by way of Anſwer or Re- urn to this Speech, were formerly never ny Thing more but a general Acknow- ent of Thanks for the Speech from the Throne, and general Aſſurances of Loyalty nd Fidelity to the King, and of ſupport- im in whatever ſhould appear to them to e reaſonable. The King was ſo far from xpecting to have every Particular anſwer- d in that Addreſs, and high Compliments nade on every Paragraph of his Speech, hat happy was our King, of old, if he ould but get a proper Anſwer to each Par- icular during the whole Seſſion. Our Par- iaments were not then ſo ready to grant, nor had they ſo much Politeneſs as to paſs ny Compliments without a due Conſidera- ion, and without being fully convinced of he Truth and Juſtice of what they were o ſay: But if this new Doctrine prevails, we ſhall have Speeches made at the Begin- ning of each Seſſion, not with a Deſign to nform the Parliament of the true State of Affairs, or to acquaint them with the King's Demands, but contriv'd by the Miniſters on purpoſe to catch at Compliments, and o dazzle the Eyes of the People with Panegyricks beſtowed upon their Meaſures by both Houſes of Parliament.

In the Language of Parliament, my Lords, we are not only to take Care not to affirm expreſly, or deny what may afterwards ap- pear to be otherwiſe; but we are to take Care not even to inſinuate what may after- wards appear to be falſe. In this Light, my Lords, let us conſider the Motion that has been made to us, and we ſhall find, that every Paragraph propoſed to be left out bears an Inſinuation of a Fact, which may afterwards appear to the whole World to be falſe; and if it ſhould happen ſo, I leave to your Lordſhips to conſider, what the World muſt ſay of the Honour and good Senſe of this Houſe; for ſurely they can't approve of both. Lords may ſay what they will of this Houſe's not being precluded by any Thing in the Addreſs, or prevented from future Enquiries or Cenſures: It is true, my Lords, as a Houſe of Parliament, we are not; but I will ſay, that the paſſing of ſuch Compliments, as have of late been too uſual in our Addreſſes, is a ſort of fore- ſtalling the Opinions of many Lords in this Houſe; for after my having agreed to a Panegyrick, either expreſs or by Inſinuati- on, upon any Meaſure purſued by the Mi- niſters, I ſhould be ſorry to find afterwards that ſuch a Meaſure deſerved Cenſure; and therefore it would be difficult to convince me of it, nay, even after Conviction, I be- lieve human Weakneſs would make me loth to agree to the putting a publick Mark of Ignominy upon that, which I had former- ly agreed to applaud, even by Inſinuation.

Having now endeavoured to ſhew, that our Reſpect to the King, or the Generality of the Expreſſions propoſed to be made uſe of, can be no Argument for our deſcending into ſo many Particulars; allow me, my Lords, to deſcend into thoſe Particulars, and examine every one of them ſeparate- ly, by way of Reply to the Obſervations the noble Lord has been pleaſed to make on them; but firſt let me take ſome Notice of what the noble Duke ſaid in relation to our former Treaties and Negotiations. He told us, that in treating with foreign Powers no general Rules could be eſtabliſhed in; I muſt beg Leave to differ from him, for I be- lieve there are many general Rules may be eſtabliſhed: I ſhall mention only two; viz. That we ought always to obſerve, and as punc- tually as poſſible comply with the Terms of thoſe Treaties we enter into: And the other general Rule is, That we ought to enter into no Treaties but ſuch as are for the Intereſt of our native Country. Theſe are two ge- neral Rules which are, by the Nature of Things, eſtabliſhed, though I doubt much if they have been always obſerved. By the Treaty of *Hanover*, my Lords, we are told, that dangerous Deſigns againſt this Nation were prevented; Deſigns which had been formed againſt us by the Treaty of *Vienna*, between the Emperor and *Spain*: But this is a Fact that has always been diſputed, and if the Fact was falſe, I am very ſure the Treaty of *Hanover* was very much contrary to the Intereſt of this Nation: Nay, con- ſidering how improbable it is, that the Im- perial Court would enter into the Meaſures then attributed to them; or that the Im- perial and *Spaniſh* Courts, united together, could conceive Hopes of doing any great In- jury to *Britain*, there is ſome Reaſon to be- lieve, [illegible] or [illegible]

by any Means, the good Correſpondence that was, by the Treaty of *Vienna*, eſtabliſhed between the Courts of *Vienna* and *Madrid*, and whoſe intereſt it will always be to foment Jealouſies and Diviſions between the Courts of *Vienna*, *Madrid* and *London*. I will agree with the noble Duke, that the Correſpondence between *Spain* and us, which was broke off by the Treaty of *Hanover*, was in ſome meaſure, I will not ſay altogether, reſtored by the Treaty of *Seville*; but I wiſh he had told us at whoſe Expence that Correſpondence was reſtored, or what other Honour or Advantage the Nation reaped from that Treaty; and if, by the Treaty of *Vienna*, a Correſpondence was reſtored between the Emperor and us, I am afraid our Correſpondence with *Spain* was, by that new Treaty, a little diſturbed, and the Union, which now ſubſiſts between *France* and *Spain* was effectually eſtabliſhed; ſo that upon the whole I do not ſee, that this Nation has many Advantages to brag of from our late Treaties and Negotiations; and that the Treaty of *Vienna*, between the Emperor and *Spain*, was not ſuch as I was moſt induſtriouſly repreſented to be, I am certain the Nation has already plainly ſuffered by the Miſtake, and may ſuffer a great deal more.

But now, my Lords, to return to the Principle of the Motion which, by the Amendments are propoſed to be left out. To this I muſt ſpeak with the more Freedom, becauſe I do not think his Majeſty any Way concerned in the Queſtion. I ſhall always be ready to join in acknowledging our Duty and Fidelity to the King; but when we are to paſs Compliments upon Miniſters, it is to the Miniſters we make theſe Compliments, and I ſhall never be for this Houſe's deſcending ſo low, as blindly to caſt Compliments on them. By the firſt of theſe Paragraphs we are to acknowledge, the Care of the Miniſters in preventing our being unneceſſarily engaged in the preſent War. My Lords, if this be not a direct Affirmation, it is as ſtrong an Inſinuation as this Houſe can make, that we were no Way obliged either by Treaty or by Intereſt, to engage in the preſent War; and if, upon Inquiry, it ſhould afterwards come out, that we were from the very Beginning obliged, both by Treaty and by Intereſt, to have engaged in the War, what would the World think of this Houſe, if we ſhould agree to the Addreſs this Day propoſed? nay, I muſt appeal to the Lords that are againſt me in this Motion, what they would think of themſelves for having agreed to ſuch an Addreſs; they would be obliged to acknowledge, at leaſt, that they had been impoſed on, and ſuch an acknowledgement can add nothing to the Character of any Man, much leſs can it add to the Character of any Lord of Parliament.

If there were then no manner of Reaſon to preſume, that we were any way obliged to engage in the preſent War, we ought not, my Lords, to come in blindly to the making of ſuch an Inſinuation in our Addreſs: But in the preſent Caſe there is ſome Reaſon to preſume, that we were actually obliged, if not to engage as Principals, at leaſt to engage as Allies and Guarantees. The noble Duke has told us, that the Emperor has not only demanded the Succours ſtipulated by the Treaty of *Vienna*, but inſiſts upon it, that we ought directly to furniſh them. I ſhall not pretend to ſay, my Lords, that the Imperial Miniſters are in the right, on the contrary, I hope they have no manner of Reaſon for the Demand they have made; but as we have neither ſeen the Treaty of *Vienna*, nor the Reaſons alleged by the Imperial Court for the Demand they have made, ſurely we ought not thus blindly to inſinuate, there is nothing in what they have ſaid upon that Subject.

But, my Lords, let us ſuppoſe that we were no way obliged, either in Honour or intereſt, to concern ourſelves in the preſent War: In ſuch a Caſe, what would that Miniſter have deſerved, that ſhould have adviſed his Majeſty to plunge the Nation into a War in which we had no manner of Concern? Would not he have deſerved the higheſt Reſentment of this Houſe, and the heavieſt Vengeance his Country could have brought upon his guilty Head? And ſhall we, my Lords, make a fine Compliment to a Miniſter for not doing, what? For not doing that for which he ought to have loſt his Head upon a Scaffold.

I am really ſurpriſed, my Lords, to hear it pretended, that the Treaty of *Vienna* was concluded, or the Negotiation for that Purpoſe carried on, in Concert with the *Dutch*, ſince it is ſo well known, that they were ſo far from being principal contracting Parties, that it was after long Delays and with much Difficulty that they acceded to it; and that they did not even at laſt accede, but under ſeveral Reſtrictions and Limitations, and after having obtained ſeveral Additions and Explanations in favour of their own Country: They, like a wiſe State, took that Opportunity to have all Diſputes and Differences with the contracting Powers agreed and ſettled to their own liking; as they were by that Treaty to do a very great Favour to the Emperor, they took

took Care to have ſomething in Return, and it were to be wiſhed, that we had followed their Example in every Treaty we have lately made. They were indeed named in the Treaty of *Vienna* as principal contracting Parties, but how they came to be ſo I could never yet comprehend; the Imperial Court ſubmitted to it perhaps at that Time, becauſe they had a very great favour to ask, and it was very much their Intereſt to have the *Dutch* become Parties in that Treaty; but how we to came ſubmit to have any Power named as a principal contracting Party in a Treaty with us, without their being as ready to ſign it as we were, I can't yet comprehend.

As for their not having made that Reduction of their Land Forces, which was propoſed before the War broke out, it is very certain they have not even now, a greater Number of Forces than is neceſſary for defending the extenſive Frontiers of their Country, and ſupporting the many Garriſons they are obliged to keep up; ſo that if they had made any Reduction, they muſt have truſted to ſome of their Neighbours for their Defence; but ſuppoſing that they might have ſafely made that Reduction, their having ſuſpended it can't be called acting in Concert with us; becauſe we have not only ſuſpended making that Reduction in our Land Forces, which we might eaſily have made, and which we ought to have made if the War had not broke out, but we have made large Additions to our Forces both by Sea and Land; and yet it muſt be acknowledged, that we are not, by our Situation, ſo immediately, expoſed to Danger as the *Dutch* are. From hence, my Lords, it is to me evident, that the Concert between the *Dutch* and us can conſiſt in nothing, but, in our having acquainted them with the Meaſures we were to take, and the Expences we were to put ourſelves to; and ſuch a Concert does not, in my Opinion, deſerve a Compliment from this Houſe, not even in the moſt general Terms that can be thought of.

I muſt ſubmit to your Lordſhips, whether the Compliment propoſed to be made upon the Acceptation of our good Offices, and upon the Plan of Peace, does not bear a very ſtrong Inſinuation, that we think it was reaſonable and neceſſary for us to offer our good Offices, that theſe our good Offices are accepted of in ſuch a manner as may give great Hopes of their Succeſs, and that it was proper for us to thruſt ourſelves ſo far into other People's Affairs, with which we declare we had no Concern, as to propoſe a Plan for an Agreement; and conſidering the profound Ignorance we have been kept in, with relation to all our late foreign Tranſactions, I do not ſee how we can, in Honour, pretend to make any ſuch Inſinuations. It is an old Obſervation, my Lords, that Arbiters often draw upon themſelves the Reſentment of both the Parties at Variance: In private Life it is always reckoned a dangerous Undertaking, eſpecially when the Arbitration is offered without being deſired by either of the Parties concerned: In publick Affairs the Maxim will hold equally true, and therefore no wiſe State will be ready to intermeddle in foreign Broils, unleſs by ſuch intermeddling they have a View of procuring ſome particular Advantage to themſelves: The Balance of Power in *Europe* is not yet in ſuch a dangerous State as to require our being ſo very buſy and officious; and when it comes to be ſo, the other Powers of *Europe*, not yet engaged in the War, are as much intereſted, and ought to intermeddle as much as we; ſo that upon a ſtrict Enquiry, it may perhaps appear, that even the Offer of theſe good Offices was not only unneceſſary, but officious, and without any View to the particular Advantage of this Nation: And if, upon Enquiry, it ſhould appear, that the Acceptation of theſe good Offices has been made, by every one of the Powers concerned, in ſuch Terms as can't give any Hopes of Succeſs, how can we anſwer to the Honour and the Dignity of this Houſe for making ſuch anticipated and raſh Inſinuations?

The Plan to be offered by us may appear to be a wiſe and a good one, it may appear to be otherwiſe; but, my Lords, if upon Enquiry it ſhould appear, that even the offering of our good Offices was raſh and officious, ſurely the propoſing of a Plan, and ſetting ourſelves up openly as Lawgivers to the other Princes and States of *Europe*, muſt appear to be much more ſo, and may involve this Nation in Difficulties and Dangers we ſeem at preſent to be very little aware of: It may produce Conſederacies againſt us; it may unite the Powers of *Europe* in a League to pull down the Pride of *Great Britain*; which is a Caſe that has often before happened; a Caſe by which almoſt every one of the Powers of *Europe* has been, ſome Time or another, brought very near to their utter Deſtruction. I do not know, my Lords, but that the Court may have acted in Concert with us in the offering our good offices, and in drawing up and propoſing that Plan which is to be offered: In this, I own, they may have acted in Concert with us, for it put them to no Expence; but in it will at laſt appear, that

may endeavour to make it appear, that their acting in such a Manner proceeded entirely from a political Complaisance, they were obliged to shew to *Great-Britain*; so that in the End, they may get as much Honour and advantage as we by the Success, and some way suffer by the Disappointment.

As to the threatning Paragraph, my Lords, I am very sure, that if a Man in private Company should swagger, and swear he would not be amus'd, he would not be imposed on; he would alway be ready to act that Part which was incumbent on him to undertake: If I were one of the Company, I should look upon it as a threatening sort of Declaration; and if there had been any Dispute between him and me, if I had but resused a Thing he desir'd of me, I should look upon it as a Threat design'd directly against me: Indeed, if from a Butterer had had no Dispute with any one of the Company, I should look upon him as a Bully and a very silly Fellow. In publick Life I think, my Lords, it is the same: When it becomes necessary for this Nation to act, I hope we shall always act with that Vigour and Courage which is worthy of *Great-Britain*, but I shall always be against our making any big, big or lostering Declarations, till it becomes necessary for us to carry them directly into Execution; and therefore I must be against this Part of the Motion.

As to the last Treaty with *Denmark* not mentioned particularly in the Speech, but when we talk to much of the Wisdom, the right Reason, and the Prudence of his Majesty's Council's which, in the Language of Parliament upon this Occasion, must be to be the Wisdom, the right Reason and the Prudence of his Majesty's whole Council, I must presume, and all the World will believe presume, that the late Treaty with *Denmark* is included among the rest, and I cannot approve the Wisdom, the right Reason and the Prudence of that Treaty, before I know what it is. We are told, my Lords, that if that Treaty had not been concluded some other would have been concluded; I do not know, my Lords, that this Nation was in any Danger of being attacked, and therefore I do not know any Reason we had to pay a Subsidy to *Denmark*, or to hire it to prevent that Crown's making any Treaty to hurt a Minor; but if we were to be attacked, surely we are not to become tributary to him, and to pay him a yearly Subsidy to prevent the Issue of a Subsidy to prevent his joining with any Power whatever against us; and if the Preservation of the Balance of Power was the only Motive for entring into such a Treaty, if that was in any real Danger, he was certainly as much concerned for its Preservation as we, and therefore we are not to suppose that he would have concluded any Treaty to its disadvantage: From such Reasoning, my Lords, as I have this day heard in this House, one would really imagine, that we are to take the Care of preserving the Balance of Power in *Europe* entirely upon ourselves; which if we do I can easily foresee, that most of the Princes of *Europe* will always take Advantage of our disinterested Care, and our ridiculous Apprehensions, and will refuse to act with Vigour even in their own Defence, unless we pay them a yearly Subsidy for so doing.

I shall conclude, my Lords, with observing, that if it was necessary for his Majesty to lay this Treaty before the other House, because it was to be attended with some Expence, the very same Reason made it necessary for his Majesty to order it to be laid before this House; for, altho' Grants of Money are first made by the other House, no such Grants can be effectual without the Consent of this. ——— It would seems then, that when a Demand is to be made on the other House for any Grant of Money, the Reason for making such Demand is to be laid before them without their asking for it; but when we are to consent to that very Grant, no Reason is to be laid before us unless we ask for it. This, my Lords, is a different sort of Behaviour with respect to the two Houses, which I shall make no Remark on, but leave to your Lordships Consideration.

From what I have said, my Lords, I hope I have made it appear, that every Paragraph, proposed to be left out of the Motion now before us, is inconsistent with the Honour and Dignity of this House, and that neither the Duty nor the Respect we owe to his Majesty, required our putting any one of them into our Address; but that the first and last Paragraphs of the Motion are sufficient, and so much as by the ancient Usage of Parliament was customary upon such Occasions, therefore I hope your Lordships will agree to the Amendment proposed.

The Question first put was, as usual, for agreeing to the Amendment proposed, upon which there was a Division, and there being but 37 Contents to 89 Not Contents, it was disagreed to by a Majority of 52.

The Question was put to agree to the Motion, which was carried without a Division; and a Committee being named to draw up the Address, they retired to the Prince's Chamber, and being returned, the Address drawn up was read and agreed to the same Day, which See p. 35 and the Answer p. 37.

To be continued in our Magazine for August.

THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

AUGUST, 1735.

PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the firſt Seſſion of the preſent Parliament, 1735. Part II.

Note. Part I. *of theſe Debates was inſerted in the* Extraordinary Magazine; *which immediately precedes this.*

MOTION *and* DEBATES *in the Houſe of Commons on the Addreſs for his Majeſty's Speech.* (*See thoſe of the* LORDS *in the* Extraordinary Magazine.

THE 23d, 24th, and 25th A days of *January* were taken up in adminiſtring the Oaths to the Speaker and the Members; but on *Monday* the 27th the Seſſion was opened by reading a Bill for preventing clandeſtine B Outlawries.—Committees were then appointed for ſeveral Purpoſes as uſual; particularly one of Privileges and Elections, to take into Conſideration all ſuch Matters, as ſhall or may come in Queſtion touching Returns, Elections, and Privileges, and to proceed upon double Returns in the firſt Place, and to report their C Proceedings, with their Opinions thereupon, to the Houſe, from Time to Time; all Perſons, that would queſtion any Returns, were to do it within fourteen Days next, and ſo within fourteen Days next after any new Return ſhould be brought in, the Committee were to have Power to ſend for Perſons, Papers and Records, for their Information, —All Mem- D bers, returned for two or more Places, were to make their Election by that Day three Weeks, for which of the Places they would ſerve, provided there be no Queſtion upon the Return for that Place; and if any Thing ſhould come in Queſtion touching the Return, Election, or Matter of Privilege of any Member, he was to withdraw during the Time the Matter was in Debate; and all Members returned upon double Returns, to withdraw till their Returns are determined.

Then the Houſe came to ſeveral Reſolutions, *viz.*

That no Peer of this Realm hath any Right to give his Vote in the Election of any Member to ſerve in Parliament.—That, where the Houſe ſhall judge any Petition touching Elections to be frivolous and vexatious, the Houſe will order Satisfaction to the Perſon petitioned againſt.—That, if it ſhall appear, that any Perſon hath procured himſelf to be elected or returned a Member of this Houſe, or endeavoured ſo to be, by Bribery, or any other corrupt Practices, this Houſe will proceed with the utmoſt Severity againſt ſuch Perſon.—That it is an high Infringement of the Liberties and Privileges of the Commons of *Great Britain*, for any Lord of Parliament, or any Lord Lieutenant of any County, to concern themſelves in the Elections of Members to ſerve for the Commons in Parliament.—That the Serjeant at Arms from Time to Time, take into Cuſtody any Stranger or Strangers he ſhall ſee, or be informed of to be in the Houſe or Gallery, while the Houſe, or any Committee of the whole Houſe is ſitting: and that no Perſon ſo taken into Cuſtody, be diſcharged

out

out of Custody, without the special Order of the House.

Mr Speaker reported, that when the House attended his Majesty in the House of Peers, his Majesty was pleased to make a most gracious Speech, of which, he said, to prevent Mistakes, he had obtained a Copy, which being read to the House, the following Motion was made by *J—n H—es*, Esq; Member for *F—y* in *C—wall*., and seconded by *J—n C-b- ll*, Esq; Member for *P—keshire*, viz.

'That an humble Address should be presented to his Majesty, to return his Majesty the Thanks of that House, for his most gracious Speech from the Throne; [to acknowledge his Majesty's Wisdom and Goodness, in pursuing such Measures as tended towards procuring Peace and Accommodation, rather than to involve this Nation and all *Europe* too *precipitately* in a general and bloody War; to express the just Sense that House had, of his Majesty's tender Regard for the publick Repose and Tranquillity, and of his unwearied Endeavours in forming, in Concert with the States-General, such a Plan of a general Pacification as his Majesty, in his great Wisdom, conceived was consistent with the Honour and Interest of all Parties, as far as the Circumstance of Time, and the present Posture of Affairs would permit;] to assure his Majesty, that that House would cheerfully and effectually raise such Supplies, as should be necessary for the Honour and Security of his Majesty and his Kingdoms, and whatever should be the Success of his Majesty's gracious Endeavours to procure the Blessings of Peace and general Tranquillity, would enable his Majesty to act that Part which Honour and Justice, and the true Interest of his People should call upon him to undertake.'

This Motion was introduced with Speeches, to the same Effect with the Speeches made for introducing the Motion in the House of Lords (see p. 437-8.) and therefore I shall not repeat them.

Several Speeches were made in relation to those Paragraphs] in the Motion, which seemed to imply a general Approbation of former Measures, before any Amendment was proposed; but at last Sir *W—m W—m*, Member for *S—m—shire* proposed the following Amendment, to the last Paragraph of the Motion, viz.

To assure his Majesty, that [after a full State of the Affairs of the Nation had been laid before them, and considered by them,] they would cheerfully and effectually raise such Supplies, as should be necessary for the Honour and Security of his Majesty and his Kingdoms, and [in Proportion to the Expences to be incurred by the other Powers, who were under the same Engagements with this Nation, and not then involved in the War,] and, whatever——, &c.

The first Part of this Amendment being disapproved of by some Gentlemen, who were for the second Part, Sir *J—b J—ll M—r* of the R—lls moved for amending the Amendment which was accordingly agreed to, and then it stood thus:

To assure his Majesty, that that House would cheerfully and effectually raise such Supplies, as should be necessary for the Honour and Security of his Majesty and his Kingdoms, and in Proportion to the Expences to be incurred by the other Powers, &c.

Of this whole Debate we shall give the Substance by way of Argument, Answer, and Reply, as before.

The Argument for leaving out the Paragraphs approving of former Measures, and for the Amendment proposed, was to this Effect, viz.

As this, Sir, is a new Parliament, I hope we shall begin with shewing a little more Regard to the ancient Custom and Dignity of Parliaments than has been shewn of late Years. In former Times, the Addresses of this House, on Return to his Majesty's Speech from the Throne, were always conceived in the most general Terms: Our Ancestors would never condescend upon that Occasion, to enter into the Particulars of his Majesty's Speech: When they were to approach the King, and to declare their Affection and their Fidelity to him, they thought it was inconsistent with that Fidelity they were to declare, to approve, upon that Occasion, of any ministerial Measures, and much more so, to declare their Satisfaction with Measures they knew nothing about. This House is the grand Inquest of the Nation, appointed to enquire diligently and to represent faithfully to the King, all the Grievances of his People, and all the Crimes and Mismanagements of his Servants, and therefore it must always be a Breach of our Fidelity to our Sovereign as well as a Breach of our Duty to his People, to approve blindly the Conduct of his Servants. When we have examined diligently, and considered deliberately the Conduct of any Minister, and are at last fully convinced that he has acted prudently and wisely for the publick Good, it is then our Duty to return him the Thanks of the Publick, and

preſent him as a faithful Miniſter
iſter; but to make Panegyricks up-
nduct of any of the King's Servants,
e have examined into it, or know
g about it, is more like the Lan-
Slaves and Sycophants to a prime
, than that of loyal and faithful
to their Sovereign.

t acknowledge, Sir, that the Mo-
made to us is more general, and
apted to the ancient Cuſtom of
ent, than moſt I have heard ſince
had the Honour to be a Member of
ſe: I hope we ſhall not find that
aordinary Modeſty proceeds from a
neſs of Miſ-conduct: For the Sake
Publick, I heartily wiſh we may
t it proceeds from ſuperior Merit;
s, indeed, generally attended with
Modeſty; but as I have always
on ſuch Occaſions, againſt general
ums upon Miniſters, and as the Pro-
now before us, or at leaſt a great
it, implies a general Approbation
r late Meaſures, particularly thoſe
to the preſent War, which the Ma-
this Houſe are, in my Opinion, en-
norant of, I cannot agree to it; be-
have not yet learned Complaiſance
to approve of what I know nothing
much leſs to approve of what I vi-
ſpect to be wrong.

d the Honour, Sir, to be a Member
Houſe in laſt Parliament; and I
ber ſeveral Motions were then made,
ing ſome Inſight into the State of our
Affairs, and our late Tranſactions:
which to me appeared highly rea-
, and even abſolutely neceſſary to be
d with, before the Houſe could rea-
comply with the Demands that were
ade upon them; but every one of
otions had a Negative put upon it:
always had a Suſpicion of the Works
neſs; I do not like any Conduct that
ſtand the Light at Noon-Day, and
e I am afraid ſome of our late Tranſ-
are ſuch as no Man would approve
hey were expoſed to publick View:
e been long amuſed with Hopes of
traordinary Benefits, that were to
to the Nation from our many tedi-
d expenſive Negotiations, we have
up in Expectation; but when one
ation was over, we have been al-
told to have Patience, the next was
mbliſh all our Deſires: We have ac-
ly had a great deal of Patience;
ſo far as I can comprehend, I can
no Benefits that have accrued, or
are like to accrue; but, on the contrary,
many Dangers and Diſadvantages; ſo
that the whole Train of our late Negotia-
tions really ſeems to me to have been calcu-
lated for no other End, but to extricate a
Set of puzzled, perplexed Negotiators, from
ſome former Blunder, by which they have
generally been led into a ſecond, of worſe
Conſequence than the firſt: Every ſubſe-
quent Negotiation ſeems to me to have had
no other View or Deſign, but to get rid of
ſome Dilemma we were thrown into by the
former, and happy have we thought our-
ſelves, after a great deal of Money ſpent, if
we could but recover our former Condition.
In ſhort, Sir, if any Gentleman will riſe
up and ſhew me any Addition, or any new
Advantage, with reſpect either to our Trade
or our Poſſeſſions, that this Nation has ac-
quired by any of our late Tranſactions, I ſhall
agree to the Motion; but conſidering the great
Expence this Nation has been put to, and
the great Loſſes many of our Merchants
have, without any Redreſs or Satisfaction,
ſuſtained, I cannot agree to paſs Compli-
ments upon, or declare my Satisfaction
with, our late Management in general, till
it be made appear to me, that theſe publick
and private Loſſes have been ſome Way bal-
anced by National Advantages.

The 2d Paragraph of the Motion I am,
indeed, ſurprized at upon another Account,
to make our Acknowledgments to his Ma-
jeſty, for not involving the Nation too pre-
cipitately *in a bloody War, is, in my Opi-*
nion, very far from being a Compliment to
his Majeſty: It is impoſſible, it is not to be
preſumed that his Majeſty can do any ſuch
Thing; but if it were poſſible, and if any
ſuch Thing had been done, to be ſure it would
have been doing the Nation a very notable
Miſchief, and according to the Idiom of our
Language, at leaſt in private Life, to
thank a Man, or to make our Acknowledg-
ments to a Man, for his not doing us a no-
table Miſchief, is a contemptuous Way of
expreſſing ourſelves, and is always an In-
ſinuation, that from ſuch a Man's Malice,
or his Weakneſs, or Imprudence, we expect-
ed ſome notable Miſchief, and therefore
when we are diſappointed, when the Miſ-
chief is not ſo great as we expected, we ſay,
by way of Contempt, that we are obliged
to him. If none but Miniſters were con-
cerned in this Part of the Motion, I ſhould
have let it paſs without any Remark, nay,
I ſhould readily have agreed to it; but as
his Majeſty is concerned, I hope the Gentle-
men who made the Motion will take Care
to have it ſome way altered, if they are re-

forced to have it ſtand Part of the Addreſs. This ſhews, Sir, how apt People are to fall into Blunders when they attempt to make extraordinary and forced Compliments, and therefore I wiſh we would reſolve to avoid ſuch Dangers, by confining our Addreſs to a general Acknowledgment of Thanks to his Majeſty, for his moſt gracious Speech from the Throne, and a Declaration of our Affection towards him, of our Attachment to his Family, and of our Zeal for his Service

However, Sir, as it has been granted upon all Hands, that nothing contained in our Addreſs can prevent the future Enquiries of this Houſe, or can be a Bar to our cenſuring what we ſhall upon Enquiry find to be amiſs, therefore I ſhall propoſe no Amendment to the former Part of the Motion: But I muſt take Notice of one Thing which is apparent, without any Enquiry, to every Man in this Houſe, to every Man who knows any Thing of publick Affairs, and that is, the great Charge this Nation has already been put to on account of the War, while the other Powers of Europe, *not yet engaged in the War, have not put themſelves to one Shilling Expence: Nay, even our Allies the* Dutch, *who, as his Majeſty has been pleaſed to tell us, are under the ſame Engagements with us, have not put themſelves to the leaſt Charge on account of the preſent War. Now, Sir, as his Majeſty has told us, that we had no Concern with the Cauſes or Motives of the War, we cannot therefore be involved in it, unleſs it be for the Preſervation of the Balance of Power; and as all our Allies are as much intereſted in this Reſpect as we are, it is reaſonable they ſhould bear their proportionable Share of the Expence; and as they have yet done nothing like it, I think it is become neceſſary for us to take ſome Notice of this Matter in our Addreſs to his Majeſty, for which Reaſon I ſhall move for this Amendment to the latter Part of the Addreſs,* viz. " that this Houſe will chearfully and effectually raiſe ſuch Supplies, as ſhould be neceſſary for the Honour and Security of his Majeſty and his Kingdoms, and *in Proportion to the Expences to be incurred by the other Powers who were under the ſame Engagements with this Nation, and not then involved in the War, and whatever*, &c. *as in the Motion*, p. 452.

The Anſwer to this was in Subſtance as follows,

'SIR, *As Gentlemen who have ſpoken in this Debate, ſeem to want a much more thoro' Reformation in the Motion now before us, than that propoſed by the Amendment, I muſt beg Leave to take Notice of what they have ſaid in general before I come to ſpeak to the Amendment propoſed. We have been told a great deal, Sir, of the antient Uſage and Cuſtom of Parliament, with reſpect to their Manner of addreſſing the King, by way of Return to his Speech from the Throne: What the Gentlemen may mean by this ancient Uſage, or at what Time they have a Mind to fix it, I do not know; but I am very ſure, that ever ſince I had the Honour to ſit in Parliament, I never knew an Addreſs propoſed in more general Terms than that now before us, and therefore I am apt to conclude, that no Addreſs can be propoſed in this Houſe, but what ſome Gentlemen will find fault with. I ſhall agree with the Hon. Gentlemen, that one of the chief Ends of our meeting here, is to enquire diligently, and repreſent faithfully to the King, the Crimes and Miſmanagements of his Servants, as well as the Grievances of his People; but when his Majeſty has given us an Account of his Conduct, ſurely that does not hinder us from making him ſuch general Compliments, upon the Account he has been pleaſed to give us, as may not obſtruct our future Enquiries, or prevent our Cenſures, in caſe we ſhould afterwards find, that any of his Servants had acted unfaithfully or imprudently, even with reſpect to thoſe very Affairs he has been pleaſed to give us an Account of in his Speech.*

It has been acknowledged, that the Motion before us is more general than what is uſual upon ſuch Occaſions; but it is to be feared, it ſeems, that this extraordinary Modeſty proceeds from a Conſciouſneſs of Miſconduct. At this Rate, Sir, the Gentlemen who have the Honour to ſerve the Crown muſt have a very hard Task: If they or their Friends propoſe a long and particular Addreſs, they are then accuſed of endeavouring to impoſe upon the Honour and Dignity of this Houſe; and if they propoſe a ſhort Addreſs, and expreſſed in the moſt general Terms, Inſinuations are then made, that their Modeſty proceeds from a Conſciouſneſs of Guilt; ſo that, let them chuſe which Way they will, it is impoſſible for them to avoid Cenſure: Yet, even this Addreſs, general as it is, is, it ſeems, to be looked on as an Encomium upon the Miniſters, and as an Approbation of what we know nothing about; but, in my Opinion, if we examine the ſeveral Paragraphs, it will appear to be neither the one nor the other.

By

By the firſt Paragraph ſome fault with, It is propoſed to acknowledge his Majeſty's Wiſdom and Goodneſs, in purſuing ſuch Meaſures as tend towards procuring Peace and Accommodation: By this Sir, we do not declare, that his Majeſty has purſued ſuch Meaſures, nor do we approve of the Meaſures he has purſued, but when theſe Meaſures are made publick, if it ſhould appear that they were ſuch as tended to procure Peace and Accommodation, ſurely this Houſe, nay the whole World, ought to acknowledge his Majeſty's Goodneſs and Wiſdom in that Reſpect, and all that can be ſuppoſed to be meant by this Paragraph is, to acknowledge that there is more Wiſdom and Goodneſs in purſuing ſuch Meaſures towards procuring Peace, than in purſuing ſuch Meaſures, as might tend to involve the Nation and all Europe, too precipitately in War: This then cannot, I think, be ſuppoſed to be an Invention upon any Meaſure, nor an Approbation of any of the Meaſures that have been purſued.

By the other Paragraph it is propoſed, to expreſs the juſt Senſe we have of his Majeſty's Regard for the publick Tranquility, and of his Endeavour to form, in Concert with the States General, ſuch a Plan of Pacification, as his Majeſty conceives is conſiſtent with the Honour and Intereſt of all Parties, as far as the Circumſtances of Time and the preſent Poſture of Affairs will permit: Here again we approve of nothing; We do not approve of the Plan that is to be offered, nor do we ſo much as approve of any one Step that has been taken in the forming of that Plan, we only acknowledge his Majeſty's tender Regard for the publick Tranquility, in endeavouring to form ſuch a Plan as may reſtore it: This ſurely is what no Man can deny, nor hitherto any Moment in acknowledging it, and, I believe that it will be as readily granted that it was better to form this Plan in Concert with the States-General, than to form it without any ſuch Concert: So that I cannot really comprehend how this Paragraph can be interpreted to be an Invention upon any Meaſure, or an Approbation of any Meaſure: And therefore, tho' we know nothing of the Meaſures that have been purſued, nay, tho' we even had a violent Suſpicion that wrong Meaſures have been purſued, neither our Ignorance nor our Suſpicions can be any Objection to either of theſe Paragraphs.

As to our Ignorance of the Meaſures that have been lately purſued, it is certain we are ignorant of a great many of them, and it is neceſſary it ſhould be ſo. For with reſpect to publick Tranſactions of a nature ſtrictly with foreign Courts, it is abſolutely neceſſary that many of them ſhould remain ſecret for ſeveral Years after they are paſſed, nay there are ſome that muſt for ever remain a Secret, and that any Tranſaction can remain a Secret long after it has been communicated to the Houſe, I believe no Gentleman will pretend to aſſert; for tho' the Members of this Houſe might perhaps depend upon the Fidelity and the Secrecy of one another, yet we cannot anſwer for the Strangers that may be admitted. This, Sir, was the only Reaſon why this Houſe was pleaſed to put a Negative upon the Motions pointed at by the two Gentlemen, and as I had likewiſe the Honour to be then a Member of this Houſe, I heard ſuch Reaſons given for not complying with thoſe Motions, as convinced me, that a Compliance with any one of them could have been one of the greateſt Injuries we could have done our Country. If it was not that the Authors of theſe Two Pamphlets were afraid on their own Accounts, that the Tranſactions they had been concerned in ſhould be expoſed to publick View, it was impoſſible it could be ſo, for if they had been poſſeſſed with any ſuch Fears, if they had given the leaſt Ground to ſuſpect they were ſo, it would have been a good, and I am perſuaded a prevailing Reaſon for this Houſe, to have complied with thoſe Motions.

But, Sir, as to the Suſpicions that ſome Gentlemen may entertain, with regard to all or any of our paſt Meaſures it is impoſſible to ſay any Thing to them, unleſs the Gentlemen will be pleaſed to acquaint us with the Grounds of their Suſpicion: When they do that, it may perhaps be in Gentlemen's Power to ſhew, that thoſe Grounds are very far from being ſolid. They talk of our having been for a long Time amuſed with Hopes, and of our having deſired to have Patience: 'Tis true, Sir, there are ſome amongſt us, not in the Houſe I hope, but in the Nation, I will ſay, there are a great many who have been long amuſed with Hopes, who have had a great deal of Patience: They have, indeed, been under a continual Courſe of Patience ever ſince the Beginning of the Late Reign: They have not yet ſeen, and I wiſh they may never ſee that Event happen, which they have been ſo long hoping for, which they have waited for with ſo much Patience, and, in my Opinion, the many Diſappointments they have met with, is one of the beſt Reaſons that can be aſſigned for our having a Cauſe to

ſuſpect any Miſ-conduct in our late Meaſures. I do not think it the Intereſt of this Nation to be fond of adding much to our Poſſeſſions, and conſidering the Ambition of foreign Courts, and the Diſturbances given to our Government by a diſaffected Party at home, our having preſerved entire our foreign Poſſeſſions, and prevented all Inroads upon our People at home, is an Argument, that all our late Meaſures have been concerted, and purſued with the utmoſt Foreſight and Prudence. To this we may add, that tho' our Trade has been ſometimes a little interrupted by the ambitious Views of foreign Courts, yet it is certain, it has greatly improved in every Branch within theſe laſt 20 Years, and is now, I believe, in as flouriſhing a State as ever the Trade of Great-Britain was in any Age; ſo that to return the Compliment to the Gentlemen of the other Side of the Queſtion, if either of them will ſhew me where the Nation has lately ſuffered, either in its Poſſeſſions, or in its Trade, by any Miſmanagement of thoſe at the Helm of our own Affairs, I ſhall agree to any Amendment they pleaſe to propoſe: but I cannot think it reaſonable to load our own Miniſters with the little Diſturbances we have met with, or the ſmall Loſſes we may have ſuſtained by the ambitious Projects of foreign Courts.

With regard to the Impropriety of Expreſſion taken Notice of, I cannot think there is any good Foundation for the Criticiſm; but if there were, we muſt ſee that it proceeds entirely from the great Care the Hon. Gentleman, who made the Motion, took, to avoid every Thing that might look like an Approbation of any late Meaſure: For this Reaſon he would not propoſe that we ſhould thank his Majeſty for not involving us in the War, becauſe it might have been ſaid, that for what we knew it was neceſſary, it was incumbent upon us, to have engaged at the very Beginning of the War; therefore, to avoid this Objection, he only propoſes, that we ſhould make our Acknowledgments to his Majeſty, for not having engaged too precipitately in the War; and as this might have been done, and would, as the Hon. Gentleman ſays, have been doing a very notable Injury to the Nation, I cannot find that there is any Impropriety in our making our Acknowledgments to his Majeſty, for his not having done ſo.

I come now to that which I take to be the only Queſtion now before us, I mean, Sir, the Amendment propoſed, as it now ſtands amended. I ſhall readily grant, that all the Nations of Europe are equally with us concerned in ſupporting the Balance of Power, and that therefore it is very reaſonable, that every one of them ſhould bear a proportionable Share of the Expence neceſſary, or that may become neceſſary for that Purpoſe; and I am perſuaded his Majeſty will uſe his utmoſt Endeavours to prevail with every one of them, to do what is incumbent upon them in that Reſpect; but I muſt leave it to Gentlemen to conſider, whether our putting ſuch a Caution into our Addreſs, would not ſhew to the whole World a ſort of Diffidence in his Majeſty's Conduct: I am convinced we have no Cauſe, from any Part of his Majeſty's paſt Conduct, to ſhew any Diffidence in his future; and I am very certain, we never could have choſen a worſe Time than the preſent, to begin to ſhew any ſuch Diffidence: The Nation is in great Danger of being involved in a bloody and expenſive War, unleſs his Majeſty ſucceeds in his Endeavours for reſtoring the Peace and Tranquillity of Europe; and it is certain, that nothing can contribute more towards rendering his Majeſty's Endeavours ſucceſsful, than an eſtabliſhed and general Belief, that a perfect Harmony and entire Confidence ſubſiſts between him and his Parliament: While they are convinced of this, every one of the Parties now engaged in War will be cautious of giving too great a Scope to their ambitious Views, or of puſhing too far the Succeſs they may have, for fear of drawing upon themſelves the united Force of the King and Parliament of Great-Britain; but if any Reaſon ſhould be given for them to believe, that the Parliament puts no Confidence in his Majeſty's Conduct, they may then conceive Hopes of diſuniting the Power of Great-Britain, and in that Caſe they will not much regard the moſt reaſonable Terms of Peace that can be offered to them, by means of his Majeſty's Mediation: Nay, I have good Reaſon to believe, that ſome of the Powers engaged in War, particularly Spain, will give no poſitive Anſwer to the Inſtances lately made to them till they hear of the Opening of the Britiſh Parliament, and the Addreſſes made upon that Occaſion; and if any Miſtruſt in his Majeſty's Conduct ſhould appear in our Addreſs, we may believe their Anſwer will not be ſuch as ought to be wiſhed for: Thus, by acting too cautiouſly, we may not only prevent the Succeſs of his Majeſty's Endeavours for reſtoring the publick Tranquillity, but we may give ſuch Encouragement to the ambitious Views of ſome of the Powers of Europe, as muſt neceſſarily at laſt involve this

tion in a moſt expenſive, and even dangerous War.

this, Sir, is not the only Objection a- the Amendment propoſed; for though Nations of Europe are equally with erned in preſerving the Balance of yet ſome of them may be blind to n Intereſt; nay, it is very probable th m always will; and are we to what is neceſſary for our own Secu- to refuſe contributing any Thing preſerving or reſtoring the Balance er, becauſe every one of the other concerned will not contribute their ionable Share? This, in my Opini- id be a very odd ſort of Maxim for y down; it is ſuch a one as I hope ver be inſiſted on in the Councils of ritain. Suppoſe, for Example, our ours, the States-General, ſhould be to the real Intereſt of their Coun- to look quietly on till they ſaw any he Powers of Europe extend their ſts ſo far, as to be able to give the all the reſt; would that be a Rea- our behaving in the ſame Man- o, Sir, let our Neighbours do what ill, it is incumbent upon us to look to our own Security; and I hope ll always be ready to do what our and our Safety may require, upon uch Occaſion; for if ever we ſhould to put ourſelves to no Charges for ing the Balance of Power, unleſs tes-General, or any other Nation in , would agree to join with us, and a proportionable Share of the Ex- ve ſhould from that Moment become nt upon that other State, and con- ly ſhould be neglected and deſpiſed he other Powers of Europe.

efore, Sir, as the Amendment pro- nds, in my Opinion, towards ſhew- Diffidence in his Majeſty's Conduct, nds towards placing this Nation in f Dependency upon other Powers, I but be againſt it.

REPLY made to this was to the ng Effect, viz.

, Altho' I have had the Honour to long a Member of this Houſe, yet I never knew the whole of my Duty Day. I always imagined that we e to do Buſineſs, and not to make nents. I ſhall never be againſt ng our Loyalty and our Fidelity to ereign, upon every proper Occaſion; I take it to be no Compliment, I to be our Duty, and immemorial Cuſtom has eſtabliſhed it as ſuch, at the Beginning of every Seſſion of Parliament; but to applaud his Majeſty's Wiſdom, his Goodneſs, and his tender Regard for his People in every Part of his Conduct, which he may be pleaſed to mention in his Speech, is a Method of expreſſing ourſelves which ought indeed to be called complimenting; it can be called nothing elſe, becauſe it cannot be ſincere, when we beſtow thoſe high Epithets upon what we know nothing about. This, indeed, I never before underſtood to be any Part of our Duty, and I am ſure the Cuſtom is not immemorial; for if the Gentleman will look but a very little back in our Journals he will ſee when it began; and I muſt ſay, I am ſorry it was ever begun, for, in my Opinion, it derogates highly from the Honour and Dignity of Parliament, and from that Sincerity and Simplicity for which this Nation was, in ancient Times, ſo deſervedly famous.

The Hon. Gentleman appears under a great Concern for thoſe who have the Honour to ſerve the Crown: Perhaps my Concern for them is not ſo great; and for this Reaſon it may be, that I do not think their Task ſo hard, I confeſs that when I obſerve any Modeſty in them, I am apt enough to ſuſpect that it proceeds from Conſciouſneſs of Guilt, rather than from Conſciouſneſs of Merit; and in their Motions for Addreſſes they have of late ſo very ſeldom ſhewn any Modeſty, that I was ſurprized to find the leaſt Appearance of it upon the preſent Occaſion. However, Sir, it cannot be ſaid that the Modeſty they have now ſhewn is in any Degree exceſſive; for as the Speeches from the Throne are, by the Cuſtom of Parliament, ſuppoſed to be Speeches from the Miniſters, and as his Majeſty's Conduct, when it comes to be conſidered in this Houſe, is always ſuppoſed to be the Conduct of his Miniſters, I cannot allow that thoſe, who propoſe that we ſhould talk ſo much in our Addreſs of their Wiſdom and Goodneſs, and of their tender Regard for the publick Repoſe and Tranquillity, have teſtified any exceſſive Degree of Modeſty, tho' it may perhaps appear to be a little more than what has lately been uſual upon ſuch Occaſions: If the Gentleman had been pleaſed to have left out the two Paragraphs in which theſe Compliments are contained, their Modeſty ſurely would have been greater, and their Task would certainly have been eaſier, becauſe the Motion would have been ſhorter; and I am convinced it would have given more Satisfaction to the Majority of the Nation, and I hope, to the Majority of this Houſe.

I muſt

I must say, Sir, I am not a little surprized to hear any Gentleman undertake to shew, that neither of the two Paragraphs found fault with, contain an Encomium upon any Minister, or an Approbation of any Measure: I am persuaded, every Man without Doors that reads them, will think otherwise; nay, I am convinced, that all those, who are not acquainted with our modern Refinements in Politicks, will think that we could not with any Sincerity express ourselves so, without having been made acquainted with all the late Measures relateing to War or Peace, so as to be able to see that they deserved those fine Epithets we are to give them: They will not consider that these fine Expressions are designed only as Compliments, and therefore do not require any Sincerity

As to the first Paragraph, the Hon. Gentleman has acknowledged, that if the Words too precipitately *had not been put in, it would have been a Declaration, at least, that it was neither necessary nor incumbent upon us to engage in the War, which was a Declaration this House could not decently make, without knowing something more of our late Transactions than have been yet communicated to us; and an Hon. Gentleman, who spoke before him, has shewed, I think, to a Demonstration, that the putting of those Words into our Address will carry an Insinuation, which I hope no Man will apply to his Majesty, whatever may be done with respect to the Ministers: But the Paragraph, even with these Words, imports a Declaration from us, that it would have been precipitate, it would have been rash, to have involved the Nation in War before this Time; which is a Declaration we cannot, in my Opinion, make, without more Lights than we have at present before us: But suppose that we are convinced of the Truth of this Declaration, what are we then to do? We are to acknowledge his Majesty's Wisdom and Goodness, or rather the Wisdom and Goodness of his Ministers, in not having been guilty of a rash Action; and whether such an Acknowledgment be consistent with the Dignity of this House, or even with common Sense, I must leave to Gentlemen to judge?*

With regard to the other Paragraph, allow me to suppose, Sir, that we were by the Treaty of Vienna, *or otherwise, obliged in Honour to send immediate Succours to the Emperor; would it not look very odd in us, to make our Acknowledgments to those who advised his Majesty to interpose only as a Mediator, when he was in honour obliged to engage as a Party in the Dispute? Let me suppose again, that there were several Disputes and Differences subsisting between this Nation and any one of the Parties concerned in the present War, which Disputes and Differences we had no hopes of accommodating in a friendly Manner; and which were of such a Nature as could not be given up without injuring both the Honour and the Interest of the Nation: In such a Case, could we have had a more proper Opportunity to vindicate our Honour and our just Rights; and if so, can we make any Acknowledgments to those who have advised his Majesty not to lay hold of such a fair Opportunity? Then, as to our Concert with the* Dutch, *whether there has been any such or not, does not, I am sure, appear from any publick Step they have taken and therefore I do not see how we can make our Acknowledgments on that Account: I hope, however, it is so, I hope they have acted in every Thing in Concert with us as we have done with them I believe it is their Interest as well as ours to act in that Manner; but a Nation may mistake its own Interest, and therefore I may suppose that they have been, from the very Beginning of this War, and even before it broke out, engaged in a separate Interest; if so can we make any Acknowledgments to those who have advised his Majesty to concert any Measures with them? All these Suppositions may be true, for what we know; and yet by agreeing to this Paragraph we must presume every one of them to be false, otherwise we must appear to be inconsistent with ourselves.*

Thus, Sir, even to take these two Paragraphs in the Sense that the Hon. Gentleman has put upon them, we must suppose we were no way engaged, either in Honour or Interest, to take a Share in the present War; that it would have been precipitate and rash in us to have engaged in it, and that the Dutch *are engaged in the same Interest, and have acted in every Thing in Concert with us; which are Suppositions we have not, I am afraid, any great Reason to make: But our Constituents, the People who sent us hither, and whose good Opinion we ought to preserve, will go further: they will, from these two Paragraphs in our Address, suppose, that the Measures pursued by the Ministers, for procuring Peace and Accommodation, have been wise and good; that the Plan of Peace is such a one as it ought to be, and that the most prudent Measures have been taken to make it effectual; and if they should afterwards find themselves mistaken, what Opinion can they have of our Wisdom and Goodness?*

I am

raid it will be but a poor Excuſe,
oueſt, ſincere Country Gentleman,
is never to look for Sincerity in the
s of this Houſe, that we never
ny Thing but Compliment by any ge-
xpreſſions in them.
wl at I have ſaid, Sir, I think it
bear, that both our Ignorance and
icions are good Arguments againſt
king ſuch high Compliments to
iſters; for it is upon them theſe
nents are, by the Cuſtom of Parlia-
reſumed to be beſtowed: His Ma-
s no Concern in the Debate, and
refore we may treat the Subject
e more Freedom. Our Ignorance,
l our late Tranſactions is very great,
iture Parliaments could be always
ame Opinion the laſt was of, we are
remain for ever in the moſt pro
gnorance; for I did not hear one Ar-
made uſe of in the laſt Parliament
the Motions then made, for ſome
into our foreign Affairs, but what
ever be as ſtrong as it was at that
The Motions then made, were not
Diſcovery of any of the Tranſactions
on the Anvil; Theſe Motions were
ſome Papers, relating to Tranſac-
hat had been quite finiſhed ſeveral
efore; and the only Reaſon I heard
or refuſing us that Favour, was,
he publiſhing of ſuch Papers, the diſ-
g of ſuch Tranſactions, might open
es, they might relate ſome way or
to the preſent Tranſactions, and
re it was not proper they ſhould be
ore us; nay, we were not ſo much
ued to call for them, in order to have
at Anſwer from his Majeſty, from
only it was proper for this Houſe to
*ry ſuch Anſwer. * At this Rate, Sir,*
ll never have any Account of the
ctions of any Miniſter till ſome
avourite ſtarts up, and reſolves to
e his Predeceſſor, by expoſing the
neſs or the Folly of his Conduct.
t our late Conduct has not been quite
dent is, I am ſure, very much
ed by the Generality of the Na-
whatever it may be by the Majority
House. We have been long amuſed,
e have had a great deal of Patience,
is not, Sir, that ſort of People, meant
Hon. Gentlemen, who have been ſo
d: It is not the diſaffected, the Ene-
to his Majeſty's Family and the
t happy Eſtabliſhment, who have been
obliged to have Patience; no, Sir, ſuch
Men are, I believe, glad to ſee ſuch Mea-
ſures purſued: It is thoſe who are well af-
fected towards his Majeſty, thoſe who are
real Friends to the preſent Eſtabliſhment,
who have been lately amuſed, and it muſt
be acknowledged they have had a great
deal of Patience. That the Nation has been
affronted, that our Trade has been inter-
rupted, that our Merchants have been
plundered, and our Seamen moſt cruelly
uſed, are Facts not to be controverted.
Whether they have proceeded from the am-
bitious Projects of foreign Courts, or from
the Blunders of ſome of our own People at
home, is a Queſtion this Houſe ought to
look into; and for that Purpoſe we ought
to inſiſt upon having all neceſſary Lights
laid before us. But for the preſent, I ſhall
ſuppoſe, that they have all proceeded from
the ambitious Projects of foreign Courts:
What Satisfaction then have we obtained
for the Inſults and Indignities we have
ſuffered? What Reparation have our Mer-
chants got for the Loſſes they have ſuſtain-
ed? Is this Nation brought ſo low, that
we muſt ſubmit to ſuffer, to be diſturbed,
by the ambitious Projects of foreign Courts,
without daring once to inſiſt upon an ade-
quate Satisfaction, a full Reparation? I
hope not, Sir; and till an adequate Satis-
faction and a full Reparation be obtained,
I ſhall not be ready to agree to paſs Compli-
ments upon our late Conduct. If we have
met with ſo few or ſo ſmall Diſturbances,
if our Trade has ſo greatly increaſed, what
Advantage hath the publick reaped from the
happy State we have been in? What Part
of the publick Debts have we diſcharged?
What Taxes have we relieved the People
from? Surely, Sir, if we have been for ſo
many Years in ſuch a happy State, a great
Part of our Debts might have been diſ-
charged, and ſeveral of our moſt grievous
Taxes taken off. But the Fact is other-
wiſe; we have been every Year keeping
up great Armies, ſetting out great Fleets,
and putting the Nation to a vaſt Expence.
In ſhort, Sir, we have been for theſe ſeve-
ral Years in a very odd ſort of State; we
have had War without Hoſtilities, and
Peace without Quiet; and while the Na-
tion continues in the ſame incogrel ſort of
State, ſhall this Houſe paſs high Compli-
ments on the Conduct of our Miniſters?——

To pretend, Sir, that the Amendment of-
fered will ſhew a Diffidence in his Majeſty's
Conduct, is to tell this Houſe, that we muſt
never recommend any Meaſure to our So-
vereign, or rather to the Miniſters of our
Sovereign; which is a Maxim no Member
of

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* *See Magazine for June 1734. Vol. IV.*
p. 0. E.

of this House will, I hope, admit of. Surely, Sir, we are not to neglect our Duty to our Country, or to our King, for fear of giving foreign Courts Cause to think that we have a Diffidence in his Majesty's Conduct: Such Surmises we are always to disregard, even tho' the Nation were in much greater Danger than it is at present: For this we have many Precedents, but one I shall take Notice of, which I think directly in Point. I believe it will be granted, that in the year 1702, this Nation was in greater Danger than it can be supposed at present; we had then actually declared War against France *and* Spain, *who had at that Time in Alliance with them the* K. *of* Portugal, *the* D. *of* Savoy, *and the Duke of* Bavaria, *whereas we had none but the Emperor and the* Dutch; *yet in that Year, this House not only recommended to the late Queen, to prevail with the* Dutch *to prohibit Trade with* France *and* Spain, *but actually made it one of the Conditions of the Power they gave her to augment her Forces, and that no foreign Troops, she should take into her Service, should enter into* English *Pay till that Condition were complied with. I do not doubt but the House was then told, that such a Recommendation; much more such a Condition annexed to their Grant, would shew a Mistrust in her Majesty's Conduct; but they thought it their Duty to do so, therefore they had no Regard to such Insinuations, and we all know, that their Behaviour was attended with no bad Consequence. —— The Balance of Power in* Europe *is certainly of as much Consequence to other Nations as it is to this, and when it comes to be really in Danger, it is not to be questioned but we shall find other Powers as ready to join with us as we are to join with them, for its Preservation; and unless we shew too much Readiness to bear all the Expence, it is also certain, that those who are in equal Danger will never refuse to bear their proportionable Share of the Expence: But if ever this Nation should set itself up as the* Don Quixote *of* Europe, *we may then expect that most of the Powers of* Europe, *who are not immediately attacked, will leave the whole Burden upon us; and this, I am afraid, is too much the Case at present; for as our Neighbours, the* Dutch, *are more exposed to the Danger than we are, I must conclude from their Inactivity, that either they do not think the Balance of Power in Danger, or otherwise we have given them Room to believe, that we will take upon us the Defence of this Balance, without putting them to any Trouble or Expence; and for this Reason I think it is become absolutely necessary for us to give some such Recommendation to his Majesty, as is proposed by this Amendment, in order to convince the World, that we are not to set ourselves up as the* Don Quixotes *of* Europe. *Such a Resolution can subject us to no Dependency, because it is a Resolution we can alter whenever we have a Mind; for if such a Case should happen, as it is hardly possible it ever will, that most of the Nations in* Europe *should resolve to look tamely on, and see the Balance of Power quite overturned, I should then think it the Duty and the Honour of this Nation, rather to play the* Don Quixote *of* Europe, *than to see our own Liberties swallowed up in the Ruins of those of our Neighbours.*

The Question being at last put for agreeing to the Amendment, upon a Division, it was carried in the Negative, 265 to 185.

Then the Question was put upon the Motion, which was agreed to without a Division, and a Committee was named to draw up the Address.

Next Day (the 28th) Mr *Hedges* from the Committee made the Report of the Address they had drawn up, and it was agreed to by the House and presented the 29th to his Majesty. We inserted this Address in our *Magazine* for *January* last; *p.* 37, 38. His Majesty's Answer was as follows:

GENTLEMEN,

I return you my Thanks for this dutiful and loyal Address. I depend entirely upon your Fidelity and Affection, and your due Regard to the publick Welfare, that I shall be supported in such Measures, as I may be obliged to pursue. And you may be assured, that the Honour and Interest of my Crown and People shall be the Rule and Guide of all my Actions and Resolutions.

The Speakers for the Motion, and against the Amendment, besides the Gentlemen before mentioned, were *T——s W——n*, Esq; *H——y P——m*, Esq; Sir *W——m T——ge*, *J——ph D——rs*, Esq; and *J——mes O——pe*, Esq; The Speakers against the Motion, and for the Amendment, besides the two above mentioned, were L——d *M——th*, L——d *Ch—— N——el S——t*, *W——m S——n*, Esq, Sir *T——s A——n*, *R——t D——ss*, Esq; *P——ps G——n* Esq; *S——l S——ys* Esq; *W——r Pr——r*, Esq; and *W——m P——y*, Esq.

treet Journal, July 31. No. 292.

On the Sublime.

s a little ſurprizing that, among ſo ma: Perſons bred to Learning, there ſhould A ſo few acquainted with the ancient Critics. incipal Deſign of reading the learned ges, eſpecially the *Latin* and *Greek*, is may acquire a good Taſte, and be in- l in the Propriety and Elegance of . It is certainly one of the greateſt ages to be converſant in the Works of thors. But it is not near ſo great an Ad- B to read ſuch Works only, as it is to be ted alſo with thoſe great and uſeful who have ſhewn the Reaſons on which d Writings is grounded, and who have wn the Rules, and given Inſtances of our Obſervance and Imitation. He converſant in the Critics, as well as O- nd Poets, who, beſides reading good s, reads the Rules preſcribed for good , and the Reaſons of it, is likely to be better Writer with both theſe Advan- han with but one of them. A Man may well without having read Books of Lo- ut if he had read logical Treatiſes, he be likely to reaſon much better.

ſhould be urged, that the Rules and s given us for good writing, are at moſt ſervations drawn from Paſſages to be th in good Writers, and that by reading Writers ourſelves, we may make theſe ations: It may be anſwered, that tho' ical Rules are formed upon the Writings ers, and were not originally the Ground d Writing; Yet it by no means fol- at it is unneceſſary, to read thoſe Rules, E it is in our Power to make thoſe Ob- ns, on which thoſe Rules are grounded. it has been the Labour of Ages to make Obſervations, which have received a l Improvement from the Variety of Au- who have engaged in this Undertaking. le Man of himſelf would be able to ut a few Obſervations of this Nature; F requires a good deal of Thought, as Judgment, to ſee into the Reaſon Expreſſion is beautiful, or wherein larly its Beauty conſiſts. Many are with the Beauty of an Expreſſion, entirely ignorant why it pleaſes 'em.

be urged, that Rules too much fol- G make a Writer too ſtiff and affected, great an Appearance of Art is of great ntage to any Writings whatever, it e replied, that it is not the Fault of les, but of our Judgment, not diſcern y far, and in what Caſes it is proper to thoſe Rules that we fall into the In- iencies, ſuppoſed in the Objection. H are certain Bounds ſet us both by Art ture, within which it is as commenda- e reſtrained, as it is ridiculous to ex- em. Nothing is more injudicious and cal, than to carry either to exceſs, and to be too much in form. Art muſt borrow every thing from Nature, and muſt be entirely ſupplied from it. All our Judgments muſt be directed by it, and we muſt never work with any other than its Materials, according to the Advice of our great Poet. (Eſſay on Crit.)

Firſt follow Nature, and your judgment frame,
By her juſt ſtandard, which is ſtill the ſame:
Unerring Nature, ſtill divinely bright,
One clear, unchang'd, and univerſal light,
Life, force, and beauty muſt to all impart,
At once the ſource, and end, and teſt of Art.
Art from that fund each juſt ſupply provides,
Works without ſhow, and without pomp preſides:
In ſome fair body thus the ſecret ſoul
With ſpirits feeds, with vigour fills the whole,
Each motion guides, and ev'ry nerve ſuſtains;
Itſelf unſeen, but in th' effects, remains.

There is not any one ſort of writing more free from the Appearance of Art, than the *ſublime*; and yet whoever reads the great LONGINUS, and finds what a Variety of Obſervations he has made on this Kind of Writing; how well he has marked out and diſtinguiſhed the many different Sources and Reaſons of it; cannot but conclude, that any one who is let into the true Nature of the *ſublime*, as he has deſcribed it, will be very much aſſiſted in his own Writings, by a judicious Uſe and Application of what that moſt admirable Critic has informed him. This great Writer thoroughly underſtood the Subject he was upon, and was ſo fired with the Spirit of it, that his own Stile is a moſt glorious Inſtance of that Sublime he treats of. Very juſt is the Encomium given him by one of his learned Editors, ſpeaking thus of him.——*Cujus neſcio an leges, an exemplum per totum hoc opus magis ſequendum ſit; cum vix minus ſublimis ejus quam materia ſublimitatem ſapiat.* Mr POPE's Character of him is to the ſame Purpoſe, and admirably drawn:

Thee, bold LONGINUS, *all the nine inſpire,*
And bleſs their critic with a poet's fire.
An ardent judge, who zealous in his truſt,
With warmth gives ſentence, yet is always juſt;
Whoſe own example ſtrengthens all his laws,
And is himſelf the great ſublime he draws.

It is neceſſary, that more or leſs of the *ſublime* ſhould be in almoſt all Writings. The Hiſtorian himſelf muſt often breath in this Spirit, to give the greater Dignity and Majeſty to ſome of his Narrations. But the *Sublime* is ſo eſſential to Poets and Orators, that their Writings would ſcarce deſerve the Names they bear, if they wanted it. It is this which has diſtinguiſhed the Writings of *Homer* and *Demoſthenes*, and which reigns ſo much in *Milton's Paradiſe loſt*, that the beſt Critics look upon it to be one of the greateſt poetical Productions in the World. 'Tis this for which the Author of a Poem now publiſhing, and a Genius but juſt a beginning to make his Appearance, ſhows himſelf ſo well turned, by his having already given many great Specimens of his *Sublimity*, ſufficient to convince every

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who reads him, what great Things may be expected from him. I have now before me some excellent Lines of his, which follow a very grand Simile, and are intended to obviate an Objection against his using an Illustration too great for the Thing he was to illustrate: upon which he observes, how equally little all Things are, when considered in a comparative View, with respect to their great Author.

What tho' we join this globe's encumber'd frame,
The deep unfathom'd, and the copious stream,
With all th' appendage of incumbent skies,
To match the frame of animalcule size:
Our theme no great (*of* one *exclusive*) *knows,*
No little, *when from* one that one *it flows:*
This globe *an* atom *to the native space,*
Where vortical *it wheels its annual race;*
Its vortex (*by adjacent whirlpools bound*)
A point *to worlds that circling blaze around;*
Lost in the whole th'*se vanish in their turn,*
And but with relative effulgence burn.
But where finite *to* infinite *aspires,*
Shrunk from its Lord the universe *retires;*
A shade its substance, and a blank its state,
Where one, *and only* one, *is* only *great.*
All equidistant, and alike all near,
The reptile minim, and the rolling sphere.

Universal Beauty, Part 4th.

I have purposely quoted this Passage, not only to let the Reader see the Greatness of this Gentleman's Imagination, but to give him an Instance of that great Regard and Reverence he every where shews, when he is considering the divine Being; and those warm and awful Sentiments he has upon his Mind, when the all perfect and incomprehensible Essence of God is his Subject. Whence I would observe, that a religious Subject is so far from being an Hindrance to a Genius, that it gives it the greatest Opportunities of exerting itself. For if the Spirit of the *Sublime* must rise in proportion to the Dignity of any Subject, no Subjects can possibly be so proper for the *Sublime* as religious ones.

But to return: The *Sublime* is the Perfection of the most perfect Writings; it is this, wherever it appears, that casts a Glory, and illuminates every Thing around it; which impresses Things so strongly upon our Imaginations, and elevates and warms our Conceptions to that Degree, that it puts us into a sort of Transport, which seems to carry us out of ourselves, and gives us a strong ideal Enjoyment of its most lively and animated Images. It is this which recommends itself alone, without any other Advantages, and without which all the other Beauties of Writing are but low and poor, and spiritless. For the Sake of this a good Critic will overlook all Mistakes, nor censure, where he has so much to admire.

The Want of Exactness is often excusable, but the Want of Spirit ever unpardonable. The Saying of the *younger Pliny* of an Orator of his own Time, *nihil peccat, nisi quod nihil peccet*—*his only Fault is, that he has no Faults*, is a fine Observation, as well as an ingenious Reproof, and is but too justly applicable to many Writers, whose Correctness is owing to the Want of that Fire, which often transports a very great Genius into some graceful and noble Negligences, that are as much above the Reach of Criticism, as contrary to its Laws.

Great wits sometimes may gloriously offend,
And rise to faults true critics dare not mend;
From vulgar bounds with brave disorder part,
And snatch a grace beyond the rules of art.

Essay on Criticism.

According to *Horace*'s Rule,

--Ubi plura nitent in carmine, non ego paucis
Offendar maculis, quas aut incuria fudit,
Aut humana parum cavit natura.

With regard to the *Sublime*, I would have every Genius only so far acquainted with the Rules of it, or however only so far observant of them, as to improve and not weaken his Imagination by the Use of them.

The Daily Gazetteer, July 31, No. 28.

The Self denying Ordinance the Occasion of infinite Miscniefs; continued from p. 373.

THE most fatal Effects of this Project exceeded the Hopes of its most sanguine Abettors: For, having divested the Members of *both Houses* of all Authority in the State or the Army; having modell'd all the Offices, and chosen out fit Instruments for the Commands; they turned that Power against the Parliament which they had wrested from it; and when the Army was commanded by Men, who neither had Interests in either House, nor Affections to their Authority, they committed Violence upon both Houses, overturned the Constitution and publick Liberty, suppress'd the *House of Lords*, secluded the *greatest Part of the House of Commons*, and vested the *Legislative Power* in a *Military Force*, which brought the King to the Scaffold, and subjected the whole People to the most lawless and tyrannical Oppression.

But had that military Power continued in the Parliament, it never would have offered Violence to the Parliament; it was by wresting Military Force *from them*, that wicked and designing Men became able to turn it *upon them*: And had they not thro' Infatuation, given Place to *Fraud*, they never could have been the Victims of *Force*, but must have continued *Masters of the Army*, had they not by their own Art made the Army *their Masters*.

If this is not always the Intention, it is the *Tendency* of *Self-denying Laws*. Whoever by wresting all Offices *out of the Houses of Parliament*, shall disable a Parliament to suppress a Faction, whilst that Faction shall arm themselves with all those Offices, will find themselves in a Condition to give the Law; nor will a Parliament so stripped of all personal Authority, have Weight enough remaining to

check the Exorbitance of such an *omnipotent* Faction.

It was from these Struggles for Power, amongst those who set out as the Friends of Liberty, that the Defence of the Constitution against the Enormities of a most arbitrary Reign was betray'd: So that if K. *Charles* IId's Ministers, at his Restoration, had not been Men of incorruptible Fidelity to their Country, the Rights of the People had never been recovered: One Side having vested Sovereign Power in the Army and the other Side being as zealous to establish absolute Power in the Prince.

The Craftsman, August 2 No. 474.

The Rise of the Daily Gazetteer.

THE *Great Man* finding his *Reputation* decline, in Proportion as his *Advocates* and *Expences* increased, sent for the industrious Mr *P-n*, his *Master Master*, and *Provedtor General*, and thus address'd him.

"Mr *P—n*, surely never was such a ragged, undisciplined Rabble as you have inlisted in my Service. They neither understand the *Word of Command*, nor how to execute it; and when the Enemy sounds to Arms, they either run away, or fall into Ambuscade. In short they do me more Hurt than Good. However, 'tis not proper to cast them off at once, and I must leave you to deal with them as well as you can. Every body grumbles at the Croud of Papers sent *gratis* every Week into the Country, and even the *Post-Master* complains of the Burthen. I think therefore it's best to reduce them to *one Paper*, and to make a *Weekly Hodge-Podge* of them. This may make them relished better. It will at least save Expence for the present, and give me an Opportunity of shifting them off by degrees. The *old Man*, on his Death Bed, gave each of his Children a little Stick, which they broke with Ease; but the same Number of Sticks bound together they could not break. This may be applied to *these Scribblers*, who are certainly a Parcel of *sad Sticks of Wood*. So, prithee go *faggot them up*, for they give me almost as much Vexation as the damn'd *D—ch*, or even the *Cardinal* himself.

But, says Mr *P—n*, your *Honour knows*, Mother *Osborne* and 'Squire *Walsingham* don't ride in my Troop; O says the *great Man*, I'll send a *Mandamus* to them.

Mr *P—n*, accordingly, acquainted them with their Master's Pleasure, that they should set up an *Union Standard*, in the Name of the *Daily Gazetteer*, under the Command of Lieut Gen. *Walsingham*, and that the puissant Mrs *Osborne* was to bring up the Rear.

But I am told there are already great Dissentions amongst these *Ministerial Allies*. Mother *Osborne* looks on *Walsingham* as a pragmatical, empty young Fellow who hath not the Faculty of *Reasoning* in him, and the Squire laughs at the *good Dame*, as a dreaming old Bigard. *Britannus* and *Walsingham* have been formerly acquainted, and therefore no Wonder they have a bad Opinion of *each other*. As for *Carus*, or *Freeman*, they are all asham'd of him: except the *renown'd Baronet*, A. B.— And there's not one of the Chiefs of the *ministerial Army* who does not despise, or hate *all the rest*, so that there's more Probability of a Rupture amongst them, than amongst the *Allies in Italy*.

However, I must applaud the *great Man*'s Prudence on this Occasion, and if he would faggot up *all his Pensioners*, in the same Manner, the World will have a much better Opinion of him.

Doctor STEBBING's *Letter to Mr* FOSTER, *continued from p.* 318.

YOU produce (says the Doctor) several Passages to shew that Heresy is *a Work of the Flesh*, and that the Heretics of those Times were Men of very *immoral Lives*. This I allow, they are represented in Scripture *bad Men*, but *bad* as they were you will find it hard to prove they were *condemned in their own Consciences*. There are *many* bad Men at this Day who maintain Opinions which you and I think wrong, but their *bad* Lives is no Argument that they profess them *against Conviction*, and you confess that such Men are better rejected for their *Immorality*, which is notorious, than for *Heresy* which *we can't so certainly judge*.

Nothing now remains but your *Inferences*; to these I answer, either they rightly follow the Interpretation of the Text, or they do not; if they do not, they are nothing to the Purpose; if they do, they can stand no longer than the Foundation that supports them, and if your *Interpretation* is wrong they must fall of Course.

The Dr here lays down his own Notion of Heresy. The Apostles (says he) were under the Influence of the Holy Ghost, and judged of the Faith by which we are to be saved by His *infallible Spirit*, *by the same* Spirit they gave forth the Scriptures, which we receive as the Rule of Faith. Here you plead for *private Judgment*, so do I, and if you will but allow the *same* Liberty of Judgment, to the *Ministers of Christ*, in the Execution of their Office, as you do to every *single Man*, then they, who to them appear, by the best Use of their Judgment, under the Direction of Gods Word, to have departed from the Faith, whether *with*, or *against* Knowledge, are to *them* Heretics, and must by *them* be *treated* as such. This I conceive to be agreeable to St *Paul*, *Mark them which cause divisions*, &c. Rom. xiv. 17. *Withdraw yourselves from every Brother*, &c. 2 Thess. iii. 6. *Note that Man*, v. 14.

The Directions you see are *absolute*, and without *Distinction*, founded on this *single* Consideration, of *teaching other Doctrines*, as to which the Church having no Help but her *own Judgment*, directed by the Scriptures, *must* act according to that. And it being so,

I confess a Man may be a Heretic to one Church

Church, who is not to *another*, or to *God*. This is the Effect of human Weakneſs, but it can't be *otherwiſe*, now *Infallibility* is ceaſed, unleſs you will ſay, therefore, we are to have no *Sacraments*, or they are to be open to *all* who *demand them*, whatever Opinions they profeſs. There is no *Medium* in the Caſe. Tell me, Sir, plainly what you will ſtand by? will you ſay *Faith is nothing worth?* what do you mean, Sir, by your *Triflles*, your *intricate and perplexing Controverſies*, your *ſpeculative Errors of no Importance*, &c. wou'd you tell us that all Queſtions about what is neceſſary to be *believed* to quality Men for Chriſtian Fellowſhip, are *Triflles?* If you wou'd, *ſay ſo*, and I ſhall underſtand you, if you wou'd not, tell me who they are that plead for rejecting Men from Communion for ſuch Matters. Churches may *err* as well as ſingle Men, but no Church I think is ever likely to be ſo bad, as to make any Point of Faith an Article of Communion but what *it judges* to be of *Importance*.

I muſt now take the Liberty of giving you three Cautions, 1ſt, I deſire you wou'd not infer from this Account of Hereſy, that I make Faith an *arbitrary Thing*, for no ſuch Inference will follow; we muſt judge for ourſelves, and be our Judgments what they will, Faith will be what it is. 'Tis the ſame with reſpect to Churches. They may decree what they judge to be the Faith taught in Scripture, and may decree *wrong*, if they do, Faith alters not, nor is their Judgment a *Rule* to any but *themſelves*. 2dly, I deſire I may not be cenſured for *devoting Men* to *Deſtruction* for Errors in Faith; the Judgment of the Church is a *Rule* of Diſcipline, not the *Law of Salvation*, God may ſave for their Sincerity, thoſe whom the Church *rejects*, and will if they are rejected *unworthily*. Theſe are *plain* and *clear*; but you, and ſuch Writers as you, confound them. Every honeſt Man, ſay you, will be *ſaved*. Allow it, and what follows? Why? no honeſt Man can be an *Heretic*. But if I, on your Principles, ſhould ſay, that every *Heretic* will be ſaved by his *Sincerity*, what becomes of your Conſequence? See how your Argument ſtands in *form*.

Every honeſt man will be ſaved——*but*
No heretic can be ſaved——therefore
No honeſt man can be a heretic.

The *Minor* muſt be aſſumed to make your Argument good, but where do you learn that *no Heretic can be ſaved?* take my Notion of Hereſy, and you can't have it from Scripture, if what you ſay be true, that *Sincerity* is the only Condition of obtaining Salvation under the Goſpel. But this Doctrine I leave nothing to do with at preſent, therefore ſhall hive you to the *Mercies* of Mr *Chandler*, which will no doubt be *great* towards a *Brother*, tho' he has been ſevere on others for ſaying the ſame Thing, you ſay. (See p. 256 A.) The laſt Caution I have to give you is, let me not be charged with being for *Perſecution*, I only ſay *who* are Heretics, and how *they* are to be treated by *the Church*, with reſpect to *Chriſtian Communion*, not how they are to be treated by *the Civil Magiſtrate*. The Arguments I have uſed have been ſaid by many Writers, yet it is remarkable, Sir, that in your Sermon on Hereſy you have not taken *one* Word of Notice of them. I hope this is not the *beſt* Evidence you can give of your *Sincerity*. If you found thoſe Objections too *hard* for you to *anſwer*, you ſhould have let the Text alone, it is now expected that you *clear* your Interpretation of theſe Difficulties. *Yours*, &c.

HENRY STEBBING.

A Letter to the Author, in Anſwer to Mr. Yarico. (*See* p. 368.)

SIR,

THo' Mr. *Yarico* deſervedly commended you for your exact Neutrality, yet he cou'd not forbear adding, *Methinks I am griev'd to ſee ſuch a Defence of the common Enemy in the Front of your* Magazine *without a Reproof*. Now, Mr *Urban*, is it you, or I, that deſerves this Reproof? you, I who was pleas'd to entitle my Letter a *Defence of Popery*, or I, who deſign'd it as a *Caveat* to prevent the Growth of *Popery*. But ſince the Gentleman ſeems to direct the Reproof to me, with Submiſſion let me tell the zealous *Yarico*, that, as *he thinks he is grieved*, ſo I think 'tis without Cauſe. When his Liberties and Religion are really attacked, then I heartily wiſh his Zeal may rouſe him up in their juſt Defence. In the interim, I muſt beg he would forbear falling foul on a Friend, whom he ſeems too forward in miſtaking for an Enemy, and ſuch an Enemy, as an Emiſſary of *Clement* XII, a *Vender of Indulgencies*, a *Proſtituter of Conſciences* muſt be. After having given me out for one of this Character, I ſuppoſe like ſome late cry'd up Hiſtorians, he'll artfully impoſe on the Publick his mere Surmiſe for a Certainty: And then he has but to triumph. Let me then in time aſſure the Gentleman, and others I am not the Enemy he takes me for. I flatter my ſelf to be as zealous for Liberties and Reformation, as himſelf, with this only difference I am not for Liberties of odious and groundleſs Aſperſions, and defending my Religion by Miſrepreſentation: If Mr *Yarico* is pleaſed to maintain the contrary, I am his Antagoniſt; if not, he fights without an Opponent at leaſt in me. Let him him but read over my Letter, and he can't miſtake my drift in writing it. He'll ſee it was to pevent a prejudicial but growing evil of late Controvertifical Writers, that pretend to refute Errors by Errors.

Perchance the Gentleman will ſay, tho' my deſign was well meant, yet it was ill timed as having no proper occaſion of publiſhing my Sentiments from the *Univerſal Spectator* of *March* 15 Whether having had the Pleaſure of hearing my Sentiments applauded by People, that little thought they were mine, or being partial to myſelf, as is ever uſual in us petty Scriblers, I can't help thinking but a peruſal of the ſaid *Spectator*, and of my Letter in *April*, will be a ſufficient Juſtification for me without any farther Apology. But ſince a Proteſtant Brother under the name of

Yarico

deſires it, I'll comply with his Requeſt,
et him remember it is without any de-
ſ becoming a Champion of a Religion
ot profeſs.

ore I begin, I muſt beg leave to tell Mr
that upon reading his Letter as fairy a
lant as I may ſeem in his Eye, I went
o my *Roman Catholick* Neighbour, whom
abruptly accoſted—You, that have ſo
to ſay for Popery, have now a fair Op-
nity in the *Magazine* of making your
ce, or of being diſabus'd of your Te-
I take, reply'd the Gentleman, your
nz, but not the Challenge. Tho' in
e Converſation I now and then give my
ns why I can't forſwear my Religion,
'tis a Liberty tolerated, if uſed with
tion; but that of the Preſs is too pub-
r Papiſts to aſpire to. We are thank-
the preſent Government for living as
, tho' under ſome Difficulties, and if
ulars amongſt us prove otherwiſe it's
ſh they may meet with their Deſerts.
erſtand the Weight of his Reaſons, too
to inſiſt on my Propoſal. However I
his Sentiments on Mr *Tarico's* Letter,
can't ſay but they enabled me the bet-
proſecute the Sequel of this Anſwer.

Deſign of which is to ſhew that there
pable Miſrepreſentations and Slanders
Spectator of the 15th of *March*, and
s Champion *Tarico* has offered a larger
ot like Gleanings. This is the moot
I do not pretend, that *Popery is not*
ed on Intereſt, which was the Pamphle-
grand Scope, but that the Proofs alledg-
re little elſe, but odious Aſperſions.
root ſingled out reſted on five Heads,
e Supremacy, Purgatory, Indulgences,
ar Confeſſion, and Celebacy.

Proof on the firſt Head runs thus.
ng St *Peter* to have been Biſhop of
and to have had Precedency, becauſe
Biſhop of *Rome*; it can't hence fol-
hat his Succeſſors have abſolute Power
ſe of Kingdoms, ſince *Peter* and his
ceſſors did not lay Claim to it. Thus
ſhewed the Nullity of the Inference.
proceeds to ſhew that the Suppoſition
ſaving it is not ſo much as probable
as ever at *Rome*, becauſe he dated a
from a Place he calls *Babylon*, and be-
t *Paul* does not mention him in his
now extant to the *Romans*. Is not
ough to convince the ſtifleſt Papiſt,
ſtarm the moſt wavering Proteſtant,
Pope is not the living Head of Chriſt's
? But what if a Papiſt ſhould ſay, it
ſy to maintain, that *Peter* had no Claim
edency, but becauſe he was Biſhop of
What if he ſhould ſay neither *Peter*
of his Succeſſors on this Account,
other Part of his Belief have the de-
Power, as certainly he will? What
Why then it'll follow, Mr *Spectator's*
as founded on odious Miſrepreſenta-
d it will follow I am ſufficiently juſ-
But ſtill ſhould a Papiſt farther grant
no one of any reading in eccly Hiſto-
ry can do) that it's not probable *Peter* was
ever at *Rome*; wou'd he give up *Peter's* Com-
miſſion of the Keys, would he grant *Peter*
A could not have a Succeſſor in the Charge of
feeding Chriſt's Flock?

Here Mr *Spec's* Champion ſubtly claps in,
as he imagines, tho' he drops the Streſs of the
Argument by ſaying, tho' *Peter's Supremacy*
depends not of his being Biſhop of Rome, *that*
of the Pope's muſt; how elſe can they be his Suc-
ceſſors. What a Pity *Rome* is not ſwallowed
B up by an Earthquake, or that it is not in the
Hands of the common Enemy of *Chriſtendom*.
Then according to our zealous Champion
Proteſtants wou'd ſtand in no Fears of the
Growth of Popery. Then there wou'd be no
more Biſhops of *Rome*, no more Succeſſors
to St *Peter*. But alas! What deſtroys *Rome*
does not the Pope. For Papiſts will equally
look upon him to be *Peter's* Succeſſor in the
C Charge of Chriſt's Flock, tho' he fail to be
Peter's Succeſſor in the particular Biſhoprick
of *Rome*, as they look upon him at preſent to
be his Succeſſor in the Government of the
Church, tho' he is not his Succeſſor in the
particular See of *Antioch*. Is not Mr *Tarico*
then miſtaken in making it a material Article
of Faith, *viz.* that *Peter* was, and that ſub-
D ſequent Popes neceſſarily muſt be Biſhops of
the Place called *Rome*? But Miſtakes in him
are common, not to ſay voluntary.

For *ibid. he finds that I take Babylon* menti-
oned by *Peter* to be *Rome*; when all writ
on that Head was, Let Mr *Spectator* read St
Jerom, and he'll know what *Peter* means by
Babylon. What follows, if it is not a Miſ-
take, it is ſomewhat like it. According to
E me, ſays Mr *Tarico*, *The Pope's depoſing Power*
is no article of Communion in the Church of
Rome, *Tet I allow ſome hold it.*——How!
as an Article of Communion? can this be
inferred from, *Not one Papiſt in a thouſand*
maintains it by way of private Opinion, and
theſe ſame Opinioniſts allow their Opponents
to be as true Papiſts as themſelves. Popes,
F like other Princes, may abuſe their Power, and
as Abuſes of this Kind in our Proteſtant
Heads are not neceſſarily to be authoriſ'd by
us, why muſt Papiſts be obliged to authorize
thoſe of their Popes? Muſt they be obliged
to this, becauſe ſome of their Divines hold
the Pope to be infallible *ex Cathedra*, *i.e.* when
he as Head of the Church decides Diſputes
relating to Chriſtian Doctrine? Do theſe Di-
G vines hold him equally guided by the Holy
Ghoſt, in all Matters he tranſacts relating to
Juſtice? Let Mr *Tarico* underſtand the Opini-
ons of theſe Divines, before he ventures to
give 'em the Publick, and after all they are
only Opinions. The Infallibility Papiſts are
obliged to believe as an Article of Communi-
on is not lodged in the Pope alone, but in the
H Majority of Biſhops with the Pope at their
Head. If this be ſo, as it is, it juſtifies what
was writ; that Inſtances can't be given
which will prove the depoſing Power to be
a Part of a Papiſt's Belief any more, than
like Inſtances in our Proteſtant Churches will
prove it to be a Part of our Creed. But

But the Pope has pretended to't, and ſome Papiſts allow it, and have not Proteſtant Parliaments, have not all the Reformed Churches both Laity and Clergy, and the reforming Apoſtles into the Bargain, done the ſame, and have not ſome died in the Cauſe. If the Pope has pretended a Power of abſolving from Allegiance, have not we Proteſtants exerciſed it in our Turns? Mr *Yarico* for ought I know may be ſubpœned as an Eye-witneſs of this Truth. With Leave let me add that all railing in us Proteſtants at the Church of *Rome* on this Score is ridiculous, nay lampooning the Reformation. Let us agree that in both Churches there always have and will be rebellious Proceedings, as long as there will be Subjects inflamed with Ambition, Revenge and ſuch like Paſſions. Let us agree Rebellion is no more juſtifiable in one than another, and that Popedom not worſe in pretending to the depoſing Power, than Proteſtants have done in exerciſing it.

If Papiſts have had their Gun-powder Plotters, that were not mere hot-headed Tools a ſubtle CECIL made Uſe of to make the reſt odious; they have been pretty well humbled for the Crimes of their long cocealed Brethren, and yet of theſe Miſcreants there never could be produced above a Score. But we Proteſtants have had our Thouſands of Scores, that effectually blew up both King and Parliament; we have had our *Rye-houſe* Plotters, and what not, or rather who then? Why let us Proteſtants never be ſo partial as to think to confirm our Religion, by what we alledge as a Condemnation of Popery.

The Gentleman has thought proper to grant, it being undeniable Matter of Fact, that *Roman Catholick Princes are abſolute enough and well enough ſerved as long as they are ſubject to his Holineſs.* Subjection then to the Pope does not hurt the Rights of Princes, nor prejudice the Allegiance of Subjects. If ſo, what muſt we ſay of the Pope's depoſing Power, muſt we ſay it's a Device of unfair dealing Brethren, to render the Popes odious to the People. This muſt not be ſaid, and therefore I wiſh our Adverſaries had leſs Handle of ſaying it from Mr *Yarico's* Conceſſions. For which he thinks to make amends by adding, *Shou'd the King of* Spain *turn Proteſtant, no doubt but he wou'd ſoon be ſerved as* Henry IV. *of* France, *i. e. murdered.* It's certain our *Harry* the VIIIth turned Proteſtant, but it's as certain he was not ſo ſerved. But this Perchance will be attributed to a ſpecial Providence, that preſerved him as a Pattern of Virtue for reforming Princes. Why then is it ſaid, ſhou'd the *K. of Spain turn Proteſtant*, he ſoon would be ſerved as *Henry* of *France*. Wou'd not it be more proper to ſay, he ſoon wou'd be ſerved as *Charles* the 1ſt of *England*, where was to be found not a poor Lunatic of a *Ravillac*, but ſwarms of true reformed *Ravillacs*, that lived unpuniſhed in themſelves, and Poſterity. For *Charles* was a Proteſtant and *Harry* IV. a Papiſt when he was murdered. Doubtleſs Mr *Yarico* had forgot this. Or *elſe he had never mentioned* a pretended Jubile iſſued out at *Rome* on this joyful Occaſion according to the Gentleman. But are Jubilees promulged for Succeſs and Proſperity?

If Mr *Yarico* be that impartial Friend of Truth, I hope he is. I need not add any more in my own Juſtification on this Head, and as to the other Heads I think I have equal room, tho' not in this Letter, for a juſt Apology. So, Mr *Urban*, you may expect to be troubled with another Letter, that your Correſpondent *Yarico* may be more thoroughly ſatisfied, he has not ſuch Cauſe to grieve at my Defence of the common Enemy, as he imagines. For if my Defence take Place, our petty polemical Writers will learn to be cautious how they uſe Slander and Miſrepreſentation as a Proof of the Proteſtant Cauſe, ſince Arguments drawn from ſuch corrupt Sources ſeldom fail in the main of being highly prejudicial to it. *Yours*, A. B.

1 We entitled this Gentleman's firſt Letter as it appear'd to us, and can't help thinking that YARICO had better contend with a profeſs'd Papiſt, in which Caſe the Diſpute would be ſhorter, and ſo more to our liking.

Pag's Journal, Aug. 2. No. 352.

For fixing the Senſe of Words to preſerve and refine our Language.

IN Papers and Pamphlets we frequently meet with Words and Phraſes ſo perverted, Tenets ſo monſtrous, ſo new, ſo prejudicial to human Society, ſo injurious to Religion, that we cannot conceive how a Government can tolerate them; and no more Regard to Grammar, than to Truth and Decency. Witneſs the Works of Mother *Osborn*, &c.

Horace and *Chaucer* obſerve, that many Words will periſh and others ariſe, &c.

It cannot be otherwiſe. Old Cuſtoms, worn out, will render Words ſuited to them, obſolete and uſeleſs; and new Modes, Faſhions, new Inventions of Arts and Sciences require new Words, new Phrases; therefore it's neceſſary, that whatever Senſe a Word or Phraſe now bears, it may be fix'd and aſcertained, and never be allowed to bear any other; which will greatly contribute to perpetuate the *Engliſh* Language.

The Neglect of this Rule renders ancient Authors often difficult and obſcure, and is of equal Detriment to all the living Languages. The *French* Tongue has ſuffer'd as much by this Neglect, as our own. By a wanton Miſapplication, they have rejected a Word which ſignified to *ride*, and now want a Word to expreſs that Action. Our own Language affords numerous Examples; particularly from *Chaucer* and *Spenſer*, (ſo neglected by modern Wits,) that there have been more ſignificant, ſonorous Words rejected ſince their Time, than introduced; notwithſtanding the ſilly undeſerved Flatteries paid to our preſent Writers for the Improvement of our Language. Many Words, indeed, have been received ſince their Time, but it would have been better had they never been known here; becauſe, with them, have been introduced ſeveral ridiculous, baſe and monſtrous Cuſtoms,

ample, *A wheedling, languishing, le* JILT was always understood, fed. But by charging that Word to t is *French*, and thus the Disgrace nding it is softened, if not defaced. other hand in said you apply the Word o the notorious Mrs *Osborne*, the old onfidents of her Demerits would con- ugly old Jade, tho' in the original o it might be a Compliment.

he several Stations in the different Signi- h have been applied to the Words *Honour Liberty*, and *Regicide* than (says he) in the Memory of Man of greater Abhorrence — yet we have oofs that many of the *fine Worthies* e Age glory in it — and dare to ce- with Feasts and Bonfires (See p. 105.) mmanded by the Legislature to be with Fasting and Humiliation; in ce, 'tis said, of K. *George*, and yet wish Confusion to all the Race of s, from which Race the King is , and therefore was called to the but that no publick Punishment has cted on them is unaccountable: Men whipt and drummed out of the or drinking less criminal and unchris- ths.

ary Parliament A wicked Phrase in ign; but is it not monstrous that the ple shall revile K. *Charles* II's Par- or being Pensioners and Dependents, ntain, it ought to be so at another Let then the proper and strict Sig- of Words, as that true Patriot of *St Patrick's* proposed in a Scheme of *Oxford*, be fixed and ascertained: e such Uncertainty and Confusion will ur Language that Words now thought le may prove disgraceful, and Terms ach be so construed, that the being a d may be no Bar to being an Ambassa- inister of State.

Old Whig, Aug. 7. No 22.

on part of Dr Stebbing's *Answer to Mr* Foster.

Dr rejects Mr *Foster's* Definition a *Heretick*, viz. that he is one who the essential Doctrine, and af- defends what he is convinced is con- Christianity. (See p. 316) it must follow, that he who embraces and s any Notion contrary to Scripture, believes it to be therein taught, is an : and as such to be separated from Fellowship: Accordingly he tells us' exclude such Persons, was a standing n all Churches in the Days of *Titus*, r since; to prove which he first *Rom.* xvi. 18. but the Apostle here the People against the Authors of and *Scandal*, as being contrary to the e they had been taught. And one Reason why such Persons are to be avoided is, because *they serve not our Lord Jesus Christ, but their own Belsies*. What is this to a Man who, in the Judgment of the Church, interprets the Scripture wrong, yet believes himself in the right? Is he serving his own Belly, or does his modest Defence of his own Sentiments tend to divide or scandalize the Church?

His next Proof is from 2 *John* x. *If there come any to you and bring not this Doctrine, receive him not into thy House*. What Doctrine? Certainly that complain'd of, v. 7. the denying that *Jesus Christ is come in the Flesh*. If one that never professed Christianity teaches this Doctrine, he is an Infidel; if he was once a Christian, he is an Apostate; but in neither Case an Heretick: The christian People are commanded not to receive one that denies Christ, whence the Dr infers that the Church always had, and still keeps a Power to separate from christian Fellowship, those who own the *Messiah*, only because they misunderstand some of his Doctrines; which even the Dr allows they cannot help; for he says, a man cannot chuse his Opinion, as his Company.

Next he cites, 2 *Thes.* vi. 14. (tho' wide from his purpose) where the Apostle orders the Christians, that if those idle and disorderly persons that were got amongst them, did not betake themselves to honest Labour, that they should avoid their Company, that they might be ashamed. Surely these were self-condemned in Mr *Foster's* Sense. But if eating the Bread of others, without taking any Pains ourselves be Heresy, many Gentlemen of most Orthodox Reputation must fall under that Censure.

As to the other two Places referred to, they have manifestly no Relation to the standing Power which the Dr is so fond of. The Apostles did always preach Faith in Christ with a View to a future State of Rewards and Punishments, in order to which, they constantly asserted a Resurrection both of the Just, and the Unjust. This every one that professed Christianity, knew very well; and therefore denying it, must in any of them, be an entire departing from the Faith, and a renouncing all the hopes of Happiness by Jesus Christ. Here again, I think, is Apostacy, and not Heresy. Lastly, he quotes the Direction given by St *Paul*, concerning the incestuous *Corinthian*, whom the Apostle orders should *be delivered unto Satan for the Destruction of the Flesh, that the Spirit might be saved*, &c. This Person, I hope was self-condemned; for certainly he acted against the Conviction of his own Conscience, and therefore this Passage concludes nothing for the Censure Dr *Stebbing* would have inflicted on those he calls Hereticks. Besides, is it his Desire that the Church-Censures should reach to the Destruction of the Flesh of Hereticks? Or is he only for delivering them to Satan, to be afflicted by him, as the Apostles by an extraordinary Authority did? Let him do so, if he pleases; for, God be thanked,

thanked, an honeſt Man, conſcious of his own Sincerity, needs not fear having his Body tormented by the Devil; and thanks to our gentle and gracious Government, he may ſecurely laugh at thoſe who would be doing the Devil's Work for him.

Such is the Dr's Scripture Evidence of a Power always belonging to the Church, of ſeparating Hereticks from Chriſtian Fellowſhip: This Evidence I think I have proved unſatisfactory. When therefore he aſks, why ſuch a Power ſhould not be as neceſſary and uſeful now, as it was 1700 Years ago? I anſwer, the Church never had a Power to puniſh Men for Opinions, which were not in their Choice to embrace or reject; and ſuch a Power now would only be a perpetual Engine of Hatred and Diſcord. A Man cannot chuſe his Opinions, ſays the Dr but only the Profeſſion of it. I hope he does not mean, that if any one ſees Reaſon to diſſent from any Notion, which the Church has determined to be Orthodox, he ought not to profeſs his Diſſent, on Pain of being ſeparated, *&c.* If his Conſcience upon the moſt impartial Enquiry, leads him to reject any eſtabliſhed Doctrine; the ſame Conſcience may tell him, 'tis his Duty to reject it openly, and to propagate its contrary; and pray which muſt he obey, Conſcience, or the Church?

To ſhew farther the Abſurdity of the Power which the Dr contends for: Let us ſuppoſe, that two or three Chriſtians in the Church of *Corinth*, believed and taught ſomething, which the major Part thought wrong, and are blamed for it; they, in their Defence ſay, that St *Paul*'s Epiſtle aſſerts the ſame Doctrine: No, reply the others, you quite miſtake his Meaning. Upon this an Appeal is made to him, and he ſets the Matter right. Now on which Side ſoever the Apoſtle ſhould determine the Queſtion, the other Party ought to acquieſce in it; for if they ſtill contended, they would evidently ſin againſt Conſcience, and be ſelf-condemned: But now the inſpired Writers are no more, and ſo cannot be appealed to. Thus then the Matter ſtands: Some Chriſtians believe and maintain certain Notions which their Church-Guides have declared Heretical; they refer themſelves to the Holy Scriptures, and affirm that upon an impartial comparing of their Sentiments with theſe, they cannot but think they have the Bible on their Side: No, ſay the Guides, the ſacred Writings decide in our Favour; and you muſt either retract, or be expell'd our Communion as Hereticks. Well! What muſt be done? Both Sides own themſelves fallible and uninſpired, and that every one is to judge of the Scripture for himſelf; each vindicates his own Sentiments, and both remain unconvinced: In this Caſe all Conſiſtent Proteſtants will leave their Brethren to ſtand or fall to their own Maſter, and pray that God would reveal the Truth to them; in the mean Time, *if they* live ſoberly, righteouſly and godly, according to the Intention and Drift of Chriſtianity, they will love and regard them as Fellow-Chriſtians: But theſe Guides, if they are Men of aſſuming, Domineering Spirits, will in Spight of the Proteſtant Principles which they pretend to, cry, Away with Hereticks from our Society; and immediately treat ſuch Diſſenting Brethren as Heathen Men and Publicans. If the Advocates for Eccleſiaſtical Cenſure ſay, theſe Perſons were hinder'd from making a right Judgment by Prejudice, Partiality, Lazineſs, and the like, or elſe they muſt needs have concurred with us in their Sentiments; I anſwer, they deny this Charge, and appeal to God for their Sincerity; and therefore ought to be believ'd, unleſs their Oppoſers can infallibly diſtinguiſh an upright Man from an Hypocrite.

I conclude with my hearty Wiſhes that the A——ch-D——n of *W——ts* would be ſo good to make a conſiſtent Proteſtant of Dr. *St——bb——g*.

Craftſman, Aug. 9. No. 475.

National Cuſtoms introduce conſtitutional.

THE Subject of this Eſſay Mr *D'anvers* takes from a Treatiſe, entitled, *A Diſcourſe of* voluntary Servitude; *written in French by* Stephen de la Boetie, *one of the King's Counſellors in the Parliament of* Bourdeaux, *in the Reign of* Charles IX. K. *of* France. ——'It's incredible, *ſays that Author*, how ſuddenly the *People*, the moment they are enſlaved, fall into ſo profound a Forgetfulneſs of their *Freedom*, that it's not poſſible for them to rouze themſelves up to regain it; ſerving ſo eaſily and ſo willingly, that one would think they had not loſt their *Liberty*, but their *Servitude*. It's true, at firſt, they ſerve by Conſtraint, but thoſe who come afterwards having never known *Liberty*, obey without Regret, and look upon the State of *their Birth* as *their natural State*.'

For this Reaſon, adds Mr *D'anvers*, I have endeavour'd to ſhew the *Antiquity of our Conſtitution*; and that *Freedom* was our original Right and Inheritance, (See p. 345.) This I thought the moſt effectual way to keep the *Spirit of Liberty* above the Minds of the People; and that if they could be perſuaded, according to a late modiſh Doctrine, that they were really *Slaves*, either by *Nature*, or *Conſtitution*, they would ſubmit to their Chains as eaſily as other Nations.

Every honeſt *Britain* ought to rejoice at that glorious Spirit, lately diſcover'd, in Favour of *Liberty*; nor do I deſpair of ſeeing it attended with happier Effects than it hath yet produced. But when *ſuch Doctrines*, as thoſe we have been combating, are openly avowed by Men, who prepoſterouſly call themſelves *Whigs*, and even propagated by *Authority*, it's

't's Time to put our Countrymen on their Guard, left they ſhould be gradually ſeduc'd into a *State of Servitude*, and be perſuaded that all their *long boaſted Liberties*, are only idle Chimera's, injurious to the *Crown*, and inconſiſtent with their *own Happineſs*; for, 'tho' *Length of Time*, ſays the ſame Author, gives no Right to do ill; yet the People may ſay, They have always been *Subjects* (meaning *Slaves*) and think they are bound to endure the *Curb*, by *Examples*, the *Length of Time*, *and the Poſſeſſion of thoſe who tyrannize over them.*' What therefore can be more laudable than to warn a *People* yet *free*, from being led into *voluntary Servitude*, which would reduce them to the miſerable Condition of the People of *France*, either to ſubmit to the *Chains*, left them by their improvident Anceſtors, or contend with the *Laws under which they are born?*

Mr *de la Boetie* obſerves, 'that there is ſcarcely any *Heir* ſo prodigal, but He ſometimes peruſes his *Deeds*, to ſee if He enjoy *all the Rights of his Succeſſion*; or whether any Perſon hath encroach'd upon *Him*.

But as it's often too late for a *Man*, *in private Life*, to look over his *Deeds*, after He hath ſuffer'd *Another* to continue in quiet Poſſeſſion of his Eſtate, many Years, eſpecially, if He had been cajol'd into a formal Surrender of it; ſo it's ridiculous to argue that a *whole People* ought not to guard againſt Dangers, till they hang immediately over their Heads.

Many living, remember when *arbitrary Power*, *in the Prince*, and *abſolute Submiſſion*, *on the Part of the Subject*, found ſo many Advocates, (as *ſome Doctrines of the ſame Tendency* have ſince) that our timely Deliverance from the *Effects* of them hath been look'd upon as little leſs than a Miracle. Now, if *theſe Principles* had been eſtabliſhed, and put in Practice, let any Man judge whether the common People might not, by this Time, have been work'd into a Belief, like other Nations, that they had no Right to any Thing, but what their *Monarchs* beſtow upon them.

But, to ſhew the prodigious Force of *Cuſtom*, it may be neceſſary to produce a few Inſtances, from our own Hiſtory.

The Practice of keeping a Body of *mercenary Troops*, under the immediate Command of the *Crown*, was thought ſo incompatible with our *Conſtitution*, in the Reign of *Henry* VII. that a little Body-Guard of about 50 *Archers* was look'd upon as a dangerous Innovation; tho' the Government was then but *new*, and diſturb'd by ſeveral *Pretenders*, and *Conſpiracies*. This was all the *Guard* our ſubſequent Kings had about them, in Times of Peace, 'till after the *Reſtoration*; when the Eſtabliſhment of the *Horſe* and *Foot-Guards*, tho' far leſs numerous than at preſent, laid the firſt Foundation of a *Standing Army* in *England*. This likewiſe gave no ſmall Umbrage to the Nation; tho' the Circumſtances of thoſe Times, when a *formidable Army* was diſbanded, and there was Reaſon to apprehend *Inſurrections*, afforded a plauſible Pretence for ſuch a Precaution. Every Body knows what a vigorous Oppoſition was made to the continuance of a *large Standing Army*, in K. *William*'s Time, both within Doors and without, by ſome of the warmeſt Friends to *Liberty* and the *Revolution*. But *Cuſtom and Length of Time* have ſo familiariz'd them to us, that moſt People ſeem to be weary of complaining any longer, and *ſome Perſons* have openly declar'd '*that We ought never to be without an Army of* 20 *or* 30,000 Men, *even in Times of the* profoundeſt Tranquillity. (*See* Vol. IV. *p.* 397.)

The ſame may be ſaid of *Exciſes*; which occaſioned not only Jealouſies and Complaints, when firſt impos'd, but even violent Commotions; tho' the Nation was then engag'd in a *civil War*; and when the *firſt Taxation of this Sort* was regularly eſtabliſhed, after the *Reſtoration*, it was vigorouſly oppos'd, by the Patriots of thoſe Times. But *Exciſes* have been ſince multiply'd to ſuch a Degree, without any general Oppoſition, that *ſome wiſe Heads* lately flattered Themſelves that *long Uſage* had reconciled us to them, and accordingly form'd a *Scheme*, for extending them over the whole Nation; which They puſh'd with the utmoſt Induſtry; but were at laſt obliged to drop their *Project*; tho' I cannot think it any great Argument againſt the Force of *Cuſtom*; for if They had been able to cram their *Scheme* down our Throats at firſt, it would have ſoon grown as habitual to us as Thoſe, which are already eſtabliſhed.

The *Chimney-Tax*, or *Hearth-Money*, was thought ſo burthenſome, in the Reigns of K. *Charles* and K. *James* II. that it was aboliſhed, ſoon after the *Revolution*, *not only as a great Oppreſſion to the* poorer Sort, *but a Badge of Slavery upon the* whole People, *expoſing every Man's Houſe to be enter'd and ſearch'd, at Pleaſure, by Perſons unknown to Him.* Yet the *Window-Tax*, which reſembles it very nearly, is now grown familiar to the People.

Again, When the *Land-Tax* was firſt impos'd, for *one Year*, it was pretended it would never be ask'd for again; and if the then Parliament, could have foreſeen that it would be continued for above 40 *Years* ſucceſſively, they would ſcarce have come into it with ſo much Readineſs. But it is now grown a *conſtant, annual Tax*, which every Body deſpairs of ſeeing taken off; the only Queſtion, every Seſſion, is; *how much They are to pay in the* Pound?

It's not my Deſign to inſinuate that any of *theſe Taxes* are unneceſſary, at preſent; but only

The national Benefits of the Revolution.

MR *Osborne* having in laſt *Saturday's Gazetteer* ſhewn how Liberty is at preſent ſupported by the Diſtribution of Property among the Commons, yet very much reſtrained by the arbitrary Will of our Kings down to the *Stuarts*, comes here to ſhew that the Benefits of the Revolution conſiſt in diſtinctly marking out the Bounds between *Prerogative* and *Liberty*; in reducing the Government to the *Spirit* and *Deſign* of *the Conſtitution*; and rendering it ſo exactly conformable to the Aſſemblage of the *Laws, Inſtitutions*, and *Cuſtoms* of our Country, that we cannot be ruined but by ourſelves.

The Author of the *Diſſertation on Parties* indeed ſays, "That the *Declaration of Rights* was too looſe, too imperfect, and nothing leſs than proportionable to the Importance of the Occaſion". (ſee Vol. IV. p. 133 C.) But this is abſolutely falſe; for by that *Declaration* an End is put to all *illegal Exertions* of Prerogative, the Power of *ſuſpending* the Laws, of *diſpenſing* with Laws, levying Money without *Grant* of Parliament, and raiſing and keeping an Army, in Time of Peace, *without Conſent of Parliament*, is all declared *illegal*. 'Tis declared, that *Elections* of Members ſhall be *free*; that *Freedom* of Speech, *Debates and Proceedings of Parliament* ought not to be *impeached* or *queſtioned* in any Court or Place out of Parliament; and that Parliaments ought to be *frequently held*. Theſe, among many other valuable Privileges, the People *claimed* and *inſiſted* on as their undoubted *Rights* and *Liberties*, and were *recognized* and *confirmed* by the *Bill of Rights*, which came fully up to the Pr. of *Orange's* Declaration. All Claims of *diſpenſing Power*, and *all Methods* of raiſing Money without Conſent of Parliament, are abſolutely cut off; and theſe were the *two great Sources* of all publick Iniquity, in all Reigns before the Revolution, eſpecially in thoſe of the *Stuarts*, particularly *James* I. and of *Charles* I and tho' Q. *Elizabeth* was a wiſer and better Governor, yet ſhe was a very *arbitrary Princeſs*, and the People had no *real Liberty*.

'Tis endleſs to recount the *arbitrary Meaſures* which the *Revolution* put an End to; in a word, it brought the *Government* in Practice on to the *Conſtitution*, by rendering it *perfectly legal*. And *more* than this, *it could not do*. Tho' the *Diſſertator* on Parties ſays, we *could have done more*. (ſee V. IV. p. 133.) and *that the Freedom of Elections, and the Freedom*, againſt *ourſelves*: 'Tis therefore abſurd to talk of *ſecuring us againſt Corruption by Laws*; for *Laws* can only ſecure us againſt the *ill Uſe of Power*; and that the Laws *made* at the Revolution effectually *did*; as, in Effect, is acknowledged by this *Author* himſelf. *ſee* Vol. IV. p. 133. *Fr. Osborne.*

Grubſtreet Journal, Aug. 14. No. 284.

Providence aſſerted.

INfidelity is arrived at ſuch a dreadful Pitch that it's no uncommon Thing not only to hear *Chriſtianity* expoſed and *ridiculed*, but even divine Providence, the *Immateriality* of our Souls, and the Freedom of our Wills. I ſhall therefore need no Excuſe for vindicating Providence from an Objection too commonly thought to affect it, viz. That every Thing which is done in the World, may be fairly accounted for, from the Operations and Effects of natural Cauſes; or from the common and ordinary Courſe of Nature, there being no viſible Interpoſition of a ſuperior Power, and conſequently no ſufficient Evidence of a divine providential Government.

That there is a Providence, is not only as clear, but as neceſſary a Truth, as that there is a God. There is ſuch a Connexion betwixt them, that the Suppoſition of the one is a neceſſary Impoſſibility of the other. I ſhall therefore enquire into the Grounds of our Belief of a God, that we may the better ſee how neceſſarily that Belief infers the Belief of a Providence.

That ſomething has exiſted from Eternity, is as certain as that any thing now exiſts in Time. For Things now exiſting, have either exiſted eternally, or were brought into Being by ſome Thing which had exiſted eternally; or were the Cauſe of their own Exiſtence. To ſuppoſe any Thing a Cauſe of itſelf, is Nonſenſe. To ſuppoſe *every* Thing to have exiſted from Eternity, is to ſuppoſe every Thing to have an independent Exiſtence; to ſuppoſe it ſelf-ſufficient, able to preſerve itſelf always in Being, and to need nothing to uphold and ſupport it. But ſuch a Suppoſition is contrary to the State and Condition we find ourſelves to be in; every thing that we have any Knowledge or Experience of, and every thing that our Senſes repreſent to us; on all which are inſcribed the plaineſt Marks and Characters of natural Weakneſs, Inability, and Inſufficiency. As theſe Marks of Weakneſs and Dependence ſimply they were once brought into Being by

hing elſe, itſelf independent, and con-
ıtly eternal; ſo it as plainly implies, that
ıre now preſerved in being by the ſame
r, which firſt created them. And thus
brought to conſider the Neceſſity of a
! Providence.

God firſt gave all Things their Exiſtence,
ınſequently all their Virtues, Powers, and
ies; it follows, that nothing can poſ-
:ontinue in Exiſtence, operate of itſelf,
ain any one Power or Quality, but as it
:ld and conſtantly ſupported by the ſame
', which firſt produced it, and gave it
eral Powers and Qualities. Was God
ghty to withdraw his ſuſtaining Hand,
one Moment, the whole Creation would
ıtely vaniſh, and relapſe into its pri-
: Nothing.

: Want of a frequent divine Interpoſiti-
ıd our not ſeeing an over-ruling Power,
diſting the eſtabliſhed Order, Laws,
)perations of natural Cauſes, is ſo far
being a Proof, that there is no Provi-
that it is one of the ſtrongeſt Arguments
World that there is one. For it being
eater an Inſtance of Power to act con-
to Nature, than to act by it, it being
me Power in both; we ſhould conclude
ſtrongly for the Being of ſuch a Power,
:onſtant and numberleſs Effects of it in
linary Way, than from a few irregular
s of it in the extraordinary. So that
octrine of a divine Providence is ſo far
)eing weakened by the Suppoſition of a
nt Regularity and Uniformity, obſer-
in the Actions and Operations of natural
, that it is mightily ſtrengthened and
ted by it. What is obſcure in Provi-
makes it a Virtue in us to believe it;
ıs plain, makes it impious to deny it. As
re differently diſpoſed in their Hearts, to
e or reject it, they will make a good or
ſe of the Obſervations they make upon
n atheiſtic Diſpoſition chiefly regards
udy and myſterious Parts of Providence;
ious and humble Mind attends to both
s plain and obſcure; confirming its Faith
wing the one, and heightening its Devo-
ıd Reverence by meditating on the other.

Universal Spectator, Aug. 16. No. 258.

Of Jealouſy.

SPECTATOR,

n married to a young Gentleman every
ay agreeable, a tender Husband, and an
ınate Father; nor was ever Wife ſo an-
to pleaſe a Husband as I am; I have
:very Avenue to Detraction; yet, nei-
he Regularity of my Conduct, nor the
ıce of my Husband, can prevent an un-
able Jealouſy which imbitters all the
s of Life; ſo that he who is ineſtima-
many Virtues, on account of this ſingle
neſs, is become the Jeſt of Fools, and
ible Talk of Servants. But alas! this
all. How ſeverely have I been repri-
manded for enquiring who is ſuch a Gentle-
man; for ſaying ſuch a one has a genteel Air,
ſits his Horſe well; or, that another had a
good Fancy in his Dreſs or Equipage! Laſt Sea-
ſon I was to ſee the Alchymiſt; being return'd
A home, he ask'd me how I liked the Play,
and which of the Actors I thought performed
their Characters beſt? I anſwered, the Play
was excellent; and as to the Actors, that
Ben. Johnſon and another might juſtly claim
the Preference. Mr *Johnſon*'s Name did me
no Injury; but the other's he immediately re-
peated, adding, Do you know him, Madam?
B Did he never come to read a Play to you on a
dull Day? or--or--or--to deſire you to take
ſome Tickets? He is an intelligent Youth,
and has a good modeſt Aſſurance. This Actor
poſſeſſed the Brain of this unfortunate dear Man
for ſome Months; but he muſt give Way to a
young Baronet, whom I never ſpoke to, nor
ever ſaw but once at an Opera. At another
C Time our Cook, who has a pretty maſculine
Voice, happening to be with me in my Cham-
ber, at the Sight of her he changed Colour,
his Nerves trembled, and his ſudden Rage de-
nied Utterance to his Words, and tearing off
her Neckerchief, diſcovered her large Breaſts,
which prevented his inſiſting on farther Proof
of her not being a Man in Woman's Cloaths.
D This is ſufficient to give you an Idea of what
he ſuffers, and what he makes me ſuffer.

Yours, INFAUSTA.

Jealouſy, Mr *Stonecaſtle* replies, ſprings from
two Sources; Love and the Apprehenſion of
not meeting with a reciprocal Affection; and
the Fear of the Honour of a Family being ble-
miſhed, and the being pointed at as a Monſter.
E Both theſe are very delicate, and there is but one
Cure, which the jealous Man rejects, *viz.* The
conſulting his Reaſon; that will ſhew how un-
juſt his Suſpicions are if his Wife is really vir-
tuous, and how vain and fruitleſs his Endea-
vours to prevent his Misfortune, if ſhe is o-
therwiſe, for it only puts her upon Strata-
F gems to deceive him, or, upon throwing off
all Modeſty and Reſtraint, and ſetting him at
Defiance, See p. 270. *

Fog's Journal, Aug. 16. No. 354.

Publick Hatred not diminiſhed by Continuance.

IT's a new Obſervation, and often repeated
by certain Mercenary Writers, that the
G Continuance of the ſame Adminiſtration long
in Power, muſt, from the natural Inconſtan-
cy of the People, render it odious at laſt: But this Notion is neither ſupported by Rea-
ſon or Experience; and were it true, would
make nothing in Favour of one who enters
upon the Adminiſtration of publick Affairs
H with a moſt corrupt Character.

Balthaſar Gracian is of Opinion, that tho'
a Man has gain'd ever ſo great a Reputation
in his Country, he can't ſupport it long with-
out practiſing the ſame Virtues by which it

was acquir'd; and I add, no Man ever preserv'd the publick Hatred long without a Repetition of the same Knaveries.

The advancing, therefore, so absurd a Proposition by these Writers, makes us look back upon Things past, by which we find that their very good Friends, since they have scrambled into a higher Station, have only improved that Opinion the World justly conceived of them while in a lower Sphere.

Cardinal *Richlieu* said, It's not enough for a Man to enter upon a great Employment with the Approbation of his Countrymen, for this may be owing to the Male-Conduct of his Predecessor; but when he retires, let us see how his Country laments the Loss of him, for here will be the Test of his Merit.

Sometimes an Imperfection in Nature, or something ridiculous in his Manners or Person, that happens to take with the Humour of the Prince or a Favourite, shall sooner advance a Man's Fortune, than the Wisdom of *Socrates*: But it's not so with the World; the publick Esteem must be earn'd by a just Title; so that the same Man may be very fortunate and very much despised.

'Twas a Saying of a noble *Roman*, 'That he was preferr'd to publick Officers before he sought them, and quitted them before any Man wish'd him to do so;' and he that goes thro' the Business of a great Employment with clean Hands, and an uncorrupt Heart, let him be never so many Years in Power, his Country will think at last he quits too soon.

How different from the Character of this noble *Roman*, has been that of some wretched Fellows who have been lifted up to Power in other Nations? The World has seen a Man very busie when out of Office, always clamouring, and accusing the Actions of those in Power, *i. e.* so long as they did nothing flagrantly bad or destructive to the Commonwealth; but no sooner had they taken Measures that were ruinous to Multitudes, but he tacks about, and joins with them, as if it was his as well as their Opinion, that he was not worthy of their Company till they had done some Mischief to their Country; which shews how far the Baseness of depraved Nature will carry a Man who has once lost all Sense of Honour.

Suppose such a Person established in great Power, you will see the old Proverb verified, the higher a Monkey climbs, the more he shews his Tail; he would browbeat Men of Worth, and bring People of the most abandon'd Morals into the Business of the Commonwealth, that the People may think all Men alike corrupt, which will be of this Use to him, that if it once become a receiv'd Opinion that all Men are Rogues, then the People may as well have him as another.

But suppose he should not be able to impose upon their Understanding, and his Country should call for Justice against him, he may employ its whole Treasure to disable them from punishing great Criminals; and the Liberty of Millions may be taken away, that one Knave in Office may sleep in Safety.

Considerate Men have wondred, why a Person in a great Office, who sees a publick Hatred spreading against him, should not retire before that Hatred grows Universal. A certain Author reasoning on this Subject with respect to *Sejanus* thus writes.

'*Tacitus* gives the following Character of *Sejanus*. He was a Man indefatigable and patient of the Fatigues of Business——of a bold and daring Spirit, careful to screen himself and busy to accuse others——of a tow'ring Pride and condescending Flattery——to outward Appearance one of Abstinence and Moderation, but in his Soul a Person of insatiable Avarice and Craving.

He persuaded his Prince to retire from *Rome*, that he might gratify his ambitious Desires of holding the Reins of the Empire; for tho' the Senate was joined with him in the Stile of Power, they were but Cyphers in the Exercise of it.

I have heard it made a Subject of Wonder, that considering so cunning as *Sejanus* was, and so fickle as he knew *Tiberius* to be; when he had enjoy'd every Degree of Power, and amass'd an exorbitant Treasure, that he did not covet to withdraw from Employments that made him the Mark of the Envy of all the Great, and, as he manag'd it, of both great and small.

The Hand of Providence seems to be concern'd in continuing these iniquitous Statesmen in Employment, till the Resentments of their Prince, and the Justice of their injur'd Country call them to account.——The Vengeance of God would not suffer such a Wretch as *Sejanus* to die in Peace, whose Plots and Subornations had spilt the Blood of the Innocent, and drawn the Curse of the blackest Crimes upon himself and Family. Destruction therefore in the fiercest Manner not only seiz'd his Person, but the Fury of the Populace carried their Revenge to his very Statues.

Daily gazetteer Aug. 12, and 21.

MR *Walsingham* continues his Enquiry into the Danger of multiplying Incapacities on the Gentlemen of *England* to sit in Parliament, (*See p.* 463) and observes, that in all the Contests of K. *Charles* IId's Reign, no Attempt of this Kind was made, except one Temporary Order of the House of Commons, which restrained their Members from accepting any Place of Profit from the Crown. After the *Revolution*, the *Jacobites*, indeed, in order to embarrass K. *William* in his Measures, tack'd other Acts to their Money Bills, whereby they disabled the Officers

Officers of the Customs and Excise from sitting in Parliament; and had gone further, but were prevented by the Lords solemnly declaring that they would never receive a Money Bill with any other such Clause in it.

This Method failing, they determin'd to load the Settlement of the Succession with the full Weight of their Projects. And such extravagant Limitations were offer'd as would have quite chang'd the Form of Government, and render'd the Crown *titular* and *precarious*. One of those Limitations was, *That all Men who had Places or Pensions should be incapable of sitting in the House of Commons.*

At Length the Bill passed both Houses: But it ought to be observed, that the Fathers of these Limitations did not look upon them as Rules necessary to Government, or binding upon their own Consciences, particularly the *great Men* who propos'd them in the House of Commons. (*See p.* 303. A.) But that the *Tories* design'd to make these Limitations subservient to the Interest of the Pretender, is notorious, as Mr *Lockhart of Carnwath*, the most zealous and active *Jacobite* in *Scotland*, hath avow'd in his Memoirs.

Wolfaghem next quotes the Act made in the 4th of Q. *Anne*, which declares 'who should, and who should not be capable of sitting in the House of Commons;' which he calls a most just and equal Law, as being grounded upon this fundamental and *constitutional* Principle, that publick Officers in general *ought not to be excluded* from sitting in Parliament, if the People thought proper to chuse them, and that the *Bulk and Weight of publick* Officers *ought to be capable of* sitting *in Parliament.*

It happen'd however, in the 9th of the the same Reign, when the *Tories* triumph'd, and made 12 Peers in one Day, their Adversaries *justly* ridiculed their own *disabling* Proposition, and moved for a *Bill to secure the Freedom of Parliaments, by limiting the Number of Officers in the House of Commons*; yet had the *Tories* the shameless Front to oppose it, notwithstanding their former different Conduct.

But says, Bp *Burnet*, the Corruption of the Court Party was so flagrant, and their Iniquities so enormous, that the Mercenaries of that Administration had not only *Standing Pensions*, but *Bribes* for *every single* Vote.

Where was the *Dissertator on Parties* at that Season, and how were his Talents employ'd? Had *He* any Fears in those Days of the *Danger to our Constitution*, from the Corruption of Courts? any Zeal for Limitations of this Sort, to check the Power of the Crown, or any *good Opinion* of the Projects then offered to this Purpose? If he had not, his late Endeavours to inflame Mankind on this Head, are an certain Evidences of his Insincerity and want of Moral Honesty, as they undoubtedly are of his monstrous Ingratitude and Disaffection to the Government of his Country.

From the CRAFTSMAN. No. 475.

Mr D'anvers,

I Have read your late Papers, concerning the *Bank Contract*, and think them unanswerable; but I was surprized that you did not mention that the *Directors of the South-Sea Company* form'd *two Questions*, for the Opinion of *Council*, upon the Matter in Dispute between *them* and the *Bank*; which they afterwards laid before a *General Court.*

1. *Whether the* said Agreement *be good and binding, and whether the* Bank *may be compelled to the due Performance thereof?*

2. *If the* said Agreement *be good and binding, what is the best Method to proceed, in order to compel the* Bank *to the due Performance of the same?*

To the *first Question*, Mr *Booth*, and Serjeant *Chesire* were clearly of Opinion that it was *good* and *binding*; and that the *Bank* were absolutely concluded. Mr *Ward*'s Opinion declared the *Validity*, but doubted about *compelling them to the due Performance.*

To the *second Question*, all agreed in Opinion, that it must be by *Bill in the Court of Exchequer.*

And the *Council for the Bank* did not give their Opinion, *that the* Contract *was not good and binding*, but only that, *considering the Nature of* this Transaction, *it would not be safe for them to proceed upon the* said Proposition, *without Consent of Parliament.* Here seems to lie the whole Mystery, as well as chief Finesse of the *hon. Gentlemen*, who was so deeply concerned in this Affair; for there can be no Reason to suppose that the *Parliament* would have refused their *Consent*, if they had been asked and left to themselves; but every Body knows under *whose Direction* they then were, and by *whose Influence* they were prevailed upon to give the *South-Sea Company* two *Millions of the Nation's Money*, by way of Compulsion for *this Bargain*, rather than put it in their Power to oblige the *Bank* to perform it.

Upon the whole, *this Transaction*, from first to last, and taken in all its Lights, was not only the most destructive Project of the whole *South-Sea Year*, but one of the blackest Scenes of *Fraud* and *Iniquity*, that ever entered into the Heart of Man; and therefore I am very far from being surprized that the *Person concerned* should endeavour to screen himself from the Resentments due to it, by publishing a *great Falsehood*, in which he might hope not to be detected. But then his Assurances ought to gain no Credit for the future.

Philalethes.

Grubstreet Journal, Aug. 21. No. 295.

Of true Happiness.

I Was lately in Company where we fell into a Dispute about the Nature of Happiness, and the propereſt Means of attaining it. Almoſt every one had a peculiar and diſtinct Notion of it from the reſt. One ſaid it conſiſted in *getting* Money, another in the *free Uſe* and *Enjoyment* of it. A Lady inſiſted upon it, that the Town-life was abſolutely neceſſary to give us a true Reliſh and Enjoyment of ourſelves; and that it was being perfectly buried alive to be in the Country. The Country Life was defended, as the only Place of Satisfaction and Pleaſure, becauſe it contributed ſo much to the Health of the Body, and Tranquillity of the Mind. Afterwards the ſingle and the married States were the Subjects of Diſpute. Some thought nothing could be imagined ſo delightful, as a true, endearing, conjugal Friendſhip; others were much in the Strain of Liberty, and thought the giving up that, was bidding adieu to what had the beſt and only Claim to Happineſs. One of the Gentlemen thus gravely interpoſed, "I think none of you have hit the Caſe we are upon: for you will never be able to give ſuch a Definition of Happineſs, and preſcribe ſuch a certain Means of attaining it, as to make it reaſonable for all to agree in the ſame Notion of it, and to purſue the ſame Tract to arrive at it. Happineſs is a relative Thing, and varies as much as every Individual of the human Species from each other. It depends upon Conſtitution, Temper, Education, and a thouſand other Circumſtances. There is a Maſter Paſſion in every one; and this will be gratified. Every thing muſt give way to it; and it cannot be croſſed without occaſioning much Uneaſineſs and Diſturbance." Moſt of the Company thought he had ſpoken very deciſively upon the Subject. But one of them ſoon reply'd, "he was certain there was no true Happineſs in any thing, but the Government of our Paſſions, and the Practice of Virtue; that the irregular Gratification of any Paſſion whatever, could never be the Foundation of any ſolid Satisfaction; that the Pleaſures attending ſuch Gratifications, were but flaſhy, and laſted but for a very little while; and that in the Intervals of our Pleaſures we were but the worſe for having enjoyed them, and were ſoon uneaſy for the Repetition of them; that our Paſſions were ſo far from giving us full Satisfaction by a preſent Indulgence, that the more we indulged them, they would be the more craving and importunate; that it was but a poor Argument towards ſettling a juſt Notion of human Happineſs, to ſay, it is our greateſt Happineſs to indulge our ſtrongeſt Inclination; that to ground Happineſs merely upon Inclination, was to deſtroy its peculiar Dependence on Reaſon, and to rank the loweſt and groſſeſt Senſations with the moſt pure and refined Enjoyments. *Rational Pleaſures*, ſays he, can only ſatisfy *rational Creatures*; all other Pleaſures, which have not the Approbation of our Reaſon, as they are founded in the Diſorder of our Faculties, can never give us a juſt and regular Enjoyment; but muſt be either ſubject to the Reproaches of our Reaſon, whilſt that is awake in us; or, when it is aſleep, degenerate into merely animal Enjoyments."

The Company looked upon this to be a very dull, ungenteel Way of talking, and fit only for the Solemnity of a Diſcourſe from the Pulpit. One of the Gentlemen therefore to divert the Diſcourſe engaged us upon a more merry and pleaſant Subject; I could not forbear, after I went home, reflecting upon what had paſſed on the Nature of Happineſs, and have made theſe Obſervations.

The Deſire of Happineſs in general is ſo natural to us, that all the World are in purſuit of it. All have this one End in View, tho' they take ſuch different Methods to attain it, and are ſo much divided in their Notions of it.

Evil, as Evil, can never be choſen; and tho' Evil is often the Effect of our own Choice, yet we never deſire it, but under the Appearance of an imaginary Good.

Many Things, we indulge ourſelves in, may be conſidered by us as Evils; and yet be deſirable. But then they are only conſidered as Evils in their Effects and Conſequences, not as Evils at preſent, and attended with immediate Miſery.

Reaſon repreſents Things to us, not only as they are at preſent, but as they are in their whole Nature and Tendency. Paſſion only regards them in the former Light; when this governs us, we are regardleſs of the future, and are only affected with the preſent.

It is impoſſible ever to enjoy ourſelves rightly, if our Conducts are not ſuch, as to preſerve the Harmony and Order of our Faculties, and the original Frame and Conſtitution of our Minds. All true Happineſs, as all that is truly beautiful, can only reſult from Order.

Whilſt there is a Conflict betwixt the two Principles of Paſſion and Reaſon, we muſt be miſerable in proportion to the Struggle; and when the Victory is gained, and Reaſon ſo far ſubdued, as ſeldom to trouble us with its Remonſtrances, the Happineſs we have then, is not the Happineſs of our rational Nature, but the Happineſs only of the inferior and ſenſual Part of us; and conſequently a very low and imperfect Happineſs to what the other would have afforded us.

If we reflect upon any one Paſſion and Diſpoſition of Mind, abſtracted from Virtue, we ſhall ſoon ſee the Diſconnexion between that and true ſolid Happineſs. It is of the very Eſſence, for Inſtance, of Envy, to be uneaſy and diſquieted. Pride meets with Provocations and Diſturbances upon almoſt every Occaſion. Covetouſneſs is ever attended with Sollicitude and Anxiety. Ambition has its Diſappointments to ſour us, but never the good Fortune to ſatisfy us; its Appetite grows the keener by Indulgence, and all we can gratify it with, at preſent, ſerves but the more to inflame its inſatiable Deſires.

The

The Paſſions by being too much converſant with earthly Objects, can never fix in us a proper Compoſure and Acquieſcence of Mind. Nothing but an Indifference to the Things of this World, an entire Submiſſion to the Will of Providence here, and a well-grounded Expectation of Happineſs hereafter, can give us a true ſatisfactory Enjoyment of ourſelves. Virtue is the beſt Guard againſt the many unavoidable Evils incident to us; nothing better alleviates the Weight of the Afflictions, or gives a truer Reliſh of the Bleſſings of human Life.

What is without us, has not the leaſt Connexion with Happineſs, only ſo far as the Preſervation of our Lives and Healths depends upon it. Health of Body, tho' ſo far neceſſary, that we cannot be perfectly happy without it, is not ſufficient to make us happy of itſelf. Happineſs ſprings immediately from the Mind; Health is but to be conſidered, as a Condition or Circumſtance, without which, this Happineſs cannot be raſted, pure and unabated.

Virtue is the beſt Preſervative of Health, as it preſcribes Temperance, and ſuch a Regulation of our Paſſions as is moſt conducive to the Well-being of the Animal OEconomy. So that it is, at the ſame Time, the only true Happineſs of the Mind, and the beſt Means of preſerving the Health of the Body.

If our Deſires are to the Things of this World, they are never to be ſatisfied. If our great View is upon thoſe of the next, the Expectation of them is an infinitely higher Satisfaction than the Enjoyment of thoſe of the preſent.

There is no true Happineſs then, but in a virtuous and ſelf-approving Conduct. Unleſs our Actions will bear the Teſt of our ſober Judgments and Reflections upon them, they are not the Actions, and conſequently not the Happineſs, of a reaſonable Being. *

The Daily Gazetteer, No. 34.

THE *Craftſman*'s repreſenting all his Adverſaries at Enmity with one another, is ſo far from Truth, that there's not one of the Writers in this Paper that I have ſhewn Unkindneſs to, nor one who has appeared in the Cauſe, but I gave him the utmoſt Aſſiſtance, I have engaged *more than one*, in the ſame Service. But ſurely this ſilly Pretence comes moſt unfortunately from the *Writers of the Craftſman*, who have leſs Eſteem for the Perſons and Principles of one another than any Set of Men ever had.

Conſider them as what they once were,—the fierceſt Antagoniſts of each other as the Head of contending Parties, and now united, not for Love, but Revenge; and, could they carry their Point, would endeavour to ruin each to her, from the Paſſion of ruling alone —— Behold the *three principal Perſons*, who form their Cabal. —— The firſt remarkable for having voted the ſecond *Guilty of High-Treaſon*, and for condemning the *Third*, as guilty of *infamous Corruption*.

In their Behaviour to each other, how cordially do they club their Heads, and lend their hands, to defame any Man whom they dread or envy? But when called upon to anſwer for their own Conduct, they palliate their own Infirmities, and give up one another in Turn as Colleagues *of whom they are aſhamed*, and whom they are not able to juſtify.

Leaving then the *Grandees of the Faction*, view the ſubaltern Officers, the *Craftſman* and *Fog*, mutually renouncing the Principles of each other. Even Mr *Addiſon's* Couſin *B—ll*, is refuſed as an Ally, *Camillus* (a Writer in the *Daily-Poſt*) is look'd on as an *Iriſh-Outlaw*, the tall Mr *C——ll*, as one of *Roger Johnſon's* Comrades, and the *Independent London Journaliſt*, as a Vermin of a worſe Species than any of the reſt.

All this conſidered, it's pleaſant to hear them talk of *Diſſentions* among the *miniſterial Allies*. I thank God we have no Confederacy with *profeſſed* Writers for the *Pretender's* Intereſt, no Aſſiſtance from thoſe who have been in *Newgate*, or who deſerve to go there, none who run with the publick Money to *France*, railing at the Friends to a *French* Intereſt, nor any Correſpondence with that Rev. Divine Mr *W—W——*, whoſe ingenious Attempt to extract Money from a great Perſon, by communicating to him the *Hiſtory of prime Miniſters*, as a Treatiſe not to be ſuppreſs'd without a valuable Conſideration, made the *Waltham Blacks* bluſh with Envy, to ſee themſelves over-topp'd in their own Trade.

Fog feeling the Wait of theſe Objections, threatens thoſe with Actions, who ſhall call him *Papiſt*, or *Jacobite*. Now, I do affirm he is an Advocate both for *Popery*, and the *Pretender*; and let's ſee what Damages a Jury will give for this Injury to his Reputation.

Papiſt and *Jacobite* are certainly hard Names, and the *Yorkſhiremen* have given us a *Precedent* that they will *bear an Action* (See *the Occurrences*.) But in all Actions for Words (except *Scan. Mag.*) the Tenor of the words may be juſtified either by the Proof of *particular Facts*, or the *general Character* of the Party who ſpeaks them. That *Fog* deſerves theſe Epithets, according to their natural Import, appears from his Papers, *ſee* V. iii. p. 529. *&c.*

It is very terrifying that theſe Gentlemen ſhould threaten us with their Actions. I don't know what may be ſafely ſpoken in Times of ſo much Exception. If one were only to name an *Iriſhman* —— Sir, ſays *Camillus*, that Word's *actionable*. I'll bring my Action, ſays *Fog*, if you call me *Papiſt*; and I'll bring mine, ſays the *Independent London Journaliſt*, if you call me *French Prophet*.

Fr. Walſingham.

Craftſman, Aug. 23. N° 476

Of a Paſſion for Liberty.

O Firſt, and moſt benevolent of Powers,
Come from eternal Splendors here on Earth,
Againſt deſpotic Pride, and Rage, and Luſt,

To ſhield Mankind; or raiſe them, to aſſert
The native Right and Honour of their Race
Teach me thy loweſt Subject, but in Zeal
Yielding to none the *Progreſs of thy Reign*,
And warm in Strains from Thee inſpir'd the Muſe;
For thee proud Love alone, her Patron Thou.
And great in Spirer be! then will ſhe joy,
Tho' narrow Life her Lot, and private Shade;
And when her *venal Voice* the barters vile,
Or to thy open, or thy ſecret Foes,
May ne'er thoſe ſacred Raptures touch her more,
Blaſted Hearts untell'd and may her Song
Sink in Oblivion with the *nameleſs Crew*!
Vermin of State! To thy o'erflowing Light,
That owe their Being, yet betray thy Cauſe.

Thomſon *to the Goddeſs of Liberty.*

THE *Poem*, from whence *theſe Lines* are taken, hath paſs'd uncenſur'd, and the *Author* unblemiſh'd; but it ſeems the only Exception to that unlicens'd Abuſe, which has been thrown upon every Man, who has appear'd in the *Cauſe of Liberty*, or expreſs'd his Fear for the *Publick*, and his Concern for the Welfare of it. So little Decency has been obſerved in this: that the *ſincereſt Friends of the Government* have been treated as the *Enemies of it*, and the *warmeſt* as the *Deſtroyers of the Conſtitution*. The hands proſtituted in this deteſtable Service are too low to draw any farther Remarks from me. But the deſtructive views of *Him*, who prompts and ſupports them, creates in a good Mind an honeſt Indignation.

The Iniquity of employing any Part of the *Wealth* and Power of a Country, and the Indecency of uniting an *abandon'd Crew of Scriblers* to diſgrace and render unpopular the *Sentiments* inculcated in the foregoing Lines, will be beſt conceiv'd by conſidering how far a Paſſion for *Liberty* is neceſſary to the Exiſtence and Security of it. --[Here this Writer ſtates the Difference between *natural* Liberty and *ſocial*; and inculcates the Reaſonableneſs of preferring the *Publick* to *private* Good and even to Death itſelf --then goes on thus.] He, who has no *Paſſion for publick Good*, can never employ his Reaſon to the Service of it; but muſt either be a *worthleſs Friend*; or a *real Enemy* to Society; and conſequently the Moment *this Paſſion* is loſt in a Country, *Liberty*, which is the Offſpring of it muſt periſh.

By what Means *this Paſſion* is to be raiſed, and the Spirit of it diffuſed, let the *Poet* tell us in Strains, that charm the Ear, fill the Mind, and move the Heart.

The *Goddeſs of Liberty* relates the Manner, in which the *Romans* in the Infancy of their State, were inſpir'd with *this Paſſion*.

FOR then to prove my moſt exalted Power,
I to the Point of full Perfection puſhed
The Fondneſs and the Pride of publick Zeal,
The great, the reigning Paſſion of the Free;
That Godlike Paſſion! which the Bounds of Self
Diſcards by fixing the whole publick takes
In the Heart, enlarged, and burning high,
With the mix'd Ardor of unnumbered Selves,
Of all, who live beneath the voted Laws
Of the ſame Parent State fraternal live.
From this kind Sun of moral Nature *flow'd*
Virtues, that ſhine the Light of human Kind,
And, ray'd thro' Story, warm remoteſt Time.
Theſe virtues too, reflected to their Source,
Encreaſed its Flame; the ſocial Charm *went round*
The fair Idea, more attractive ſtill,
As more by virtue marked; till Romans, *all*
One Band of Friends, unconquerable grew.
Hence when their Country *raiſed her plaintive*
Voice,
The Voice of pleading Nature *was not heard;*
And in their Hearts the Father *throbb'd no more:*
Stern to themſelves, yet gentle to the whole,
Hence ſweetned Pain, the Luxury of Toil;
Patience, that baffled Fortune's utmoſt Rage;
High-minded Hope, which, at the loweſt Ebb,
When Brennus *conquered, and when* Cannæ *bled*
The braveſt Impulſe felt, and ſcorn'd Deſpair.
Hence Moderation a new Conqueſt gained;
As on the vanquiſh'd, like deſcending Heaven,
Their dewy Mercy drop'd, their Bounty beamed.
And by the labouring Hand were Crowns beſtow'd.
Fruitful of Men, hence hard laborious Life,
Which no Fatigue can quell, no Seaſon pierce.
Hence Independence, *with his* Little *pleas'd,*
Serene and ſelf ſufficient like a God;
In whom Corruption *could not lodge one Charm:*
While he his honeſt Roots to Gold preferr'd;
While truly rich, and by his Sabine Field
The Man maintained, the Roman *Spender all*
Was in the publick Wealth and Glory plac'd;
Or ready, a rough Swain, to guide the Plough,
Or elſe, the Purple o'er his Shoulder thrown
In long majeſtic Flow, to rule the State,
With Wiſdom's pureſt Eye, or, clad in Steel,
To drive the ſteady Battle on the Foe.
Hence every Paſſion, ev'n the proudeſt ſtoop'd
To common Good; Camillus *thy Revenge;*
Thy Glory, Fabius; *all ſubmiſſive hence,*
Conſuls, Dictators, *ſtill reſign'd their Rule,*
The very Moment that the Laws *ordained.*

The Point with us is this; whether that *Amor Patriæ*, which alone founded and ſupported the *Greek* and *Roman Commonwealths*, can ſubſiſt, when *Independency* is ſacrificed. It is certain that he, who has a *paſſionate Concern for the Liberties* of his Fellow Subjects, has the ſtrongeſt Motive to do his utmoſt in ſecuring their *Properties*; and conſequently to be ſatisfied with his own; ſince his Regard for the *One* muſt neceſſarily eſtabliſh his Satisfaction in the *Other*. Such a Man therefore will as certainly find every real Enjoyment, that he wants, within the Compaſs of a *private Fortune*, as he, who is a Stranger to this Satisfaction, can only find in *publick Plunder*. The Conſequence therefore lies clearly before us; that he, who has ſacrificed his *Independency* has loſt his *Paſſion for Liberty*; and that he who has loſt *this Paſſion*, becomes a Friend to *Slavery*, and, if he is in Parliament, a *Voter* for it; and indeed what Motive can any Man have to prefer the *publick Good* to *his own*, when he has thrown himſelf into a *Courſe of Living* that renders him incapable of ſupporting without publick Money.

Abridgment of Mr. FOSTER's Letter to Dr. STEBBING; continu'd from p. 340.

YOU throw away, Sir, a great deal of pointed *ſmartneſs* on a miſtake of your own; (See p. 316. G H) and concerning what even you obſerve, that I tell you it *cannot* be. If I have told you, Sir, that it *cannot* be, upon what principles of *Juſtice* or *Candour* could you imagine what you endeavour'd to expoſe, to be my *real meaning*? The expreſſion you have *carp'd* at, I allow to be *inaccurate*; but inſiſt, that the *ſenſe* of it could hardly have been miſtaken, if there had not been an inclination to miſrepreſent my meaning. However, was I inclin'd *obſtinately* to defend every thing I have advanced, I might ſay, that by *Sentiments*, or *Notions*, may be underſtood *Principles*;—by falſe *Sentiments* of Chriſtianity, falſe *Notions*, or *Principles*, relating to Chriſtianity;----and that, without departing entirely from the *known* uſe of Words, a Man may be ſaid to *entertain*, or *give entertainment to*, Notions which he does not *believe*, to promote ſome ſiniſter views. ——But Sir, you muſt now ſee, that the *Confuſion* and *Self Contradiction* from which you ſo charitably offer to *releaſe* me, is entirely a fiction and creature of your own; and you ought to *acknowledge*, that you have perverted my Words to ſuch a meaning, as in a *fair* Conſtruction, and conſidering the AVOWED deſign of my *whole* diſcourſe on *Hereſy*, they are not capable of.——*But you are too haſty to weigh things with coolneſs.* (Dr. STEBBING's Letter, p. 26.

I proceed to defend my notion of Hereſy, and ſhew its *ſcriptural* Foundation. It is chiefly built on the Words of St *Paul*, (Tit. iii. 10, 11.) The Heretic's Character there deſcrib'd, conſiſts of three branches. 1ſt. He is ſubverted, or *turned aſide from the true Faith*. 2dly. He ſinneth; *i. e. maintains doctrines contrary to Chriſtianity wilfully, or with an ill intention.* 3dly. He is Αὐτοκατάκριτος, *one condemn'd by his own Judgment*; *one who knowingly eſpouſes a falſe doctrine*; *one who is inſincere in his profeſſion.* Concerning the firſt of theſe, there is no diſpute between us-----The two laſt branches I ſhall prove *diſtinctly*.

And 1ſt, that a Heretic errs *wilfully*, I infer from theſe Words of St. *Paul*, *He ſinneth.* Becauſe *Errors of the Underſtanding, conſider'd* in themſelves, *are not criminal*; and becauſe *all Moral Evil depends on the Error and Obliquity of the Will*; and to affirm, that Men may ſin *without*, or *againſt* their Wills, is to make Guilt and Miſery *Neceſſary*, and the righteous and merciful Governour of the World an Arbitary Tyrant. What, Sir, have you anſwer'd to this? Have you either diſprov'd that all virtue and vice is *Voluntary*? Or have you attempted to ſhew, that a Heretic is not repreſented by St *Paul* as a *Sinner*, and, conſequently, *wilfully* Erroneous? Both theſe points are dropt; and ſomething *invented* for me, and then confuted. You would have the reader believe, I deſign to prove, that a Heretick *maintains wrong Opinions* knowing *them to be ſuch*, becauſe the Apoſtle ſays of Him, *that he ſinneth*; In order to fix another abſurdity upon me, *viz. that no Man* ſinneth, *but he that acts* directly *againſt conviction.* And this is inſinuated for want of conſidering, that I argu'd diſtinctly from every part of the Apoſtle's deſcription; that I endeavour'd to eſtabliſh my Notion of a Heretic by *degrees*, as the Text ſuggeſted it; and not to deduce the *whole* of his Character from every ſingle Branch of his Character---*Attend therefore a little.* 'Tis an *Eſſential* part of the Heretic's Character, that he errs *wilfully*; or, whoever does not err wilfully, cannot be a *Heretic.* Who then are the wilfully erroneous? Who are the *wilful Corrupters and Oppoſers of the Chriſtian Religion*, whom St. *Paul* deſcribes as *Sinners*?-- --They are *ſuch, whoſe Minds are perverted* [from an honeſt and impartial purſuit of truth] *by irregular diſpoſitions and appetites; and who have reſolv'd to ſacrifice Truth, and Virtue, to the gratification of their ſenſual deſires.* Is it then neceſſary, in order to a Man's being a *Sinner*, that he be reſolv'd to ſacrifice Truth and Virtue to the Gratification of his ſenſual deſires?----No---But, however, This is juſtly ſpecified as one branch of *ſinful* Error, becauſe it is the moſt malignant degree of *wilful* Error. You will ſay I cannot, from this branch of the Heretic's Character, *He ſinneth*, infer, that he acts *directly* againſt Conviction. ---I never intended it.---Can I then infer from hence, that *every Man*, that errs wilfully is a *Heretic*?------I never intended that neither. ----For tho' it be *eſſential* to the Heretic's Character, that he err *wilfully*, it does not follow, that every one who errs wilfully is a *Heretic*: For to come up compleatly to this Character, he muſt be in the *higheſt Claſs* of the wilfully erroneous, ſuch as act againſt their inward Light, and conſequently *condemn themſelves.* You will therefore, remember, Sir, that I deſign'd to prove from this part of St. *Paul*'s deſcription, only, *in general*, that the Heretic *errs wilfully*; and though it be true, that he who errs *knowingly*, errs wilfully, and therefore I have juſtly rank'd him among the wilfully erroneous, who are repreſented by St. *Paul* as *Sinners*; it follows not, that I am anſwerable for the Conſequence you have drawn from it; namely, that no Man can be a Sinner unleſs he is the *Greateſt* of Sinners, and *acts directly againſt Conviction.* Suppoſe I ſhould ſay, that *Blaſphemy* is ſpeaking diſreſpectfully and reproachfully of God; and, therefore, the perſons deſcrib'd in the *N. T.* as *Blaſphemers* muſt be *Common Swearers* who treat his Name with contempt; ſuch as make a *jeſt* of his Wiſdom, Power, and Juſtice; *revile* his Providence,

and deny his *Being*?—Would any *Sober* Reaſoner inſinuate thence, that none could be Blaſphemers but *Atheiſts*? No: It would be univerſally underſtood, that I was only reckoning, up the ſeveral *kinds* and *degrees* of Blaſphemy; the caſe this is brought to illuſtrate, is exactly the ſame.

I go on to another topic, *i. e.* that the Crime of the Heretic, St. *Paul* ſpeaks of, *was of ſuch a nature as required not* Inſtruction, *but* Admonition; whence, I apprehend it evidently follows, *that the fault lay in the* Will, *not in the* Underſtanding. My deſign is to ſhew, that *to admoniſh for mere Errors of the Underſtanding is* abſurd. To which, with you, *it is a ſufficient anſwer to ſay, that as St.* Paul *was now giving directions to a Biſhop, it was natural for him to mention ſuch particulars only, as* ſpecially *concerned their Office*; *i. e.* Admonition *and* Rejection. But if the Admonition be *abſurd* in a *Preſbyter*, *i. e.* the *nature* of the thing, muſt it not be abſurd in a *Biſhop*? This, which is the *only* point in queſtion, You have not conſider'd; and therefore might have anſwer'd my argument as fully by ſaying Nothing at all.

I proceed to conſider the *Conjecture*, you *offer'd above ten Years ago*, concerning the word αὐτοκατάκριτος, *condemn'd of himſelf*;—againſt the *Current* of *antient* and *modern* verſions, and the *general* ſenſe of the moſt judicious Commentators. And ſince you think it a Maſter-piece in the *Conjectural* way, I ſhall examine it candidly, and doubt not but to make it appear, as *groundleſs* as 'tis *ſingular*. I only premiſe theſe two Obſervations.

1ſt. In your interpretation of αὐτοκατάκριτος, you take it for granted, your Notion of Hereſy is *right*: For no man can *openly accuſe* himſelf of Hereſy by *departing from the faith*, unleſs every one that *departs from the faith* be, in the ſcripture ſenſe of the word, a Heretic. You will therefore, Sir, remember, that if it appear that your account of Hereſy neither *is*, nor *can be*, the *true one*; that your Interpretation neither *is* nor *can be*, the *true one*. If I might adviſe, I ſhould think it expedient for you, in order *to do juſtice to the word of God*, to prove clearly your Notion of hereſy, and defend it againſt all objections, before you attempt to revive this *Novel* Criticiſm: Elſe it may be thought that you build without a *foundation*, and are not ſo much concern'd to find out the *true ſenſe* of Scripture, as to make it ſpeak *your own*.

2d. I would remark, that if we would interpret the Scriptures rationally, we ought not to depart from the *natural* Signification of words to underſtand them in *new* and *unuſual ſenſes*. So that if it can be ſhewn that *Self-condemn'd* is not *Self accuſ'd* is the *better* meaning of αὐτοκατάκριτος; it muſt then be admitted to be the *right* Interpretation; tho' there is another more *literal* meaning, of which the word is capable. But I ſhall endeavour to prove, that this is not the caſe; and that the ſenſe you have fix'd on the ſaid word, is neither *probable* nor *ſupportable*.

A You allow, Sir, when you call other ſenſes of the word *indirect*, that κατακρίνειν *properly* ſignifies to *paſs ſentence againſt a perſon*, as a Judge doth. It follows, that κατακριτος denotes one *againſt whom ſentence has been given*. Which word, tho' not in the New Teſtament, yet the ſenſe of it is evident from it's oppoſite ἀκατάκριτος *uncondemn'd*, *Acts* xvi. 37. Now B when αὐτός is join'd with any other word, it always intimates that the perſon of whom that word is ſpoken, does *himſelf* perform the action, expreſs'd by *it*.

But to avoid this ſenſe of αὐτοκατάκριτος you affirm, *that thoſe are frequently ſaid* κατακρίνειν, *not only who do themſelves, as judges, determine or paſs ſentence of condemnation upon any* C *man*, but thoſe alſo *who do* indirectly *condemn a man by being in ſome reſpect the* Inſtrument, *in virtue whereof condemnation is pronounc'd*; that is, by appearing as *Witneſſes* againſt him. And from hence it is urg'd, that αὐτοκατάκριτος may in this place rather ſignify SELF-ACCUS'D, than SELF-CONDEMN'D. But none of the examples brought are for your purpoſe. *In* D *Hebrews* xi. 7. where it is ſaid, that *Noah condemn'd the* world, the *Engliſh* Verſion ſeems very right; for his building an Ark, as a proof of his belief of the warnings he gave thoſe people of the approaching Deluge, was a *virtual Condemnation* of them. The expreſſion is indeed *metaphorical*; but the ſimilitude muſt be taken from the action of a *Judge*, and not of E a *Witneſs*, whoſe buſineſs is to *determine* nothing, only to relate matter of fact. We have a very plain parallel inſtance of the uſe of the word *Condemn* amongſt ourſelves, which will make what is ſaid of *Noah* and the men of *Nineveh*, intelligible to every common Reader. When we ſay, that a good man, by the exemplary purity of his Life, *condemns* the Wick- F edneſs of the world, we never mean that he *accuſes* them, or appears as an *Evidence* againſt them, or is the *means and inſtrument of their being condemned by another*; but that he gives his *Judgment* againſt them by his conduct, that they ought to be *condemn'd*, and declares by his conduct, that he *paſſes a ſentence of condemnation* againſt them in his own mind.

G As to the *unthrifty Servant*, you repreſent *Self-condemn'd*, you did not cite the Text fairly, which is, *out of thy own Mouth will I judge thee*, ſo that he was *condemn'd* by the Judge.

Therefore notwithſtanding any Paſſage you have quoted αὐτοκατάκριτος muſt ſtill retain the Senſe of one *who condemns and paſſes Sentence againſt himſelf by his own Act*; and H not of one, who, like an *Accuſer* or *Witneſs* only, furniſhes Matter for the Sentence of another. And if ſo, this Character muſt be given of a *Heretic*, as a reaſon why he ſhould be rejected

from

iſtian Communion; and not *why the
ould proceed to Admonition, without
that Evidence of the Fact, which
l in other Caſes.* But whether your
tion be *right* or not, you think it a A
Caſe mine *is wrong:* becauſe great
attend it. But Sir, if the only
αὐτοκατάκριτος be this, *one condemn'd
Judgment*, as I have fully ſhewn St
uſe it in no other Senſe, if he
h a deſign to be *underſtood.* It is your
o find out ſome *different* Signification
the Word is *fairly* capable. Till B
done this, whatever Objections there
ſt taking it in its *natural* meaning,
remain.

an Infidel ſhould think *Self-con-*
be the only Senſe of the Word, and
urge the difficulties you have ſtarted
t. *Paul's* Inſpiration, and the perti-
his Advice to *Titus*, would you tell C
t whether your Interpretation was
not, it was a *very clear Caſe*, the
ld not be us'd in the Senſe he con-
r, becauſe it was *abſurd?* Might he
, reply you had no right to put
on Words on Account of imagin'd
which they will not bear, and
you allow a *Mahometan* the ſame D
he may defend every part of the

The only material Objection you
'd is, *That according to my Notion* of
*there could be no ſtanding Power of
ng and rejecting Heretics even at the*
But you have not ſupported this
by any poſitive Evidence. But put
e to prove that the Apoſtles ever exer- E
Gift of *diſcerning Spirits.* Which I
avour to ſet in a true Light.
here was in the Apoſtolic Age the
diſcerning Spirits from the Holy
Paul aſſerts, 1 *Cor.* xii. 10. 1 *Cor.*
Theſ. v. 23. He means undoubtedly
ng the views and principles from
ticular Perſons acted, and the *inward* F
of true Prophets, from thoſe of De-

poſtles actually exercis'd this power of
Spirits. (See p. 318. G) In the
Ananias and *Sapphira*, the Fraud for
y were ſo remarkably puniſh'd, was
inflicted, St *Peter* neither *did* nor
ve any *Information* about it. The G
as not given us the leaſt hint of *Ac-*
of *Evidence* produced; on the con-
e Expreſſions made uſe of are ſtrong
way. Why hath Satan filled thy
ie? &c. *Acts* v. 3, 4, 9. *How is
have agreed together* to tempt *the
the Lord, i. e.* to try whether the
be Lord (in us) could detect and pu- H
Fraud. It is moſt natural to be-
aul exercis'd this Gift in the Caſe of
cts xiii. 9, 10 Becauſe, what he ſays

of him, relates chiefly to the inward *Subtilty* of the *Heart.* *Acts* xiv. 9. is more direct to the point, for there is not the moſt diſtant intimation, that the Impotent Man of *Lyſtra* gave any *outward* diſcoveries of his Faith. It is only ſaid, that St. *Paul* ſtedfaſtly beheld *him, and perceived he* had Faith to be healed. All that you ſay to *Acts* v. 3. xiv. 9. is that *theſe Texts will bear other Interpretations.* When you think fit to produce them, they ſhall be fairly conſider'd.

I have ſaid in my Sermon, that as *diſcerning of Spirits* was one of thoſe Gifts of the Holy Ghoſt which were communicated in the firſt Age of Chriſtianity, *Titus*, to whom St *Paul* directs his Advice about Heretics, cannot be ſuppoſed to have been without it: Upon which you ask me, What was *Titus's Office* and Character? And anſwer your own Queſtion--- A Biſhop. To which you ſubjoin another Query, Can you ſhew that every Biſhop of the Church at that time had that Gift? —I know not why the Biſhops of the Church are brought into this Controverſy----*Titus* had a higher Character and was employ'd in more honourable Offices, than every Scripture Biſhop could pretend to. It may be inferr'd, with the higheſt probability, that one ſo Eminent, was endued with miraculous Gifts, and in particular that of *diſcerning Spirits.* Since it appears further from *Acts* v. xix. x. 1 *Cor.* ii xii. 27, 28, xiv. that it was common in the Apoſtolic Age. Thus, Sir, I have fully anſwer'd the main difficulty (*viz.*) that according to my Account Heretics *could not be known*, nor conſequently *rejected* even at the beginning; by propoſing one way founded on great Probabilities in which they *might be known.* This alone would be ſufficient if there were no *other*.... But this is what I have not aſſerted.

The Apoſtles, you ſay, ſpeak of the *Knowledge of Mens Hearts as the ſole prerogative of God.* What does this prove? Does it follow becauſe God *alone* knows the Hearts of Men, he could never communicate that Knowledge to others? by the ſame reaſoning becauſe St *Paul*, aſſerts that God *only* hath *immortality*, (1 *Tim.* vi. 16.) therefore *Angels* and *Souls* of Men are not immortal. You ſay further, it is not worth while to diſpute this point in general, *ſure I am it was no ſtanding* Gift. *Anſw.* If by its not being a *ſtanding* Gift, you mean that the Apoſtles had it not always, this I conceive will be but little to your purpoſe, becauſe if they were enabled to exerciſe it on *ſpecial Exigencies*, I may juſtly ſuppoſe they were aſſiſted by it in detecting Heretics. You ſay, but why would it not have been as properly *exercis'd in admitting Men into the Church as in caſting them out?* *Anſw.* You dont know Sir but it was; becauſe we have no particular Account of a thing, will you conclude it never happen'd? Or are we at Liberty to ſuppoſe againſt *probable* Hiſtorical Evidence? What you ſuggeſt about

&c.

lies, than was found in the *French* and *Irish* Maſſacres, in the laſt of which, almoſt two hundred thouſand *Britiſh* Proteſtants were murder'd with more cruel, and under more aggravating Circumſtances than any Words can repreſent.

Let Proteſtants therefore always remember the Principles of that Church are ſtill the ſame, and that no Ties of Nature, nor Obligations of Friendſhip, can be ſufficient to reſtrain them from committing ſuch diabolical Actions for the future.

My Intention at preſent is not to go over the ſeveral Parts of the Controverſy, but briefly to hint at thoſe Cauſes, and falſe Motives, which I conceive contribute to the ſupport and increaſe of Popery.

1ſt, Some poor Perſons may have been induc'd to the Exchange, from the Proſpect of a better temporal Proviſion among them, which is truly a mean Motive, nor is there any compariſon fit to repreſent the difference and abſurdity of the Exchange, as it is giving the moſt valuable Liberties and important Truths, for Dung and Droſs.

2ly. The little Knowledge *many* have of Religion in general, and the Proteſtant in particular, makes them an eaſy prey to artful and zealous Popiſh Prieſts, ſo that Ignorance may be ſaid to be the Cauſe of Converſion, as well as the Mother of Devotion; 'tis a melancholy Conſideration, ſo many among us ſhould ſtill anſwer that Character, eſpecially as we know, the popiſh Prieſts do, as our Lord ſaid of the *Phariſees*, *compaſs Sea and Land to make a Proſelyte*, tho' they thereby make him as bad, or if it can be, worſe than themſelves.

3dly, The great ſhew, and outward Pomp, uſed in their Worſhip, is very apt to affect thoſe who do not place Religion in Heart-ſervice, ſuch a Worſhip being moſt ſuited to ſenſual Minds; but is it not a ridiculous Thing to be captivated with ſuch ſhameleſs Inventions, and Monkey Tricks, as are ſcarce to be found among the Heathens? and yet theſe are to ſerve inſtead of worſhipping God with the Heart, in Spirit and in Truth; for he muſt be blind that ſees not the mighty Streſs laid on theſe Things, and the Satisfaction thereby given to ſenſual Diſpoſitions.

4thly, The Doctrine of Abſolution for paſt Sins, and Indulgences for Sins to come, are ſo adapted to vicious Hearts, that 'tis no Wonder ſuch cloſe therewith. What a ſear'd Conſcience muſt thoſe have, who can reſt quiet under the guilt of Sin, did not Experience teſtify, one would think it impoſſible Perſons could be ſo much deceived, as to imagine any thing could ſtand inſtead of Repentance and Amendment. Indeed the promiſe of Pardon runs to true Believers and ſincere Penitents; but except ye repent, ye muſt Periſh. What an Infatuation then muſt that be to think, any can diſpenſe with the Nature of Things, and the *Law of God?*

5thly, Penances, Mortifications of the Penitentiaries, and ſuch like, are equally adapted to a melancholy Diſpoſition, ſome acting like *Baal*'s Prieſts, and the People following them in their Inventions, which exceed in Number and Folly all the Whims of the *Phariſees*, and therefore leſs deſerve the Name of *Religious*, but rather the ſevere Reproof of our Lord, who condemn'd the *Phariſees* for placing their Traditions in the room of God's Commandments.

To theſe I might add the coldneſs and indifferency in religious Matters, too apparent in many Proteſtants, and their ill Lives, which are continually giving the Lie to their Profeſſion, may induce *ſome* who conſider Perſons more than Things, to take up an ill opinion of *Proteſtant Principles*, and thereby the more readily to attend to the Zeal and *pretended Piety* of *Popiſh Prieſts*, till being deluded by them, then dazzled by the Splendor, and awed by the Authority of Holy infallible Church, they become ſuch blind Votaries, as that the greateſt Wickedneſs becomes ſanctified in themſelves and others, when the good of the Church is concern'd therein: Now though this may be call'd Folly and groſs Inconſiſtency in them; yet ſuch Proteſtants who thus give Offence, ſhould ſeriouſly lay it to Heart; and take heed to themſelves alſo; nothing more naturally leading to Popery than deſtroying Conſcience, and thereby bringing on themſelves the Judgments of God—And farther the Animoſity, Impoſitions, Diviſions, and Uncharitableneſs, too common among Proteſtants, have aſſiſted not a little — broke the Union and Peace, neceſſary among them, and alienated their Affections from each other, *&c.* —which ſhould be the Subject of our Tears; though they are the too juſt occaſion of the Triumphs of our Adverſary — Alſo, the various Inconſiſtencies ſome are guilty of, and the Pleaſure others take in retaining ſome Uſages merely out of Reſpect to the *Papiſts*, or as ſome ſay, to gain them to the Truth (which is as probable as for a Modeſt Woman to expect her appearing in the Shape or Dreſs of a Harlot ſhould be the means of making ſuch honeſt, all which may concur more than perhaps is imagin'd to ſupport the Cauſe of Popery; though ſtill there is more Unity among them, than can be found among *Papiſts*; even though Infallibility preſides to direct them, and all own its Power. And the tender forbearing affectionate Sentiments which run through the New Teſtament, and from thence are transferr'd into the Writings of beſt Proteſtants, effectually ſilence all Complaints as to Animoſity, *&c.* becauſe ſuch who act in a different manner, act contrary to their own Principles; and therefore whatever may be ſaid on this Head, can only be againſt the practices of ſome, not the Principles.

It may be objected, ſeveral Men of Learning are among the Catholicks, what Reaſon can be given

given for them?—Many of the *Jews* who crucify'd our Saviour, moſt of the *Jewiſh* Sanhedrim may be ſuppos'd ſuch. Yet how blind does our Lord repreſent them, and therefore in general, I anſwer, that the ſame Motives which made or continu'd the Sect of the *Phariſees*, may be applied to the Catholicks—In particular, the Love of Power and of Wealth in the Eccleſiaſticks (both which abound more in the Church of *Rome* than in any Communion in the World) and blind Obedience and ſlaviſh dependance of the Laity on the Prieſts—Thus I conceive, Poverty or Ignorance, outſide ſhew—Licentious doctrines, or Will-worſhip—the Love of Power and Wealth in the Clergy, and blind Obedience in the Laity, (the ill Lives of Proteſtants and their animoſities towards each other; being likewiſe ſerviceable thereto) one or other, is the leading Cauſe of the Converſion to, and ſupport of Popery—I ſhall not ask, what that Religion is good for, which proceeds from ſuch Cauſes, and is owing to ſuch Motives—but rather in the Words of a late Writer, * What is that Religion good for which encourages and produces the greateſt Wickedneſs—Are Men, ſaith he, with Hearts full of Fury, fit to ſerve at the Altars of the God of Peace, or Hands ſtain'd with Blood, proper to be lifted up to him in Prayer; is Murder and Barbarity the Cauſe of that God who gave us Life and Being—All leſſer Crimes (continues he) as Whoredoms, Theft, and Murder, he can forgive. The *Courtezan* keeps open Shop, pays yearly Rents to his Holineſs's Treaſury, and takes a Licenſe for her Trade. The Murderer runs but to a Church, and the Gates are open to become his Sanctuary. But there not the leaſt Tenderneſs of Nature when Hereſy is in the Caſe.—And what Country is it there in which there are not ſome Footſteps of their Cruelty, even in the *Weſt Indies* a Million of People have had no Choice but to be Baptiz'd or Murder'd; though the Change was but from one Idolatry to another—Be aſtoniſh'd O ye Heavens, and tremble O Earth, that has brought forth Men, Who will deſtroy all whom they cannot deceive: put out the Underſtanding of all in their Communion; and tear out the Hearts of thoſe who are out of it.

Mr. Urban, Yours, EUSEBIUS.

* *Ramſay's* Sermon, preach'd at St. *Mary-le bow*, on Account of the *Iriſh* Maſſacre, 1713.

From the Prompter, No. 79.

——— *It is but* juſt.

The WRITER bluſh, *there where the* Reader *muſt.* COWLEY.

WIth regard to the *Proſtitution* of our *Engliſh* THEATRE, I have aſſign'd one Part of the *Cauſe* to the *Ignorance* and *Avarice* of the MANAGERS; another to the ACTOR's Want of *Genius*, or *Inſtruction*.

And am pleaſed, to find a *third Cauſe*, charg'd to the POETS, who *write* for the *Stage*, by the ingenious Tranſlator of a *Jeſuit's* Oration, on the *inſtructive Superiority* of the THEATRE, to the Schools of HISTORY, and PHILOSOPHY.

Any Thing, ſays this *Orator*, whoſe Nature is ſuch, as to be made either *good*, or *bad*, as *Art* ſhall pleaſe to mould it, is generally, by our Depravity, *turn'd to the Latter*; ſo averſe are we to *Virtue*, ſo prone to *Vice*! this is evident, particularly, in the THEATRE---which, being originally ſo well calculated for the promoting of *Virtue*, is, by our deprav'd Diſpoſitions, become a *School of Vice*. But, who are principally to be *blam'd* for This?—The POETS, in the firſt Place;—next the ACTORS;—And laſtly, the AUDITORY.

Firſt, the Blame is to be imputed to *You*, *Dramatic* POETS, for deviating ſo widely from the *true End* and *Deſign* of your *Muſe*. But, what *Idea*, O ye Comic, and Tragic *Writers*, do you form to yourſelves of *Theatrick Poeſy*?—In what *View* do moſt of you *write* for the *Stage*?—In this:—You conſider a Dramatic Piece, as a Work of *Genius*, but of little *Uſe*, when it does not redound to your *private Emolument*.—You think that 'tis enough for you to be ranked among the CELEBRATED *Dramatic Writers*; but, are little ſollicitous, whether your Performances entitle you to a Seat among the VIRTUOUS. That Maxim of *Horace*,—"*The Aim of the Poet is to inſtruct, or de-*"*light*," you ſo interpret, that, neglecting the *former*, which is of the greateſt Importance; you have an Eye ſolely, or principally, to the *latter*; and chuſe to *divert* Mankind, rather than *improve* them—But, what is the *Conſequence* of this?——By your erroneous Conduct, Dramatic Poetry, in General, is *turn'd* from its natural Channel; and that, which ought to be its only Aim, to *improve by pleaſing*, is calculated *merely* to *pleaſe*, though to the *Prejudice* of the Audience. But, leſt you ſhould think theſe ſo many random Aſſertions, let us examine together, the *ſeveral* Kinds of Theatric Poeſy.

Our TRAGEDY is as *ſententious*, and *majeſtick*, as that of *Athens*, and boaſts as great an Elegance of *Diction*. The Tragic Muſe was never inſpir'd with more exalted *Thoughts*, or cloath'd them, in more graceful *Expreſſions*. But, alas! How much is ſhe degenerated from her antient *candid Severity*! The *Athenian Tragedy* HEAL'D the Diſeaſes of the Mind; but that of the Moderns, CORRUPTS it. In *Athens*, it extinguiſhed a *Thirſt* of *Empire*, the greateſt Crime in that Republick; but it now breathes into the Soul a double Paſſion, raſh *Revenge*, and wanton

Love,

Love, the moſt deadly Peſts to Religion and Society.

LET us now *examine*, what Advantages we reap from Comedy.—Tell us, thou happy Inſtructreſs, *what Immorality* thou *reformeſt* among us?

I reprove (anſwers ſhe) *ſuch modiſh young Sparks as are too Finical in their Dreſs*: -- A juſt Reproof, were there nothing in Youth, that *better deſerv'd* Reprehenſion.

I rebuke the Pedantick, among the Fair; and ſuch as are too affected in the Choice of their Words: — A juſt Criticiſm, if there be nothing in the *Pride* or *Petulance* of the Female Sex, that *better deſerves* Cenſure.

I reſtore to their Health, and Senſes, ſuch, as are troubled with imaginary *Diſeaſes*: — A noble Cure, had you, *firſt*, *heal'd* thoſe, whoſe MINDS are *infected*, with VICE.

I eſtabliſh various Schools, for the Inſtruction, and Improvement, of Husbands, Wives, and others. — Excellent Inſtitutions, certainly! —But, what Apology will you make, ſhould we prove, that you *prompt* Mankind to *Vice*, more than incline them to *Virtue*? What, if Youths, of both Sexes, are by *you* taught, to diveſt themſelves of that Beauty of the Soul, *Simplicity*, merely to *foment ſtolen Fires*.

WHAT, if Wives are, by *you* inſtructed, to *violate* their Conjugal Fidelity? *Servants* to throw of all *Shame* and *Sincerity*, to aſſiſt the Light, and the Wanton?

What if *you* accuſtom your *Pupils*, to favour, and think tenderly of, *Vice*, and to diſcountenance, and ſneer at, the Pretenſions of *Virtue*? What if you, induſtriouſly, repreſent a contemptible Character, as *ſmart*, *witty*, and *facetious*; while, on the contrary, you miſcolour a virtuous one, with all that is *ſtupid*, and *ridiculous*?—Do you *laugh*?—Begone, O Thou wicked *Perverter* of our *Morals*, Thou *Hypocritical Corrupter* of the Mind, Thou *Bane* to the Peace of our Families!

But, *why* do I condemn *Comedy*?—She can never be *naturally*, criminal; ſhe is *made ſo*, by others!—Let us rather accuſe the *Poets*, who, when they ought to have preſented us with *Examples* of *Virtue*, employ'd all their Wit to make *Vice appear amiable*!

From the **Prompter**, No. 81.

THE *French*, *Spaniſh* and *Italian* Women, have finer Eyes and Teeth, for the Generality, than the *Engliſh*, but as to Shapes, Breaſts and Hair, there's no Compariſon betwixt our Countrywomen and Foreigners. Yet our wrong-headed Female Bringers-up of Faſhions, have ſtruggled hard to introduce the *Sac* and *Tete de mouton* into *wear*, which entirely hides the greateſt Beauty of the *Engliſh* Women. Now, as this foreign *Shroud* of Beauty would gain no footing here, if it was not for *travelled* Ladies, tho' an *Engliſh* Lady abroad, would be juſtifiable in dreſſing according to the Faſhion of the Country where ſhe ſhould then be, yet, when ſhe return'd, ſhe would be ſhockingly ridiculous, and ought to be look'd on as no *Engliſh* Woman, unleſs ſhe appear'd as one.

The **Daily Gazetteer**, Aug. 21, 22.

The CASE of the Bank Contract.

In Anſwer to the infamous Scurrilities of ſeveral Libels in the Craftſman.

THE unexampled Abuſe and Inſults offered to a *Character of the greateſt Diſtinction*, on ſome Pretences concerning the *Bank Contract*, make it highly reaſonable that this whole Tranſaction ſhould be laid open, and the Honeſty of thoſe diſplayed, who have made ſuch bold Attacks on the Morals of other Men.

The whole Foundation of the Clamour ariſes from a Difference between two Pamphlets publiſhed ſince laſt *Chriſtmas*; which *wholly conſiſts* in theſe Points, Whether Sir *R--- W---* was preſent at *one Meeting* only, or at *two Meetings* of the *Bank* and *S. Sea* Companies? (*See p.* 244. G.) And whether he only drew the Sketch of the Agreement, or both the Sketch and the Agreement itſelf? (*See p.* 263. H).

Of theſe Facts how are we to be informed? If from the Great Perſon himſelf, he muſt truſt to his Memory of a Tranſaction 14 or 15 *Years* paſt, ſince which he hath been employed in the greateſt Affairs of this Nation, and hath had his Thoughts continually fill'd with ſo many various Concerns, that it is not poſſible for him to be ſcrupulouſly exact in this Matter.

But it is of very little Weight, whether he met the Companies *once* or *twice*; or whether he drew only the *Sketch*, or both the *Sketch* and the *Agreement*. It is admitted, that he did employ his *Influence with the Bank* to aſſiſt the *S. Sea* Company in their Diſtreſs, by taking Stock at an higher Price than it was falling to at Market, in order to keep up the Publick Credit at that dreadful Conjuncture. It is likewiſe admitted, that the Event of Things made it impoſſible afterwards for the *Bank* to take the Stock agreed for, without involving themſelves in Ruin, and making the Ruin univerſal. Theſe then are the only Points of *real* Importance; and the Publick are to judge, whether the *Great Perſon* may be juſtified in perſuading the *Bank* to an Agreement, which was then thought neceſſary to the Salvation of the *S. Sea* Company; or whether, when it unhappily failed to anſwer that great End, he could in Law, or ought in Conſcience, to have compelled a Performance of it, even to the *Deſtruction of the Bank*.

This

This being the true and genuine State of the Caſe, ſtripped of all Prevarication and Diſguiſe, 'tis evident as the Light of the Day, that to wander from theſe, *the only* A *Points* of Debate, and to raiſe an Uproar concerning the Narrative of *minute Incidents*, wherein any Man's Memory may fail him, and which in themſelves are of no Importance, is an Abuſe upon human Reaſon.

But ſuppoſing the Hon. Gentleman to have been a Party in the Conſummation of the Matter, let us ſee, as the Fact ſtood, whether he is not juſtifiable, "even as the Author of the *original* Bank *Contract* itſelf:"—At a Time when the *Great Perſon* was not in the Adminiſtration, nor employed in the Diſpoſition of the publick Revenue, *J—n A——e* Eſq; was *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, who having (as is declared in the Act of the ſeventh Year of the late King, *Cap.* 28.) *in Breach of the great Truſts in him repoſed, and with a View to his own exorbitant Profit, combined with the late Directors of the* South-Sea Company *in their pernicious Practices, and been guilty of the moſt dangerous and infamous Corruption, to the Detriment of his Majeſty's Subjects, and manifeſt Prejudice of the Publick Credit, and of the Trade of the Kingdom.* This Gentleman, with his Aſſociates, at a Time when *South-Sea Stock* was falling from that Height to which they had moſt fraudulently raiſed it, and when they were likely to be torn in Pieces by the diſtracted Populace; they firſt applied to the *Bank* for Relief in this terrible Exigency, and then to the *great Perſon* concerned in this Debate, whom they ſent for by an Expreſs from his Retirement in the Country; and when he came up, drew him into a Meeting with a Committee of Directors appointed by each Company.

This all Men agree to have been the Riſe of the whole Affair. Was this then a Buſineſs *ſolicited* by Sir *R—— W——*? Did he *contrive* the Meeting? Was it *his Project*, when Multitudes of all Ranks thronged the *Bank*, threatened to pull it down, and almoſt to maſſacre the *Directors*, if they did not come into ſome Meaſure to relieve the Diſtreſs of the *South-Sea* Company? Or rather, was it not *A——bie*'s Meeting, *A——bie*'s Buſineſs, *A——bie*'s Project? He who had involved the Nation in Ruin, and who was drove to ſuch Expedients, as the only Means to prevent that Ruin from falling immediately on his own Head.

The Meeting being thus procured, the Propoſition to be made was this, 'That if the *Bank* would agree to buy a Quantity of *S. S. Stock* at an high Price, it would ſtop the Alarm that was then ſpreading; it would raiſe the Market Price that was then fallen, and eaſe the Minds of Men till ſomething better could be propoſed for the Remedy of their Diſtractions."

Was this Sir *R—— W——*'s Propoſition? Or did he want it for the Eaſe of any Difficulty wherein he had involved himſelf or his Country? Or could he want it for any Advantage to himſelf? Or could he propoſe it to the *Bank*, or adviſe them who depended on his Advice to come into it, for any Ends but to relieve the general Calamity, and to prevent the *precipitate* Fall of the Stock? If theſe Ends were not to be attained by ſuch Means, did he delude himſelf, or was he not perſuaded to hope that ſuch Means would be effectual? Was he not *begg'd*, *pray'd*, *importuned*, and *wearied* till *Three* or *Four* in the Morning to conſent that the Trial might be B made? And was it not *A——bie* that was ſuing to him in all this Tranſaction? crying out *For God's Sake help us—We ſhall be undone——We ſhall be torn in Pieces, if you don't help us*——Nay, I have heard from thoſe who were preſent at the Meeting, that when the *Minutes of their Agreement* were to be taken in Writing, and the Company looked upon C one another to ſee who ſhould take the Pen, the *Great Perſon* called to Mr *A——bie*, then *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, as being the moſt proper on Account of his Office; but that the moſt *modeſt* and *complaiſant* Mr *A——bie* intreated the *Hon. Gentleman to take it into his own Hand*, as due to his ſuperior Abilities, and to his happy Influence in the Mediation of that Affair.

D View this Tranſaction then in its natural Light; Mr *A——bie* in his Diſtreſs ſupplicating this *Hon. Perſon* to come 100 Miles, imploring his Conſent to this *Bank Contract*, yet 14 or 15 Years afterwards appearing on the Publick Stage, pretending to have *pocketed that very Paper* which he prevailed on the *Hon. Gentleman* to draw, producing this Act, E which *he* forced that *Hon. Perſon* into, as an infamous Act, and pretending it to be a *worſe* Project even than his own *Infernal S. S.* Scheme. If ever any Procedure deſerved Deteſtation; if *Baſeneſs*, *Perfidy*, and *Ingratitude*, ought to be moſt odious to Men, this Conduct muſt *brand* him with *Infamy* more laſting even than that with which he was *ſtigmatized* by *Act of Parliament*.

F Before I diſmiſs Mr *A—bie*, I muſt animadvert on a very ſcandalous Suggeſtion which the ſame Hands have offered to *extenuate* the Frauds of his *S. S. Scheme*, by throwing moſt falſe Imputations on Sir *R—— W——*.

They ſay that the *Great Perſon*, by oppoſing the *Bank* to the *S. S. Company*, in the Undertaking of paying the publick Debts, G was Author of that *Competition* between the Companies when they tried who ſhould *outbid each other*, and thereby worked up the *S. Sea Company* to the exorbitant Offers which they made, and by which they prevailed in their fraudulent Deſigns.

To this it muſt be replied, that none but the virtuous Mr *A——bie* and *his Comrades* H could know that the *S. S. Company* were determined to outbid every thing rather than loſe the Benefit of this *execrable* Fraud. But that the Intention of the *Bank* and their Friends, were moſt unexceptionably juſt, and that they were zealous to prevent all Fraud, by putting

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it even out of their own Power to carry on any ſuch villainous Traffick as the Managers of the S. S. Scheme in ended and effected. In moſt manifeſt from the *ſecond Propoſals of the Bank* delivered in Parliament, wherein they conclude, 'That no Doubt may remain of their ſincere Intentions, they are content to be obliged to offer to the ſeveral Proprietors of the Annuities of 96 and 99 Years, *fourteen hundred Pounds* Bank Stock for every *hundred Pounds per Ann.* who ſhall voluntarily agree for the ſame on or before the 24th of *June* 1720. and the like Proportion for the Remainder of the *ſhorter Terms.*

Let the whole World judge what Veracity or Morals can be in Men who publiſh Slander in ſo profligate a Manner, notwithſtanding the Notoriety and Conviction of their own *Guilt.*

The miſerable *Managers of the South Sea-Company* having loſt all Credit by their Scheme, the Queſtion next was, Whether the *Bank*, who had done all that had been begged of them to *ſave* the *South-Sea Company* from Ruin, when all proved ineffectual, ought in Conſcience to fall a Sacrifice with them?

This was ſo monſtrous a Propoſition that none but thoſe who wiſhed the Confuſion of all Mankind could wiſh this to be the Rule of Judgment between the two Companies. But,

Notwithſtanding it was moſt evident, ſeeing the Bank Contract could not keep up the price of South Sea Stock higher than 130 *per Cent.* that therefore the Bank could not, without abſolute Ruin, take any Quantity of that Stock at ſuch a Price as 400 *per Cent.* yet it is not even pretended, that but *Reaſon* was once ſeen in any part of the Tranſaction after the Contract was made. The South-Sea Company applied themſelves wholly from this Time to the *Lords of the Treaſury*, in which Commiſſion that *Hon. Gentleman* was not inſerted till many Months after.

We muſt then enquire who were the Perſons viſible in the Negotiation of perſuading the South Sea Company to recede from this *Contract.*

The *Political State of Gr. Britain* gives us an Account of a General Court of the South-Sea-Comp. held *Sept.* 30, 1720. about a Week after the Concluſion of the *Bank Contract.*

Here 'the *celebrated* Mr *Budgel* ſaid, he hoped they had now brought Order out of Confuſion and moved for Thanks to be given to the Directors, whereon he was ſeconded by the *diligent* Mr. *Gumley*. Mr. *Gery* moved, That Thanks ſhould be given to the *Gentlemen of the Bank*, for their aſſiſting and ſupporting this Company in their Extremity. Upon which Mr *Craggs* ſaid, That in ſuch a Time of general Calamity, thoſe Compliments might well have been ſpared, but however, as *Thanks to the Bank* had been mentioned, he could not but join in that Motion, for it muſt be confeſſed, that the Bank had aſſiſted and ſeaſonably interpoſed to help the Company, and that *if any Salvation comes to us, it muſt owing to them.* The Motion was then agreed to.'

Here we ſee what high Veneration the *Bank* and their Contract was held in by Mr. A - bu's *wiſe Cabal*, and that they acknowledged it to be their *Salvation*, tho' now they charge it to have been the moſt *wicked and ruinous Project*

. How long this good Humour laſted, I am not able to ſay, but we are told now, that to avoid their Contract, and to bribe the South-Sea-Company into their Compoſition with the Bank the *two Millions* of their Debt to the Publick were remitted by Parliament, and that Sir *Rob. W* - obtained ſuch Remiſſion expreſly for that End.

In the *Political State* for *Dec.* 1726 *P.* 640, we are informed, that Mr. *Trenchard* and others, ſpeaking in the Houſe of Commons againſt remitting theſe two Millions, were anſwered particularly by Mr *William Pulteney*. Is it poſſible now, that this Remiſſion could be obtained with ſuch Unrighteous Views, when it had ſuch unbyaſſed Patriotiſm and ſuch powerful Eloquence to ſupport it?

In the *Political State* for *June* 1721 2, is an Account of a *Gen. Court* of the S Sea Comp. the 19th of that Month. The Motion was, 'That the Court of Directors be empowered 'to treat with any Company for the Sale of 'ſuch Part of their Annuity, as ſhall enable 'them to their Corporate Capacity to diſcharge 'their Debts and Incumbrances.' This tending to renew *their Treaty with the Bank*, there was a loud Demand for the *Bank Contract* to be produced. The Secretary then read a *little Paper* to the Court, containing the Terms of Agreement between the *Two Companies*. And Sir *John Eyles* declared that to be the *Original Contract.*

Upon which Mr *John Ward* of *Hackney* roſe, and with great Warmth exclaimed, that 'twas impoſſible this Paper could be all that had paſſed in an Affair of ſo much Conſequence - - - Mr. *Pulteney*, ſaid that if there were no more Minutes or Memorials of that Tranſaction, than what had been now read, it was ſufficient, and that *it was a better Bargain than many Gentlemen had been wont to.*

Here we find this *Hon. Gentleman* an Advocate *for the Bank Contract*, notwithſtanding the ſhameleſs Licenſe of thoſe who have called it a worſe Scheme than the S Sea. It appears that he came to that *Gen. Court*, purpoſely to perſuade a *Compoſition* with the *Bank* and declared that the Contract was made to ſhew the South Sea-Company, that a good uſe might be made of this Doctrine, 'For it, ſays he, the *Bank* be the Perſons to be treated with, conſider, *Sir*, they treat with you as your Debtors, and if they give you 130 for your Stock now, you give them 29: Pounds upon every hundred Pounds, according to their own Agreement.'

Can there now want Evidence, that this *Hon. Perſon* himſelf knew and agreed, that the *Bank Contract* neither could, nor ought to

be

ſtrictly executed; that he himſelf was
ſtrate for a *Treaty to be ſet on Foot that*
s be compounded, and that he was ſo far
rſuading them to take Stock at 400 per
hat, on the contrary, he ſeemed to
113 *per Cent.* a *good* Compoſition? Does
appear then, that he was at once an
ſt for the Bank Contract and an *Advocate*
rounding it? And will then the *Weſtern*
Baſtſman ſtill put themſelves under the
s of a Gentleman, who miſtates e-
very Part of their Argument?

Political State proceeds. 'He then re-
nded to the Court *Temper* and *Calm-*
all their Proceedings, and hoped they
not entertain *the leaſt Suſpicion of their*
s, but entruſt the Management of this
ſſary Buſineſs to their Care, ſince no-
would be finally concluded by them;
was ſure, if this Company took pru-
ent Meaſures, they had all the Reaſon
World to expect Support and *Countenance*
m *Government*, and that nothing could
their Proſperity.—I move, ſays he,
u would empower your Directors to
s in the Queſtion before you. I was
eſent I confeſs, at the laſt *General*
when that Queſtion was carried *againſt*
g Propoſals. I cannot call that Step
r indeed, becauſe that Court was de-
l by ſeveral Proprietors, but I am ſure
an *extraordinary* Proceeding, and, I
, *I am no Friend to extraordinary Steps.*
s Conduct you do yourſelves no Good;
giving your Directors *Power to treat*,
s do yourſelves no Harm.

'Sophia warmly inſiſted upon the *Va-*
f the Bank Contract; whereupon Mr
ruſe again, and ſaid, "As to the Con-
was certainly binding, but he thought
proper to come to a ſpeedy Concluſi-
d therefore he moved, that Leave be
s the Directors to *treat*, but concluded
; that we muſt *confide in* the Directors;
arily believed they deſerved our Confidence.
oppoſe this, and enter upon *intemperate*
s, he thought, would do more Harm
ood, and therefore tho' Things ſtood
th the *Bank*, *he was not for puſhing*
to Extremities, but was for having
ſtors *empowered to treat, and make an*
clation of this whole *Affair*. What I
ld be, is only with a View to the
of this Company. My Fortune is no
ve ſuffered greatly in it, and will con-
it. But if we will uſe the utmoſt Se-
s *ourſelves muſt expect no mercy*, and
s tell but we may wound ourſelves *by*
ur violently. Suppoſe the *Bank* poſ-
a great Quantity of our due Bonds,
ſhould make a Demand all at once,
at that diſtreſs us!

, he reſumed the Debate ſome Time
de. 'And pray, Gentlemen, *ſaid he*,
uld you be ſo backward to treat? Is
to be brought to you again? Will it
r ſuit the *Intereſt of both Societies* to
thing that may be thought of for the
common Good? And indeed they muſt be *ſub-*
ſervient to each other, or there will ſoon be an
End of all.'

On the 24th of the ſame Month, the Ge-
neral Court was again aſſembled. Mr *Blunt*
animadverted with great Severity upon the
Government; and Dr *Hulſe* with ſome
Warmth animadverted on him, for ſuch in-
decent Expreſſions, and ſuch unbecoming Be-
haviour. After a long Debate Mr *Pulteney*
ſaid, "If ſuch Liberties prevail in theſe gene-
ral Courts as he had ſeen to day, this Body
might well be repreſented as dangerous, and
that he could perceive, *if ſome People's Meaſ-*
ſures were purſued, all muſt end in Confuſion.
That with reſpect to the Matter now before
the Court, he was under no Apprehenſion
of the Powers to be granted to the Directors,
ſince, at the laſt Return, the *General Court*
might put a Negative upon their Treaty, that
he had heard a Gentleman ſay at the laſt Gen.
Court, in caſe the propoſed Agreement be
made with the *Bank*, it would differ the
Stock but 8 *per Cent.* whereas, if no ſuch
Treaty ſhould be concluded, he was ſure 8 or 10
would fall above twice as much. That Gen-
tleman did not conſider they were *ſplitting themſelves a ſecret Stab*, whilſt they were ſo *intent*
upon wounding the Bank; that here they were
ſpending their Time, as if they did not know
it was neceſſary that ſomething ſhould be
done. I deſire, Gentlemen, you will come
to ſome Reſolution, and that, as a *Company*,
you will *not ſet yourſelf againſt the Government*,
and that, as *Individuals*, you will *not cenſure*
the Conduct of Miniſters."

On *Monday* the 29th of *January* the Gene-
ral Court of the *Bank* came to a Reſolution
to empower their Directors to treat with the
S. S. Company, which Treaty *miſcarried* in
the Month following, and on the 9th of
March, after all theſe conciliating Speeches
had been made by Mr *Pulteney*, the *S. S.*
Company reſolved again *to inſiſt on Satisfac-*
tion for the Bank Contract.

On the 7th of *June* they came to another
Reſolution directly in Contradiction to the
laſt, and *two Days* after the *Bank* agreed to
treat with them. After which, upon the 22d
of *June*, on a Ballot at the General Court of
the *S. S.* Company, it was reſolved by 2472
Votes againſt 275, 'that this Court doth agree
to the Propoſals now laid before them for an
Agreement with the Governor and Company
of the *Bank of England*, and do hereby em-
power the Court of *Directors* to perfect the
ſame in due Form of Law.' And in *Sep-*
tember the Diſpute between thoſe Companies
touching 60 000 l. which had been referred
to Arbitration was determined, and the
Company adjudged to bear 30 000 l. Loſs.

THIS is an Account of the Progreſs of the
Buſineſs, after *it paſſed out of the Hands of*
Sir R—— W——, and now it remains
to be ſaid in his Juſtification, that if *he did*
not think the *Bank* Contract proper or ſa-
ſonable to be rigorouſly executed, after the
Bank were in no Capacity to perform it,
without

it even out of their own Power to carry on any such villainous Traffick as the Managers of the *S. S.* Scheme intended and effected, is most manifest from the *second Proposals of the Bank* delivered in Parliament, wherein they conclude, 'That no Doubt may remain of their sincere Intentions, they are content to be obliged to offer to the several Proprietors of the Annuities of 96 and 99 Years, *seventeen hundred Pounds* Bank Stock for every *hundred Pounds per Ann.* who shall voluntarily agree for the same on or before the 24 th of *June* 1720, and the like Proportion for the Remainder of the *shorter Terms*.

Let the whole World judge what Veracity or Morals can be in Men who publish Slander in so profligate a Manner, notwithstanding the Notoriety and Conviction of their *own Guilt*.

The miserable *Managers of the South-Sea-Company* having lost all Credit by their Scheme, the Question next was, Whether the *Bank*, who had done all that had been begged of them to *save* the *South-Sea Company* from Ruin, when all proved ineffectual, ought in Conscience to fall a Sacrifice with them?

This was so monstrous a Proposition that none but those who wished the Confusion of all Mankind could wish this to be the Rule of Judgment between the two Companies. But,

Notwithstanding it was most evident, seeing the Bank Contract could not keep up the price of South-Sea Stock scarcely to 100 *per Cent*, that therefore the Bank could not, without absolute Ruin, take any Quantity of that Stock at such a Price as 400 *per Cent*. yet it is not even pretended, that Sir *R----W----* was once seen in any Part of the Transaction after the Contract was made. The South-Sea-Company applied themselves wholly from this Time to the *Lords of the Treasury*, in which Commission that *Hon. Gentleman* was not inserted till many Months after.

We must then enquire who were the Persons visible in the Negotiation of persuading the South-Sea Company to recede from this *Contract*.

The *Political State of Gr. Britain* gives us an Account of a General Court of the South-Sea-Comp. held *Sept.* 30, 1720. about a Week ter the Conclusion of the *Bank Contract*.

Here 'the *celebrated* Mr. *Budgel* said, he hoped they had now brought Order out of Confusion and moved for Thanks to be given to the Directors; wherein he was seconded by the *diligent* Mr. *Gumley*. Mr. *Gery* moved, That Thanks should be given to the *Gentlemen of the Bank*, for their assisting and supporting this Company in their Extremity. Upon which Mr *Craggs* said, That in such a Time of general Calamity, those Compliments might well have been spared; but however, as *Thanks to the Bank* had been mentioned, he could not but join in that Motion; for it must be confessed, that the Bank had assisted and seasonably interposed to help the Company, and that *if any Salvation comes to us, it was owing to them*, The Motion was then agreed to.'

Here we see what high Veneration the *Bank* and their Contract was held in by Mr. A---bie's *whole Cabal*, and that they acknowledged it to be their *Salvation*, tho' now they charge it to have been the most *wicked and ruinous Project*.

How long this good Humour lasted, I am not able to say: but we are told now, that to avoid this Contract, and to bribe the South-Sea-Company into their Composition with the Bank, the *two Millions* of their Debt to the Publick were remitted by Parliament, and that Sir *R--- W---* obtained such Remission expressly for that End.

In the *Political State* for *Dec.* 1726. *P.* 640, we are informed, that Mr. *Trenchard* and others, speaking in the House of Commons against remitting these two Millions, were answered particularly by Mr *William Pulteney*. Is it possible now, that this Remission could be obtained with such Unrighteous Views, when it had such unbyassed Patriotism and such powerful Eloquence to support it?

In the *Political State* for *Jan.* 1721-2, is an Account of a *Gen. Court* of the S Sea-Comp. the 19th of that Month. The Motion was, 'That the Court of Directors be empowered 'to treat with any Company for the Sale of 'such Part of their Annuity, as shall enable 'them in their Corporate Capacity to discharge 'their Debts and Incumbrances.' This tending to *renew their Treaty with the Bank*, there was a loud Demand for the *Bank Contract* to be produced. The Secretary then read a *little Paper* to the Court, containing the Terms of Agreement between the *Two Companies*: And Sir *John Eyles* declared that to be the *Original Contract*.

Upon which Mr *John Ward* of *Hackney* arose, and with great Warmth exclaimed, that 'twas impossible this Paper could be all that had passed in an Affair of so much Consequence---- Mr. *Pulteney*, said, that if there were no more Minutes or Memorials of that Transaction, than what had been now read, it was sufficient, and that *it was a better Bargain than many Gentlemen had been made by*.

Here we find this *Hon. Gentleman* an Advocate *for the Bank Contract*, notwithstanding the shameless License of those who have called it a worse Scheme than the S-Sea. It appears that he came to that *Gen. Court*, purposely to perswade a *Composition* with the *Bank*, and declared that the Contract was valid, to shew the South Sea-Company, that a good use might be made of this Doctrine, 'For if, *says he*, the *Bank* be the Persons to be treated with, consider, *Sir*, they treat with you as your Debtors, and if they give you 110 for your Stock now, you give them 290 Pounds upon every hundred Pounds, according to their own Agreement.'

Can there now want Evidence, that this *Hon. Person* himself knew and agreed, that the *Bank Contract* neither could, nor ought to

be

be rigorously executed; that he himself was an *Advocate* for a Treaty *to be set on Foot that it might be compounded*; and that he was so far from pressing them to take Stock at 400 *per Cent.* that, on the contrary, he seemed to think 110 *per Cent.* a *good* Composition? Does it not appear then, that he was at once an *Apologist for the Bank Contract*, and an *Advocate for compounding it*? And will then the *Writers of the Craftsman* still put themselves under the Banners of a Gentleman, who militates against every Part of their Argument?

The *Political State* proceeds. 'He then recommended to the Court *Temper* and *Calmness* in all their Proceedings; and hoped they would not entertain *the least Suspicion of their Directors*, but entrust the Management of this unnecessary Business to their Care, since nothing could be finally concluded by them; that he was sure, if this Company took *prudent right Measures*, they had all the Reason in the World to expect Support and *Countenance* from the *Government*; and that nothing could hinder their Prosperity.—I move, says he, that you would empower your Directors to treat as in the Question before you. I was not present I confess, at the last *General Court*, when that Question was carried *against receiving Proposals*. I cannot call that Step irregular indeed, because that Court was demanded by several Proprietors; but I am sure it was an *extraordinary* Proceeding, and, I confess, *I am no Friend to extraordinary Steps*. By such Conduct you do yourselves no Good; and in giving your Directors *Power to treat*, you can do yourselves no Harm.

Mr *Hopkins* warmly insisted upon the *Validity of the* Bank Contract; whereupon Mr *Pulteney* rose again, and said, "As to the Contract, it was certainly binding; but he thought it most proper to come to a speedy Conclusion, and therefore he moved, that Leave be given to the Directors to treat, but conclude nothing; that we must *confide* in the Directors; and *he verily believed they deserved our Confidence*: that to oppose this, and enter upon *intemperate Measures*, he thought, would do more Harm than Good; and therefore tho' Things stood thus with the *Bank*, *he* was not *for pushing Matters to Extremities*, but was for having the Directors *empowered to treat, and make an Accommodation of this* whole *Affair*. What I say, *added he*, is only with a View to the Interest of this Company. My Fortune is in it; I have suffered greatly in it, and will continue in it. But if we will use the utmost Severity, *we ourselves must expect no Mercy*; and who can tell but we may wound ourselves *by striking too violently*. Suppose the *Bank* possessed of a great Quantity of our due Bonds, and they should make a Demand all at once, would not that distress us?

Again, he resumed the Debate some Time afterwards. 'And pray, Gentlemen, *said he*, why should you be so backward to treat? Is it not all to be brought to you again? Will it not better suit the *Interest of both* Societies to hear any thing that may be thought of for the common Good? And indeed they must be *subservient to each other*, or there will soon be an End of all.'

On the 24th of the same Month, the General Court was again assembled. Mr *Blunt* animadverted with great Severity upon the Government; and Dr *Hulse* with some Warmth animadverted on him, for such indecent Expressions, and such unbecoming Behaviour. After a long Debate Mr *Pulteney* said, "If such Liberties prevail in these general Courts as he had seen to day, this Body might will be represented as dangerous; and that he could perceive, *if some People's Measures were pursued, all must end in Confusion*. That with respect to the Matter now before the Court, he was under no Apprehension of the Powers to be granted to the Directors, since, at the last Resort, the *General Court* might put a Negative upon their Treaty; that he had heard a Gentleman say at the last Gen. Court, in case the proposed Agreement be made with the *Bank*, it would difference the Stock but 8 *per Cent.* whereas, if no such Treaty should be concluded, he was sure Stock would fall above twice as much. That Gentlemen did not consider they *were giving themselves a secret* Stab, whilst they were so *intent upon wounding the Bank*; that here they were spending their Time, as if they did not know it was necessary that something should be done. I desire, Gentlemen, you will come to some Resolution, and that, as a *Company*, you will *not set yourself against the Government*, and that, as *Individuals*, you will *not* censure *the Conduct of Ministers*."

On *Monday* the 29th of *January* the General Court of the *Bank* came to a Resolution to empower their Directors to treat with the *S. S.* Company, which Treaty *miscarried* in the Month following; and on the 9th of *March*, after all these conciliating Speeches had been made by Mr *Pulteney*, the *S. S.* Company resolved again *to insist on* Satisfaction *for the* Bank Contract.

On the 7th of *June* they came to another Resolution directly in Contradiction to the last; and *two Days* after the *Bank* agreed to treat with them. After which, upon the 22d of *June*, on a Ballot at the General Court of the *S. S.* Company, it was resolved by 2472 Votes against 275, 'that this Court doth agree to the Proposals now laid before them for an Agreement with the Governor and Company of the *Bank of England*, and do hereby empower the Court of *Directors* to perfect the same in due Form of Law.' And in *September* the Dispute between those Companies touching 60,000 l. which had been referred to Arbitration, was determined, and each Company adjudged to bear 30,000 l. Loss.

This is an Account of the Progress of the Business, after *it passed out of the Hands of* Sir *R—— W——*; and now it remains to be said in his Justification, that if *he did not think* the *Bank* Contract proper or reasonable to be rigorously executed, after the *Bank* were in no Capacity to perform it,

without

without involving themſelves in Ruin, Mr *F——y* was of the ſame Opinion himſelf, and was the *Miniſter pro hac Vice*, to perſuade the *S. S.* Company into ſofter Meaſures. It is to be obſerved, that the *Hon. Gentleman* gave his Opinion, that the Contract *was binding*, the better to conciliate the Minds of that Audience, before whom he was ſpeaking, and the more powerfully to bring the *Bank* to better Terms of Agreement; that he never preſſed the Performance of the Contract, and thought it a Buſineſs highly fitting to be compounded, is clear from the whole Tenor of his Speeches; and that he went to thoſe Courts to prevail with them *not to inſiſt on rigid Terms of* Satisfaction from the *Bank*, is evident from every Period of his laboured Perſuaſion; from his conſtant Care to recommend the Directors to the Confidence of the Proprietors; from his Zeal to bring the General Court into a *perfect Dependence on the Miniſtry*; and from his laudable *Reſentment* againſt undue Reflections on the *Miniſters*, of whom Sir *R—— W——* was then *one*, in the ſame *high Rank* and *Plenitude of Power* as he is at preſent.

This Writer continues the foregoing Subject in the *Gazetteer* of the 20th, endeavouring to diſplay the Unreaſonableneſs of the Charge againſt Sir *R---- Wa--*, in whatever Light it is taken: And ſays, he ſhould wiſh a *Miniſter he lov'd and honour'd* to be oppoſed by *ſuch* (if any) *Adverſaries*. We have not Room for the pictures he draws of them. But it may be in part ſeen by the Advertiſement inſerted in theſe three *Gazetteers* in anſwer to the following repeated as often as the *Craftſman*.

Advertiſement concerning the Bank Contract.

WHereas it is aſſerted in a late Pamphlet, intitled, Some Conſiderations concerning the publick Funds, *&c. that a* certain hon. Gentleman *was never at any other Meeting of the Directors of the* Bank *and the* South-Sea-Company *than That on the 19th of* September 1720; *and that He never drew up any other Writings between Them, than that* imperfect Draught, *which is publiſhed in the* ſaid Conſiderations; *and whereas it hath been ſince proved, without Contradiction, that he was at* another Meeting of the ſaid Directors, *on the 23d of the ſame Month, and then drew up* another Paper, *containing a* full and perfect Contract between them (*the Original of which, in his* own Hand-writing, *is ſtill in Being*;) *this is to deſire all Perſons to take Notice of it, and not to give any Credit to the Aſſeverations of the* ſaid Gentleman *for the future, till he hath fully and clearly purged himſelf from* this Charge.

Advertiſement concerning the Bank Contract.

WHereas by an Act of the Seventh Year of his late Majeſty King *George* the Firſt, Chapter the 28th, entitled, *An Act for raiſing Money upon the Eſtates of the Sub-Governor, Deputy Governor, Directors*, &c. *of the* South-Sea-Company, *&c.* It is amongſt other things therein *declared*, 'That *J—— A——*, Eſq; 'late *Chancellor and Under Treaſurer of the Exchequer*, and one of the *Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury*, and a *Member of the Houſe of Commons*, in Breach of the great Truſt in him repoſed, and with a View to his own exorbitant Profit, had combined with the late *Directors of the South-Sea-Company* in their pernicious Practices, and had been *guilty of the moſt dangerous and infamous Corruptions*, to the Detriment of great Numbers of his Majeſty's Subjects, and to the manifeſt Prejudice of the Publick Credit, and of the Trade of the Kingdom". And whereas the ſaid *J—— A——* not repenting himſelf of his execrable Wickedneſs, nor making Amends for his *infamous Corruption*, continues to inſult a plundered Nation, by erecting Palaces and extending Parks, with a Profuſion of Expence, manifeſting moſt prodigious Rapine. And whereas not aſhamed of his moſt fraudulent, corrupt, and ruinous Tranſactions in the fatal *South-Sea* Year, he endeavours with a Profligacy equal to his Corruption, to throw all the Guilt and Miſchief of that whole Affair on a Perſon no ways concerned therein, by imputing a Proceeding, called the *Bank Contract*, to the Contrivance of that Perſon, though it appears that he himſelf projected, ſolicited, adviſed, importuned, and prayed for the making of that Contract: This is therefore to warn all his Majeſty's good Subjects not to believe a Word or Syllable which comes from a Man, declared by Act of Parliament to have been *Guilty of the moſt dangerous and infamous Corruptions*. And this is likewiſe to deſire all *Judges, Juſtices, Conſtables, Beadles, Baliffs, Hangmen*, &c. that if the ſaid *J—— A——* perſiſts in the Repetition of his enormous Crimes, that they do apprehend him, wherever they find him, in order to bring him to condign Puniſhment.

From the Prompter, Numb. 80.

THE Author proceeds (ſee *P.*) to lay the Guilt of the Stage upon the Audiences, which is made up (ſays he) of People of a *Volatile* Diſpoſition, of the *Indolent* and *Slothful*, or of ſuch as are ſinking under the weight of publick, or private *Oppreſſions*, or of Perſons be-wifed and be-childed and *goaded* with domeſtic Diſorders --- inceſſantly acting *Tragedy*, or *Comedy*, with their *Wives*, or *Servants*, who eſcape to the *Theatre* as to a Scene of leſs *Woe*. Laſtly, (ſays he) 'tis compoſ'd of People neither *virtuous*, nor *vicious*, who make *Cuſtom* a *Law*, and live after the *Example of others*. Since ſuch is the Character of your *Spectators*, can we wonder, the mercenary *Poet* writes in your taſte? The Depravity of the Theatre is owing to your *Indulgence*. *Let your Severity reform it*--- Allow not the *Poets* to *bring on* any Piece, which the chaſteſt Ear may be ſhock'd at, nor permit the Players to exert themſelves in any *Poſture* which may put *Modeſty* to the Bluſh, or *pollute* the Stage, which is, naturally *innocent*.

The Papers of the 30th in our next.

THE
entleman's Magazine:
SEPTEMBER, 1735.

CEEDINGS and DEBATES in the firſt Seſſion of the preſent Parliament, 1735. Part III.

In the Houſe of COMMONS.

eſolved *Thurſday* February 6.

HAT in the Petition of any Elector or Electors, for any County, City or Place, ſending Members to Parliament, complaining of an undue Election and Return, and alledging that ſome Perſon was duly elected, and ought to have been returned, the ſitting Member plained of, might demand and enter into the Qualification of ſuch Perſon alledged to be duly elected, in the Manner as if ſuch Perſon had Limitioned: Which Reſolution was declared to be a ſtanding Order of the Houſe.

t Day the Houſe (according to reſolved itſelf into a Committee whole Houſe, to conſider of the granted to his Majeſty; and a being made for the Houſe's com- a Reſolution, *That* 30,000 *Men be employed for Sea-Service, for the* '35. This Number was objected too large, and much larger than eed laſt Year; therefore it was that their Reſolution ſhould be, ,000 *Men be employed for Sea-Ser- the Year* 1735, which was the r voted for laſt Year, and ſeemcient for the preſent Year. Upenſued a Debate, in which the en's made uſe of for the 30,000 re as follow, *viz.*

with reſpect to the Queſtion now ore us, I hope no Gentleman exthat for his Satisfaction his Mould be obliged to diſcloſe to this Houſe all the Secrets of his Government, all the Negotiations he is now carrying on with foreign Powers, and all the private Informations he may have received, in relation to the Views and Deſigns of the ſeveral Powers now engaged in War; nor can it be expected that his Majeſty ſhould now declare poſitively to us, what he is reſolved to do, in relation to his engaging or not engaging in the preſent War: If any ſuch Thing could be done, I believe it would very ſoon put an End to the Queſtion; but no ſuch Thing has ever yet been practiſed, nor has this Houſe ever thought ſuch a Practice neceſſary, for inducing them to agree to any Demand made by the Crown, and I hope it never will; for if ever this ſhould come to be thought neceſſary, it would lay this Nation under a very great Diſadvantage; becauſe it cannot be expected that what is once diſcloſed, in ſuch a numerous Aſſembly, ſhould continue long a Secret; from whence this Inconvenience would neceſſarily enſue, that foreign Powers might, at all Times, proceed with great Secrecy in their Meaſures, for the Deſtruction or Diſturbance of this Nation, while we could do nothing to annoy our Enemies, not even be provided for our own Defence, but in the moſt open and publick Manner: Nay, if our King ſhould, at any Time, get Information of the Deſigns of our Enemies, he would be obliged to diſcover to this Houſe, that is to ſay, he would be obliged to tell our Enemies from whom he had that Information, and on ſuch a Suppoſition 'tis certain no Information would ever be given to us; we could never know any Thing of the ſecret Deſigns of our Enemies,

mies, till the very Moment of their Execution; and therefore we must conclude, that such a Maxim in this House would be absolutely inconsistent with the Safety of our Country; for which Reason we must, in the present Case, and in all such Cases, take the Argument entirely from what appears in his Majesty's Speech, and from those publick Accounts, which are known to every Gentleman in the House.——Upon this Footing, Sir, and upon none other, shall I presume to give my Reasons for agreeing to the Augmentation proposed; and, indeed, upon this Footing the Reasons are, in my Opinion, so evident and so strong, that there is no Occasion for enquiring into any Secrets, in order to find other Reasons for our agreeing to this Augmentation. From what has as yet appeared we are not, 'tis true, obliged to engage in the present War; for as the Motives, or at least the pretended Motives for the War, relate entirely to the Affair of *Poland*; and as that is an Affair in which the Interest of this Nation is no way concerned, we are not obliged to engage in the War upon that Account: The Emperor has, indeed, called upon us for the Succours, which he pretends are stipulated by the Treaties subsisting between us; but as we are not, by any Treaty, engaged to support either one Party or the other in *Poland*, or to support his Imperial Majesty in his Views relating to that Kingdom, therefore we do not think ourselves obliged, by any Treaty subsisting between us, to furnish him with Succours in a War, which has been occasioned, as is pretended at least, merely by the present Dispute about the Election of a King of *Poland*. If we were absolutely certain, that the Motives assigned were the real and the only Motives for the present War, if we had a full Assurance that the Parties engaged would carry their Views no further, I should readily grant, that there would have been no Occasion for our putting ourselves to any Expence, nor would there be now any Necessity for the Augmentation proposed; but this is what we neither could at the Beginning, nor can yet depend on: Foreign Courts may have secret Views which cannot be immediately discovered; but his Majesty, by offering to interpose his good Offices, has taken the most effectual Method for discovering the secret Views of all the Parties concerned; and if, by the Interposition of his good Offices he should discover, that either of the Parties engaged in War will accept of no reasonable Terms, we may from thence conclude, that the Affair of *Poland* was not the only and real Motive for the War; but that under that Pretence, there was a Design formed to overturn the Balance of Power in *Europe*; in which Case we should be obliged, both in Honour and Interest, as well as by Treaty, not only to take a Share in the War, but to join with all our Force against that Party, who we found had formed such a Design

In the Formation of every Design for overturning the Balance of Power in *Europe*, the Party that forms it, must not only have great Ambition, but, before he dares attempt to put it in Execution, he must have some Hopes of Success: The Ambition of our Neighbours, Sir, is what we cannot prevent, but we may, by proper Precautions seasonably taken, deprive them of all Hopes of Success; and by so doing we shall always prevent their attempting to put their Design in Execution. From this Maxim we may see the Wisdom of the Measures taken last Year: His Majesty did not find himself obliged to take any Share in the War, but as the Ambition of either of the Parties engaged might at last involve this Nation in the War; therefore he offer'd to interpose his good Offices, for bringing about an Accommodation: Whatever might have been the Views of the Parties engaged at the Beginning of the War, yet upon seeing this Nation put itself in such a Posture of Defence, they all thought proper to drop any ambitious Views they might then entertain, by accepting of the good Offices his Majesty had offered: Their ready Compliance in this respect, can be attributed to nothing but the Preparations we made last Year, and the Powers that were granted by last Session of Parliament to his Majesty; for by these we deprived them of all Hopes of succeeding in any of their ambitious Views. It was this, Sir, that produced an Acceptation of the good Offices his Majesty had offered; and if we should slacken in our Measures, if we should discontinue our Preparations, it would render us despicable in the Eyes of all the Parties engaged in War, and would consequently disappoint the good Effects we have Reason to expect from that Acceptation——At the Beginning of last Session it was very well known, that the *French* were fitting out a large Squadron at *Brest*, and were providing Transports

and

See for p. 509. 8 leaves forward

A Sunday Morning Thought, Aug. 10. 1735.

HAIL sacred dawn! witness to grander things,
Than ever poets sung of earthly kings,
That saw stern death disarm'd, and satan quell'd
Who long o'er man usurpt dominion held,
Saw the blest victor from his seeming foil
Triumphant rise, and hell's dread empire spoil.
Hence sleep--hence waking cares,--and leave me free
To ponder my lov'd Saviour's victory. (flee
Come back, ye hours that wing'd that morn--
And say,
How ye beheld the cavern where he lay
Left by th'affrighted guard, who trembling fled
When *He* awak'ning rear'd his awful head.
From distant worlds ye saw glad angels come,
And pay attendance at his sacred tomb,
How the huge stone at lightest touch gave way
To them whom *Heav'n's eternal doors obey*;
Yet prostrate they adore, while hell and death
Groan'd horrible! as he resum'd his breath.
View him at once mortality divest,
In *humane form*, the *Son of God* confest,
And hear him *thus* in triumph leave the grave,
"*Behold, ye sons of men, my pow'r to save.*"
See the bright Son!--thus bright my Saviour rose,
Whose piercing rays to darkness chac'd his foes.
O! with his followers might I then have trod
The sacred floor where lay my suff'ring God!
Or with distinguish'd *Magdalene* have seen
His cheering face, have heard his voice serene!
My swelling numbers more inspir'd had prov'd,
And my warm'd soul with purer fervour lov'd.
Blest Lord! my life is all thy sacred due,
Convinc'd, I own thy resurrection true.
Be thine, *this day*, be sacred ev'ry hour
To the dear mem'ry of thy saving pow'r.
I feel the force of thy amazing love---
Excite my hope to endless joys above.
What though death's shaft must pierce this destin'd heart, (dart,
Thy wound has drawn the venom from his
Doom'd as I am, awhile the tyrant's slave;
Thy kind salvation frees beyond the grave;
Then wilt descend, and call, and I shall rise
Fill'd with new vigour to thy blissful skies,
There joyful follow, on that welcome day,
Who from death's gloomy realms first led
th'immortal way. M * * r *.

ODE *occasion'd by a fine plate of the crucifixion.*

Me signis non figis Amor? Sum missile pressi
Crucis arcus et jaculum Christus, et hostis ego.
Casimir.

ALmighty Saviour, when I see
This form of suffering deity!
While pierc'd with anguish I deplore,
The wounds for me thy person bore;
Oh teach my stubborn heart to melt,
Press'd with the conscious weight of guilt!
And while beneath thy cross I bow,
While penitence bids sorrow flow,
Oh let one ray of light divine
Cheer a dejected soul like mine!
Not he, who by thy sacred side
Rais'd by thy promise, pardon'd dy'd,
With greater rapture could receive
Thy mercy, or thy pow'r believe,
Than I, who humbly at thy feet,
With trembling awe this gift intreat;
For this alone I earnest sue,
Jesus forgive, mild Saviour, do!
And as with panting heart I rise,
Repentance streaming from my eyes,
Let me, instructed by thy grace,
Studious, thy bright example trace;
As thro' this wilderness I go
Encompass'd round with pain and woe!
My heart oppress'd, expos'd my head,
Without the shelter of a shade,
While some revile, and some upbraid!
Poor object of malicious sport!
Do thou my suffering soul support:
And when strong nature, fond of ease,
Repines to yield to wrongs like these;
Oh whisper in my listening ear,
"Canst thou refuse like me to bear?
Yes, blessed Lord! for thee I'll take,
The deepest wounds the world can make;
If thou whose life, one spotless scene
Of kind benevolence to men!
Yet modest, hid, despis'd and poor,
Couldst death at last for man endure;
Shall I averse, or doubtful be,
To bear this small reproach for Thee?
Or think it my disgrace or loss,
To share the honours of thy cross?
No!---should the world's delusive joys
In all their flattering glory rise,
Or should the present storm increase,
And drive me far to distant seas!
In the wild wave, or treacherous tide,
Be thou my anchor or my guide!
For since thy blood, the precious price
Redeem'd my soul from guilt and vice,
I'll call myself no more my own,
But live to God and Thee alone.

Edinb. Aug. 10. 1735. *Sylvio.*

To Mr. T. H. *at* Scarborough.

COME, dear *Alexis*, come away,
I grieve while you at *Scarborough* stay,
Nor all it's waters can restore
If healing drugs have lost their pow'r,
When I thy languid form survey,
Where loves and graces us'd to play:
My bosom heaves with anxious sighs,
And briny tears o'erflow my eyes:
To heaven I send my ardent prayer,
That God thy life wou'd longer spare.
May he a sovereign balm infuse
In e'ery herb the doctors use.
Then shall thy drooping form revive,
Nor more with wasting sickness strive;
Nor complicated ills abound,
But with its former bloom be crown'd.

Aug. 13. 1735. *A.*

MELISSA *to* FIDO.

WHAT lurking *venom* in my goose-quill lies!
" MELISSA writes---and C--VE and
FIDO dies! "
If FIDO dies, I can't the loss sustain;
I ne'er shall have *such* complements again.
Ne'er shall my *eyes*, in bright *encomiums*, shine;
Nor I be styl'd the dreadful HEROINE!
Ne'er *weak in numbers*, like the *German* rally;
Nor with the *Grand Allies*, at distance dally.
Oh! I shall lose a thousand pretty *things*,
Which now to me, obliging FIDO sings.
'Twill make me hate, this *Homicide*, my *Pen*;
And almost vow,--I ne'er wou'd write agen.
How can you, FIDO, thus a *woman* fright!
Tax me with *murther*,---scare me with your *sprite!*
Well; I'll forgive, since, you're *alive*; I find.
Long may you *live!* tho' still to me, unkind!
Your *dying* strains, an *elegy* bespoke;
But death, and slaughter, you soon turn'd to joke.
Of fierce exploits you treat, like *French* romances;
Like *them* conclude, with sprightly nuptial *fancies.*
I'm quite transported, with your *lofty phrase*;
Io, MELISSA lives in FIDO's lays. (prais'd;
Thus *monks* of yore; the martial * ELFLED
Who knockt down *heroes*, & who *cities* rais'd.
Terror of men! and *dreadful heroine!*
Bright, as *Alecto*, or *Medusa*, shine.
Ne'er may the crooked *rib* dear FIDO vex,
Who pays such wond'rous honours to the *sex.*
Wide, as his *fame* extends, *mine* shall be spread;
Long as his *name* shall live, *mine* will be read!
Cease your *applause*! -- lest I too, haughty grow;
Applause had ill effect on--you know who.
--And is what you inform me, really true?
And can't you think of me, while FID's in view?
FIDEDIA's present;-were MELISSA so;
You'd hardly like *her* worse, than now you do.
'Pray think, e'er you again, my *eyes* upbraid,
Who made *Mars* bellow, but *the blue-eyd maid!*
Vain-glorious she!--methinks, I hear you cry,
The GODDESS *is my* FRIEND, *my best* ALLY.
--Be not too hasty -I'll not yield her so;--
To e'er a *haughty*, or *insulting foe*;
Th'imperial *eagle* shall his *plumes* extend,
And the PALLADIUM from your force defend:
But if *he* fails;--a stratagem I'll try,
Her fav'rite *bird* shall whoot ye--'till you fly.
The *French* and *Germans*, courtly and discreet;
Can with much gallantry, each other greet.
And I, a gen'rous *foe*, will promise *this*,
I'll scorn to take the advantage of my *phiz*:
But keep my *vizor* on, and *distance* too;
--Lest my vindictive *eyes*, should pierce you through.

To *wood* or *cave*, I ne'er a *simpling* went,
But when th'*Allies*, call'd for their *complement*;
Nor, shall I like to walk, where *simples* grow;
Unless, you call for *Hellebore*, or so.
Let FIDY take the *laurel wreath*; and FIDO;
Know; I'm resolv'd, I ne'er will burn, like *Dido.*
What is the *grand alliance* broke?-I pray,
That simply you sustain the dreadful *fray?*
The *Donna*, and *Sardinian*, soon withdrew;
The *Gaul* with *numbers*, still confronts my view.
His fierce battalions, marshals once again;
And with his *sable troops* o'erspreads the *plain.*
Undaunted *Monsieur* capers o'er the *field*;
Nor will the *hero*, to th'*heroine* yield.
So the renowned *Don*, *la Mancha's* knight,
Without or fear, or wit, would brave the fight.
But yet---lest *dreadful* HEROINE shou'd beat ye,---
You send in *Mag.* O strange, *pacifick treaty!*
Of this *your treaty*, I ne'er heard 'till now;
Where was it *held?* by *whom*, and *when*, and *how?*
Preliminaries first, shou'd be agreed,
And *place*, and *time*; e'er we to *treat* proceed:
Then, let your *Plenipo*, and *mine* appear;
And, in due *form*, what you propose,- I'll hear.
The reason's plain, why SYLVIUS you asperse,
He charm'd your *mistress* with enchanting verse.
And lest he shou'd a pow'rful *rival* be,
With wily *arts* you'd sheer him off, to me.
Of your *proposal*, I cannot allow;
For know,-I'm promis'd; and won't break my *vow.*
Tho' to the *yoke*, I'll not, as yet, submit,
Nor yield to *marry*, 'till I have more wit.
But since for *Hymen's chains*, you 're almost giddy;
Pray give me leave, to wait on YOU, and
SYLVIUS and I, will *partners* be, for once;
Call to *Crowdero*, for ----*The lad's a dunce.*
Lead up that *country-dance* -- to grace your wedding,
And wait to throw the *stockin*, at your bedding.
Ring *Io* FIDO! o'er your *Perecranium*:
--Let the *great laureat* sing, th'*Epithalanium.*

MELISSA *to* SYLVANUS URBAN.

IF, Sir, the balance you pretend to hold,
Why was gross-*bullion* left in FIDO's *gold?*
Had you his *piece*, impartially survey'd,
And its intrinsick worth, maturely weigh'd;
Your judgment sure, wou'd ne'er have let *it* pass,
'Till from the *gold*, you had thrown out the *brass.*
Our legislators, yet, no law have made,
That women shou'd, in diff'rent *coin* be paid:
But our licentious wits, new mints explore,
Impress foul images on *purest ore*;
On candid *words*, stamp *meanings* unrefin'd,
Because they know, we can't repay in *kind.*
Who vend false *coin*, are punish'd for th'offence;
Then why shou'd URBAN with false *wit* dispense?
If with applause, you wou'd yourself acquit,
Let not *base meanings* pass; like *sterling wit.*

---

* *O* Elfleda *potens*, *& terror virgo virorum*,
O Elfleda *potens*, *nomine digna viri.*
Holinsh. b. 6. p. 152.

To Meliſſa, in anſwer to her letter epiſtle.

WHY, when *antagoniſts* the fair offend,
For their *baſe meanings* will ſhe chide her *friend?*
Who ne'er preſum'd the *balance to ſuſtain,*
As her *ſatyric compliment* would feign.
When from the preſs your letters you peruſe
You blame, if but a *trivial ſtop* you loſe,
Think---how the wrong wou'd kindle *Fido's* rage, (page.
Should we (1)expunge *whole couplets* from his
If you with juſtice urge our laws conſign
To penal ſmart for vending ſpurious coin,
He'd urge, no doubt, the crime a ſtatute further, (ther.
And, breathing wrath, indict us for his mur-
Forgive, *Meliſſa*---controverſial wit,
Our *equal page* unalter'd ſhould tranſmit.
Each bold oppoſer you can foil with eaſe,
As ſure to conquer, as you're skill'd to pleaſe.

(1) We have at preſent ſome reaſon to give a hint of this kind, becauſe we underſtand with concern that ſome of our poetical correſpondents have taken offence at ſuch alterations, however neceſſary in many Inſtances they on compariſon might appear. With regard to theſe we ſhall know how to act for the future; but here we ought not to conceal the thanks and applauſe we have frequently received on ſuch occaſions.

To the anonymous Tranſlator of the Latin *Ode to the Rev. Sir* J. Dolben *in the laſt Magazine:*

LET others (ſcarce allied to ſenſe)
Swell with fantaſtick eloquence,
And mighty talents boaſt:
Where harmony alone is found,
And tumid phraſe, and empty ſound,
But uſeful meaning's loſt.
Thy plainer numbers ſmoothly roll,
And penetrate the captive ſoul,
With unaffected eaſe:
Their force is conſtant, and mature,
Their aim is fix'd, their motion ſure,
At once, to inform and pleaſe.
In the original we find
A maſter-piece of life deſign'd,
Which ſtrikes with juſt ſurprize;
But from your verſion thouſands learn
The beauteous object to diſcern
With more conſpicuous eyes.
You, Sir, by this more generous way,
That treaſure which at diſtance lay,
And few before cou'd reach.
Have to th' unlearned open laid:
An honour POPE to HOMER paid,
And HORACE owes to CREECH.
Proceed, my friend, purſue the theme,
From thy own well-ſtor'd Magazine
Such bright examples chooſe:
Which ſhall attract the publick praiſe;
And private emulation raiſe,
And virtuous thoughts infuſe.
The magnet thus, not only draws
The needle, but by nobler laws
Communicates its power:
By which their barks the ſailors guide,
That ſafely o'er the billows ride,
And num'rous bleſſings ſhower.

Northampton/h. Aug. 18. 1735. VARUS.

To MELISSA.

CAN any who your poliſh'd lines peruſe,
The juſt return of grateful praiſe refuſe?
Your numbers breathe a true poetick fire,
And all the tuneful Nine your breaſt inſpire:
Earlier in *Urban's* page had you appear'd,
You with *Fidelia* had our praiſes ſhar'd,
But the ſoft muſick of thy *lyrick* (*a*) ſong,
Thy (*b*) Odes, as *Sapho's* ſweet, as *Flaccus'* ſtrong,
The eaſe of thy (*c*) epiſtolary lays,
And loyal zeal (*d*) in *Caroline's* praiſe,
Fate, to his num'rous readers too unkind.
To eyes leſs conſcious of thy worth aſſign'd.
Soon as *Meliſſa's* riſing light was ſeen,
Above th'Horizon of the *Magazine*,
We hail'd the new-form'd brightneſs, and divin'd
Much *influence* to the realm of wit deſign'd,
Convinc'd no tranſient flame engag'd our ſight,
But a bright orb enrich'd with native light.
So when aſtronomers, whoſe curious eyes
Trace the vaſt regions of the lucid ſkies,
Among the well-known ſtarry train explore
A glitt'ring luſtre never ſeen before,
They bleſs the wiſh'd diſcovery, pleas'd to find
It no ſlight vapour of terreſtrial kind,
But a new gueſt among th'æthereal choir,
Conſpicuous with its own unborrow'd fire.
Shall I aſſume the critick's air, and tell
If *Fiddy* or *Meliſſa* moſt excell?
No, that invidious task let others chooſe,
In either's lays I hail th'inſpiring Muſe,
Griev'd, that between them flames of anger riſe,
Inrag'd, that ſenſeleſs *Fido* brands ſupplies:
Still may he be (the greateſt curſe below)
Regarded by each fair one as a foe.
If my warm zeal in wit's, in beauty's cauſe,
The blunted dagger of his ſatyr draws,
If he my numbers rude, unpoliſh'd deems,
I count him bleſt whom *Fido* diſeſteems:
Securely let him taunts and railings try,
Sylvius reſolves to make him no reply;
But to each injur'd fair my lines addreſs,
(He injures e'en the fair he wou'd careſs.)
On themes of gen'ral uſe employ your lays,
To cenſure vice, and virtuous deeds to praiſe:
Such deeds as fame to *Oglethorpe* aſſures,
Or *Howe*, whoſe praiſe beyond the grave endures,
Or *Gage*, in whoſe extenſive, gen'rous aims,
No ſhare the narrow view of party claims.
Then ceaſe, ye favour'd of the tuneful train,
The verbal war, the ſharp ſatyrick ſtrain,
In friendly league unite, nor doubt to raiſe
Eternal columns to record your praiſe.

Sylvius.

(*a*) *Songs*, (*b*) *Odes*, and (*c*) *Epiſtles I've wrote and what not?*
And ventur'd among the male bards to the (*d*) *Grot.* (See p. 215.

We ſhould give ſome poems a place if they had been ſent to us, firſt for Publication, but as we think ourſelves obliged to ſhew a particular regard to thoſe that pay us that compliment, we ſeldom have room for any that have been printed before.

To Mrs Mary Barber, *under the name of* Sappbira: *Occasion'd by the encouragement she met with in* England, *to publish her poems by subscription, which are now printed.*

LONG has the warrior's, and the lover's fire,
Employ'd the poet, and ingross'd the lyre;
And justly too the world might long approve
The praise of heroes and of virtuous love;
Had tyrants not usurp'd the *hero's* name,
Nor low desires debas'd the *lover's* flame;
If on those themes, all triflers had not writ,
Guiltless of sense, or elegance, or wit.
Far different themes we in thy verses view;
Themes, in themselves, alike sublime, & new!
Thy tuneful labours all conspire to show
The highest bliss the mind can taste below;
To ease those wants, with which the wretched pine;
And, imitate beneficence divine:
A theme, alas! forgot by bards too long;
And, but for thee, almost unknown to song.
Such wise reflections in thy lays are shown,
As *Flaccus'* muse, in all her pride, might own:
So elegant, and so refin'd, thy praise,
As greatest minds, at once, might mend and please!
No florid toys, in pompous numbers dress;
But justest thoughts, in purest stile, express.
Whene'er thy muse designs the heart to move,
The melting reader must with tears approve;
Or when, more gay, her spritely satyr bites,
'Tis not to wound, but to instruct, she writes.
Cou'd * * *, or * * * from the tomb,
Which shades their ashes 'till the final doom,
The dire effects of vitious writings view,
How wou'd they mourn to think what might ensue!
Blush at their works for no one end design'd,
But to embellish vice, and taint the mind!
No more their dear-bought fame wou'd raise their pride;
But terrors wait on talents misapplied.
Not so *Sappbira*; her unsullied strain,
Shall never give her soul one conscious pain;
To latest times shall melt the harden'd breast,
And raise her joys, by making others blest.
These works, which modesty conceal'd in night,
Your candour, gen'rous *Britons*, brings to light;
Born, by your arms, for liberty's defence;
Born, by your taste, the arbiters of sense;
Long may your taste, and long your empire stand,
To honour, wit, and worth, from ev'ry land.
Oh! cou'd my conscious muse but fully trace
The silent virtues which *Sappbira* grace;
How much her heart, from low desires refin'd;
How much her work's the transcript of her mind;
Her tender care, and grief for the distrest;
Her joys unfeign'd to see true merit blest;
Her soul so form'd for every social care;
A friend so gen'rous, ardent, and sincere;
How wou'd you triumph in yourselves to find
Your favours shewn to so compleat a mind;
To find her breast with every grace inspir'd,
Whom first you only for her lays admir'd.
Thus the great father of the *Hebrew* state,
Who watch'd for wearied strangers at his gate;
The good he thought conferr'd on man unknown,
He found to more exalted beings shewn.

Dubl. Jan. 5. 1732. *Constantia Grierson.*

TIME *to an Antiquary, unchaining him in his Title-Page. An* Epigram. *See* Epig. p. 386.

DOST think this trick shall stop my rage?
By *Jove*--I'll spare thee not a page;
You've chain'd my hands and feet--'tis true;
But I can BITE as well as you.

Tit-out.

The Fly. By a Gentleman on her forehead.

HOW weak is man, when a contemptible fly,
Can make him fret, and lay his reason by!
Perplex the motion of his amb'ling beast,
And raise tumultuous passions in his breast;
Go, useless plague! could I my wish obtain;
No flies should breathe --but where *Dentatus* reign.

F. R.

The Disappointment, or the Princess of Orange's *Pregnancy.*

HOW was I pleas'd when *Hymen* join'd
In nuptial bands th'illustrious pair!
And then from all accounts to find
The world in prospect of an heir!
Attend, I said, your glorious charge,
* Ye chairmen, hold an even hand:
Virtues like his, or heart, are large,
And your strictest care demand.
Britannia with *Batavia* strove
To give the promis'd infant birth,
While every clime confess'd 'twou'd prove
Kind and auspicious to the earth.
Well, eight successive moons had run,
Which royal *Anna* pregnant saw;
A ninth revolv'd a tenth begun,
Without producing a *Nassau*.
This sure, cry'd I, 's a dire presage,
That that which so delays to come
Subsists but in the flatt'ring page:
And † *Douglas* may be order'd home.
Too just Surmise! *Douglas* appears:
Fearful th'ingrateful truth we beg:
The pensive, down-cast looks he wears,
Return "sad tidings from the *Hague*.
Faction, *Misanthropy* and *Rome*,
That trembled at great *William's* Name,
Their courage and their hopes resume,
And their malicious joys proclaim.
Forbid 'em, ye *Celestial Powers*,
To seize the hopes, which we resign.
Be *Friesland's* court replete, as ours
From glorious *George* and *Caroline*.

Philander

* *Alluding to the account we had of her being carry'd in a chair up stairs and down.*

† *A Man Mid-wife.*

We are the Author's Excuse for not inserting the above poem sooner.

ll Tale of the Travellers.

l reputе, a virtuous name,
philosophers set forth
unerring path to fame,
ne consists in worth.

nious ointment gently shed
ments ill prevails,
ere the fragrant med'cine's spread
stantes and heals.

d it is to use it right,
beautiful to view,
distinguishingly bright,
transitory too!

as it glitters, soon 'tis cracked,
grably frail;
rallels allow the fact,
apply the tale.

things inanimate cou'd speak,
once agreed with *Water*,
dly jant one day to take,
where, 'tis no great matter.

m'd that the day before
left their different station,
hose a third, worth twenty more,
that was *Reputation*.

wo companions now reflect,
nce shou'd once divide 'em,
ch their letters might direct,
ho shou'd surest guide 'em.

ter,—Friends, you'll hear my name,
lost upon a mountain;
at any murmuring stream,
ark me in a fountain:

ise from deep cascades I pour,
meadows gently glide;
dew, descend a shower,
under in a tide:

marshes stagnate, bogs extend,
reeds and turfy sods,
path to meet your friend;
th the bullrush nods.

ilst make, quoth *Fire*, I know,
like your parent ocean:
o rove as well as you,
ss consists in motion:

all my marks you'll see,
smoak and *flame* reveal me;
me always near *Nat. Lee*,
Blackmore can't conceal me.

's page I glow, by art,
flame intense and even;
Spear's blaze a sudden start,
light'ning flash'd from heaven:

more as well as they
various forms I shift;
ly lambent while a *Gay*,
rightest when a *Swift*:

oak sure tidings you may get,
't subsist without me:
me like some fond coquet,
fifty sparks about me.

The best of slaves I'm call'd by men,
When bound in proper durance,
But if I once do mischief, then
I'm heard of at th'*Insurance*.

Alas! poor *Reputation* cry'd,
How happy in each other!
Such signal marks must surely guide
Each straggler to his brother.

'Tis I, alone, must be undone,
Such ill his fate design'd me,
If I be lost, 'tis ten to one,
You never more will find me.

See Vol. II. p. 872.

A Vindication of the Humbrian Ladies, *in answer to an Epigram on the* H-ll Beauties, *publish'd in the* Gent. Mag. *for* July 1734.

WHILE hardened mortals will decry
The maids of *H-ll* they know not why;
Pronounces 'em so averse to wed,
They scarce wou'd mount the royal bed:
Let me, howe'er obscure in fame,
Attempt to glorify their flame.
Where's the man that can complain
For one he ever sigh'd in vain?
In *H-ll*, fy, did it ever known,
For love, the men to hang or drown?
No; no; the ladies do not care,
Nor wish, to see a man despair.
Riches, they do not mind at all;
But kindly follow nature's call:
A quack or dancing-master take,
And men of fortune quite forsake.
But as for dukes, or lords and knights,
And many other tit'lar wights,
For whom, 'tis said, our ladies sigh,
The charge I safely may deny;
For who his grace did never see
I hope a dutchess cou'd not be.
And 'tis agreed by all or most
That dukes have seldom *Humber* cross,
Unjustly many wanton blades
Pretend that there are more old maids
Within our walls, than can be found
In any town, on *English* ground;
But also this I find untrue,
On searching circumstances thro',
Th' aspersion easily is known,
There are but three in all the town;
Ask 'em, and if a soul deny,
I'm sure they'll give their heart the lie.
From hence let none, however vain,
Against such characters complain;
They cannot mend them nor degrade
No more than shade illustrate shade;
But those that wou'd a name acquire
Shou'd never dabble in the mire:
Merit, shou'd be the poet's theme
Ambitious of the world's esteem;
And those that would perfection see,
STELLA, must cast their eyes on thee.

A. S—n's epistolary poem, we can't insert without leaving out a third part.

Lancas-

LOUGHBOROUGH. *An Ode, inscrib'd to* Ambrose Phillips, *Esq; of* Garrenton, *near* Loughborough *in* Leicestershire, *Knight of the Shire for the said County.*

PRe-eminent in ev'ry breast,
By nature's ruling pow'r impreſt
Some fav'rite paſſion ſways,
Hence, *Phillips*, ſpring the warrior's fires,
Hence thee the patriot zeal inſpires
An early fame to raiſe.

Let me recluſe in ſilvan ſhades
Live favour'd of th' *Aonian* maids,
If they inſpire my flame,
Nor *Sulmo* by her *Ovid* prais'd,
Nor *Virgil's Mantua* ſhall be rais'd
Above my *Loughb'rough's* fame.

Dear native town, tho' far remov'd
From thee and relatives belov'd,
Yet fancy's magick pow'r
Paints all thy pleaſing ſcenes ſo true,
Thy ſhades, thy hills, thy meads I view,
And gently-winding *Soar*.

O hear me while th' *Icarian* ſtar,
With ſultry vapours taints the air,
To its cool ſilver [illegible]:
There under bending oſiers laid,
Let *Phœbus* and the Muſes aid
My ſoft poetick dreams.

How dull the city views appear,
Where clouds of ſmoke pollute the air,
And dim the azure ſkies:
Her gilded ſpires, her num'rous piles,
Tho' ſtretch'd thro' ſev'n extended miles,
Are ſcarce perceiv'd to riſe.

The concourſe of promiſcuous throngs,
The clamour of diſcording tongues,
The ear with torture wound:
The rattling coaches conſtant din
Roars like a deluge ruſhing in,
Or thunder's hoarſer ſound.

How welcome in exchange for theſe,
The zephyrs whiſp'ring thro' the trees
The birds melodious trills:
The low of kine, the bleat of flocks,
The echoes from repeating rocks,
And ſound of bubbling rills.

Such are the ſcenes which *Loughbro'* grace,
Such *Garrenton*, delightful place!
Haunts pleaſing to the Muſe:
Here wou'd the fates my wiſh befriend,
With a well-choſen book or friend,
To paſs my hours I'd chooſe.

The myſtick round of ſtate-affairs,
The peaceful ſchemes, the rumour'd wars,
Urban, thy page ſhould tell:
And oft tranſmitted by thy hand
Advices from the Muſes land
Should reach my rural cell.

Happy! wou'd *Urban*, *Philovere*,
And *Aſtrophil*, to *Phœbus* dear,
The wonted converſe crown:
So *Flaccus'* raptures to compleat
Mæcenas, *Varus*, *Virgil* met
Near old *Brundiſium's* town.

J. Duick.

To a young Gentleman who had a fine Genius for Poetry, but upon reading Mr Pope's *and Dr* Swift's *Works, declined writing.*

A SONG. Tune. Colin's *Complaint.*

AMINTOR, how can'ſt thou refuſe
To grant me ſo ſmall a requeſt;
Why urge you the want of *Pope's* muſe,
Or the Doctor's poetical reſt?
I vow tho' their numbers are ſweet
And every ſentence divine;
Tho' their value I reckon ſo great,
No leſs would I ſet upon thine.

Would'ſt thou ſing of the plain or the grove,
Or lament ſome unfortunate maid,
The Muſes, fair daughters of *Jove*,
With raptures would readily aid.
What tho' they at firſt may ſeem coy,
'Tis but to be cloſer purſu'd;
They like other nymphs will comply
When once they are heartily woo'd.

Will nought thy ambition ſuffice,
But the laurel thy temples to grace?
If ſtill thou reſolve to deſpiſe
All but the ſuperlative place:
Yet think how the critics in town
Misjudge of poetical fire;
From the skies ſhou'd *Apollo* come down,
They'd carp at his heavenly lyre.

If the blind *Gracian* poet they praiſe,
'Tis to ſhew you their ſkill in the tongue,
Deſpiſing *Pope's* beautiful lays,
And ſwearing his verſion is wrong:
But had not that bard of renown,
Their ignorance deign'd to inform,
Of *Homer* no more they'd have known,
Than if he had never been born.

For me, I diſdain to regard
What theſe trifling cenſurers ſay;
If ſuch are denied their reward,
Hope I to ſpeed better than they?
Let my friends but approve of my ſtrains,
Vouchſafing a ſmile on my ſong;
Then I'm overpaid for my pains,
Nor value an ill-natur'd tongue.

Fidelia.

ENIGMA.

THERE'S nothing more common or various than I,
Yet never cou'd any my figure deſcry.
Sometimes I am dark and ſometimes I am clear,
Sometimes fill with pleaſure, but oftner with fear,
I ever was free and ſecure from all ſpight,
As horrid as hell, or more pleaſant than light.
You juſtly may pity and ſometimes deride
Thoſe who will not let me be always their guide,
They may ſcorn me, but ne'er can from dangers be free,
'Till they know who they ſcorn'd, ---and are guided by me.
You cannot without me prove that you are here,
Now, if you don't know me, I know what you are.

Sir. (677) *Little Joſeph.*

EPIGRAM.

DAD *Nobbs* once obſerving the bowls on a green (ſeen;
Run ſo wide of the mark, 'twas a ſhame to be
Cries out-- Half a Crown to a Teſter I'll venture,
Each gentleman bowler's an arrant *diſſenter*.-
True, *one*, was a teacher who highly reſented
This ſaying, as if ſome affront was intended,
Your pardon, quo', *Nobbs*- if a reaſon I lack,
But it's plain, that you all hate the ſmell of a *Jack*.

To Miſs———

ACCEPT, proud beauty, from well-meaning truth,
Advice, if ought advice may profit youth;
No † former flame inſpires th'impartial page,
Nor ſlighted paſſion animates to rage;
Clear of extreams, you'll find my lay ſincere,
Kind without flatt'ry, without ſpleen ſevere.
Beauty is your's, and beauty's ev'ry art,
Or pain, or joy, at pleaſure to impart,
To fix the wand'ring eye, attract the ſoul,
And ev'ry thought, averſe to love, controul.
Content with theſe, cou'd you your views confine,
And ſhine, unconſcious of your pow'r to ſhine,
Sages wou'd melt, and poets catch the fire,
And cringing beaux in plaintive ſighs expire.
Beauty, the fraileſt gift that heaven beſtows
(It's glory tranſient as the fading roſe)
Buds in life's morning, bloſſoms e'er its noon,
And ſcarce in ruin, waits the ſetting ſun.
Yet hence your airs are form'd, your arts are taught,
Hence the vain pride, that ſwell in ev'ry thought,
And vainer hopes of univerſal ſway,
From this have riſe, and muſt with this decay.
Go to the tomb, and learn a leſſon there,
Let beauty, once like thine, extort a tear;
View it decay'd and ſtripp'd of all its pride,
Some nymph, like you, who ſpread her empire wide,
Once more than mortal ſtil'd, within whoſe arms.
Wou'd you imagine? lay ten thouſand charms,
Now putrid filth, an horrid ghaſtly form,
Her fire corruption, and her ſifter worm!
This vaſt event of all her conqueſts ſee,
Such are her charms, and ſuch thy own ſhall be.
Thee, from this fate, not all thy arts can ſave,
For only Virtue triumphs o'er the grave!
Here fix thy aim, in thirſt of this, thy praiſe,
The pleaſure, buſineſs, bleſſing of thy days;
If lawleſs libertines to ruin preſs,
And the ſoft ſuit in fulſome flatt'ry dreſs,
That guardian goddeſs ſhall aſſiſt thee ſtill
To curb deſire, and regulate the will.
But if the lover ſigh with honeſt pain,
Propitious hear, nor let him ſigh in vain,
Virtue itſelf, may be to virtue kind,
And love for love was firſt by heav'n deſign'd.

† See Vol. IV. p. 695.

On Joan D--s, *a cook-maid, calling herſelf* Dame, *on her tombſtone.*

HAS death then made her a dame? it may be,
For *Joan*'s as good in the dark as my lady.

W. B.

To the Author of ſome lines in the Magazine *of* July, *on a Whig, rais'd in the Land Tax, and falſely charg'd with changing his principles, for that reaſon.* (See p. 380.

THAT ſtaunch whig, who the cauſe,*
Firmly fix'd now by laws,
In the *worſt times* † was proud to maintain,
Tho' he has been decry'd,
And by railers bely'd,
Knows thoſe efforts to hurt him were vain.
Tho' by ſome full of ſpleen,
In a tax he has been
Greatly rais'd,--this redounds to his glory,
As it muſt to their ſhame,
Who t'oppreſs him did aim
By the aid of a *partial hot tory*.
As the tribe here deſign'd,
In diſcourſe oft combin'd
To defend the moſt wicked deceit,
So in rhymes you aſſail,
With a vile groundleſs tale,
And thoſe, you approve, imitate.
While you hope to provoke
By a pitiful joke,
Whigs comparing to hoarſe birds of night,
With more truth others ſay,
Tories, like beaſts of prey,
To do what's moſt ſavage delight.

* *The* Hanover *Succeſſion.* † *In the laſt 4 Years of Q.* Anne, *when he wrote many papers in defence of it.*

On Miſs Eliz. C--tt--n *at* Buxton *Wells.*

WHEN C--*tt*--*n* firſt in *Buxton* walks I view'd, (dued;
Her matchleſs charms my raptur'd ſoul ſub-
Amidſt a train of lovelieſt toaſts ſurvey'd,
She ſeem'd the lovelieſt *Venus* of the ſhade;
Cou'd I, dear nymph, in juſt proportion trace
Thy form divine, and equal ev'ry grace,
Thy features in their true perfection ſhow,
Briſk eyes, jett hair, & neck like pureſt ſnow,
Thy fine turn'd brow, thy ſweetly riſing cheek
And boſom, where a thouſand cupids neſt;
My verſe with love ſhou'd ev'ry reader warm,
Melt like thy looks, and like thy motion charm;
But oh! the finiſh'd copy to impart,
Wou'd foil the painter's like the poet's art.
Her beauties no reſemblance will admit,
A *Juno*'s mien with a *Miſerva*'s wit,
Each ſingle charm might admiration claim.
United-- who can 'ſcape the amorous flame?
Yet to *Eliza* gentleſt airs belong,
Chaſte as *Diana* 'midſt her virgin throng.
Turn thoughtleſs gazer, turn thy ventrous eyes;
The raſh *Actæon* that beholds her dies.

P. 555. *X. Z.*

We are deſirous to know whether X. Z. is oblig'd or diſobliged by our ſhortening his piece.

A Dialogue between Roydat *and* Satan, *occasion'd by reading in Mr* Gordon's *Memoirs, of one Mr* Roydat *of* Paris, *who gave* 30 l. *to Father* Plowden *a Jesuit, to go directly for heaven, and not touch at Purgatory.*

Satan. STAY, *Roydat*, stay!---whither art bound so fast?
Thy journey's fix'd to hell, and me at last.
Roydat. To hell and thee! thou tell'st a cursed lye,
I have a passport for the realms on high,
Paid *Plowden* for't not long since thirty pound,
And from the purchase, no small comfort found.
Thither I'll haste, detain me not one minute,
For if I can be thine--The devil's in it.
Sat. The devil's in it!-Ay, that's very true,
I was i'th' jesuit, and the bigot too.
Produce your passport, 'ere you farther stir,
For priests, are agents oft for *Lucifer*.
Roy. Here, unbeliever, read, I'm not afraid,
The passport's good, as ever *Plowden* made.
Sat. A merry jest this: upon *Satan*'s faith,
For once, you may believe what *Satan* saith.
Of all it means this is the mighty sum---
To purgatory thou must never come.
Roy. That is not all,-nor is't indeed the main
Old *Satan*, here thou'st told a lye again.
It says, I shall directly go to heav'n,
And for that purpose too the gold was giv'n.
Sat. Ha-ha-for heav'n! did my vicegerent say?
Why, so thou didst---but met me on thy way.
Here I arrest thee--this sad truth to tell,
Thou must return, and down with me to hell.
Thou art my trusty friend, I'll never doubt thee,
So come along--I will not go without thee.
Roy. Is it for this, our ill-got wealth we pay?
For this, we all implicitly obey? (pow'r!
How vain our hope! how frail their boasted
Whilst you their proselytes in shoals devour.
S. Repent not, Sir-*This sorrow comes too late*,
Rather with me, curse your approaching fate;
Around the globe I rove, with sly deceit,
Inveigling every mortal that I meet.
In *Britain* now, my pow'rs extended wide,
Codex and *Chandler*, stop th' advancing tide;
But *Vaughn* and *Morgan* wou'd my business do,
And gull men of their souls, and money too.

Varice.

By Mr. Francis a Somersetshire Gent:

---. Carmina nuperâ in Procellâ conscripta.

HEU! tremens iram video Deorum,
Seculi adscribo vitiisq; causam:
Turbines quis non sciat hos, futuri
Omina fati?

Dum ruit cœlum subito tumultu,
(Ut solet) pendent nimis alta pernes,
Pragraves Ulmi dolucre terram
Tangere fronte;

Quique corruptelæ sedes Senatûs,
Vertice elato, populum gubernans,
Ne cadat lapsu graviore, tandem
Nisce cristam.

On the death of the Rev. Mr. Hughes, *late of* Hallidon, *near* Daventry, *in* Northamptonshire.

Absulit atra dies. ---- Virg. Æn.

TO thee, lost friend, the muse unskill'd in Tunes real grief, in elegiac strain. (feign,
I lov'd thy worth, and with delighted ear,
The truths divine from thee was wont to hear.
Thou could'st describe the reigning passions well,
Their secret springs, and various workings tell.
'Twas thine, from pain the sorrowing soul to move,
With comfortable themes of heavenly *love*,
In mildest terms, less harden'd hearts to win,
And gently lure us from the paths of sin:
But--if thou would'st, 'twas thine as well, to
Th' almighty termors, and our souls alarm,
To rouse the indolent, the stubborn fright,
With the sad horrors of eternal night.
Oft have I heard thee with pathetic force,
Of life, death, judgment, heaven and hell discourse,
Whilst with these truths thou wak'dst our conscious fears,
Thyself would'st melt in sympathising tears.
To heighten zeal, and to improve the thought,
You both by precept, and example taught.
This praise, lamented shade, is justly thine,
This praise, a tribute to thy part divine,
Which snatch'd from hence, enraptur'd soars
To fadeless joys, and blest eternity. (on high,

Sent with a fine Carnation to a young lady.

TO thee, my fair, this beauteous flow'r I send,
Admit it, as a moralising friend.
"In charms, and sweetness you may me excel,
"Yet deign to listen, whilst this truth I tell;
"I am your emblem, drive vain pride away,
"Both you and I soon blossom, soon decay.

E.B.

The Naked Truth, *or the Misfortune of no Fortune.*

Tune: *As the Swain in the Vallies lying.*

JENNY is a charming creature,
Rich in all the gifts of nature,
Had she those of fortune too,
Powder'd slaves wou'd then attend her,
She might sigh in state and splendor,
With a wretchedness in view.

But since *Jenny* has no dower,
Some poor bee shall sip the flower,
Butterflies still soar above
CORYDON with joy shall take her,
And shall reap from one small acre
More content than landlords prove.

Since, gallants, 'tis gold must win ye,
And the most deserving *Jenny*
Wants the reconciling pence;
Call not fortune blind, nor Cupid;
Sparks are selfish, false and stupid,
Merit is above their sense.

N.B. L---worth's *Lamentation for the loss of her goat*, and others must be waited to our next.
The EPIGRAMS PRIZES will be done in our March.

The Monthly Intelligencer.

AUGUST, 1735.

AT the Aſſizes at *York*, (in *July*) a Cauſe was tried between Sir *Miles Stapylton*, Bart. one of the Knights of that Shire, Plaintiff, and Mr *Carr* of *Malton*, Defendant, on an Action for 5000 *l.* Damages for the following Words, *viz.* *Sir* Miles Stapylton *is a Papiſt and keeps a Prieſt in his Houſe; and vote for him is the Way to bring in the Pretender.* The Words being proved the Jury gave a Verdict for the Plaintiff of 80 *l.* Damages. (See p. 479 F)

Monday 4.

At the Aſſizes at *Lewes* in *Suſſex* a Perſon was brought to the Bar and charg'd that he (with another Man and Woman not yet taken) in the Night murder'd a young Woman near *Petworth*, in her Mother being then abſent, but returning found her Houſe rifled and her Daughter murder'd: Upon which ſhe rais'd the Country, and this Man, who pretended to be Dumb and Lame, was taken on Suſpicion of ſeveral Spots of Blood, and Part of the Plunder being found upon him. When he was brought to the Bar, he could by no Means be perſuaded to ſpeak or plead; tho' 4 or 5 Perſons ſwore they had heard him ſpeak, whereupon he was carried back to *Horſham* Gaol, and actually preſs'd to Death, continuing obſtinately Dumb to the laſt Moment.

Tuesday, 5.

At the Aſſizes held at *Pool* for *Montgomeryſhire*, *Hugh Jones*, his Wife and 2 Sons, were all convicted for the Murder of a *Scots* Man, and robbing him of his Goods; alſo for the Murder of *Ree* and *Buckley*, two other Men, and robbing them of their Goods in *October* laſt.

At the Aſſizes at *Warwick*, *Samuel Wood* and *Joſeph Tinker* receiv'd Sentence of Death, alſo *Thomas Dennus* for killing *Dodd*, the Turnkey of the Gaol, as he was conducting him to *Warwick* to his Trial for Horſe ſtealing. *Robert* and *James Bromley*, two Cheeſe factors, were convicted of a pretended Robbery concerted between them and actually committed by one upon the other, in order to defraud the Publick of 227 *l.* and were found guilty, and ordered to ſtand twice in the Pillory, to pay a Fine of 50 *l.* and 20 *l.* to defray the Expence of the County, and to give 300 *l.* Bail for their good Behaviour for 3 Years. *When they ſtood in the Pillory they were almoſt kill'd by the Populace.*

Wednesday 6.

At a General Court of the S. Sea Company, Sir *Richard Hopkins* acquainted them, That the Directors had received Letters from Mr *Keene*, his Majeſty's Miniſter in *Spain* informing them, "That the Reſtraint made by Sir *Thomas Fitzgerald* (See p. 273.) relating to the annual Ship, was contrary to the Orders of his Maſter the K. of *Spain*." Whereupon 'twas mov'd that the annual Ship ſhould be fitted out with all Expedition; but Sir *Richard* acquainted the Court, "That the Goods proper for fitting out the ſaid Ship were impoſſible to be got ready in 5 Months, ſo that it could not get to *La Vera Cruz* in time for the Fair, wherefore the ſaid Ship muſt ſtay there a Year till the next Fair, which would be a great Charge and Detriment to the Company; and the Flota, as he was inform'd, was to ſail in *July* for the ſaid Fair." Upon which a ſecond Motion was made and agreed to, That the ſending the Ship this Year was render'd impracticable by the Conduct of Sir *Thomas Fitzgerald*, and prejudicial to the ſaid Company; and that an Addreſs be preſented by the Court of Directors to his Majeſty on his Arrival from his *German* Dominions to acquaint him with the Affair: After which the Court was adjourn'd *Sine Die*.

The Parliament met, and was further prorogu'd to *October* the 14th.

At the Aſſizes at *Launceſton*, *Henry Rogers* and *John Street* receiv'd Sentence of Death, for 2 Murders they committed in oppoſing the Sheriff, of *Cornwal* in Execution of his Office, and were this Day executed. They ſeemed very Penitent, particularly *Rogers*, who did not care for any Suſtenance but Bread and Water. He ſaid he was guilty of one of the Murders, but knew nothing of the other; but had it been in his Powe he would have kill'd as many more, and thought he committed no Crime. *Street*, who was his Servant, had little to ſay, but that what he did was to defend his Maſter, and he was willing to die, for by the Courſe of his Years he could not live much longer; and he hop'd God would receive his poor Soul.

Friday, 8.

Herbert Haines, for ſeveral Robberies on the Highway in *Eſſex*; *John Wailer*, for Horſe-ſtea-

ſtealing; *Edward Ellis* and *Peter Iſham*, for Felony, were hanged, at *Chelmsford*, and *Margaret Onion* burnt for Poyſoning her Husband. *Haines* was hang'd in Chains. He and the other 3 walk'd to the Gallows in their Shrouds and behav'd very decently.

Saturday 9.

At the Aſſizes at *Kingſton*, *Henry Sellon*, for robbing Mr *Collins* on the Highway; *Thomas Gray*, alias *Macray*, for robbing Mr *Hammerton* of his Watch and Money on *Barns Common*; and *Joſeph Emmerſon* and *John James* alias *Black Jack*, for entering the Houſe of *Jaſper Hale*, Eſq; of *Peckham*, and wounding him and his Servant Maid, receiv'd Sentence of Death; the two laſt to be hang'd in Chains. —*Macray* who had eſcap'd at the *Old Bailey*, by means of ſome that Swore for him, had 14 well-dreſs'd Perſons to appear for him here, moſt of whom ſwore he was ſick in Bed the whole Week in which the Fact was committed: but finding they were ſuſpected, all ſlipt out of Court; [Several of them are ſince apprehended by the Direction of Baron Thomſon, in order to be proſecuted for perjury.]

Thurſday, 14.

Several of the Truſtees for *Georgia*, and Sir *Thomas Lombe*, waited on her Majeſty with ſome Silk lately brought from *Georgia*, which had proved exceeding good thro' all the Operations of his Organzine Silk Mills at *Derby*. The Silk they preſented is to be wove into a Piece for her Majeſty's Wear.

Friday, 15.

At *Glouceſter* Aſſizes receiv'd Sentence of Death, *Edmund Goodrich* for the Murder of *Robert Gregory* a Bailiff, who went to arreſt him in an Action of Debt for 34 *l.* 10 *s.* by ſhooting him. *Sarah Tolley* and *Sarah Baylis* for the Murder of their Baſtard Children; *Nathaniel White*, for 2 Robberies, one on the Highway, and the other for taking from *Benj. Stone* 25 *l.* as he ſat on the Ground, and running away with it, but return'd 20 *l.* of it the next Day; *Chriſt. Gordon*, for the Highway; *Wm Dowell* and *Jonathan Willis*, for Houſe-breaking. *Abraham Vanlaw*, for pulling down the Pulpit, and breaking the Pews of a Meeting-houſe at *Minchel Dean*, to be confin'd, being diſorder'd in his Senſes. *Sarah Tolley*, and *Wm Dowell* were repriev'd for Tranſportation. *The others were executed.*

Wednesday 20.

Macray, *Emmerſon*, *James*, alias *Black Jack*, and *Sellon*, were executed at *Kennington* Gallows purſuant to their Sentence at *Kingſton* Aſſizes. *Macray* died a Roman Catholick. They were all wounded in an Attempt to break out of Gaol, two Nights before, which Mr *Taylor*, the Keeper, being inform'd of, and that they were filing off their Irons, got his Aſſiſtants arm'd with Blunderbuſſes, Piſtols, and Cutlaſſes, went to the Door, and deſired *Macray* to make no deſperate Attempt, for there was no Poſſibility of his Eſcape. *Macray* replied, in their preſent deſperate Circumſtances they knew no body, and deſir'd him to retire, for the firſt that enter'd was a dead Man. Upon this Mr *Taylor* order'd the Door to be unbolted and open'd a little Way; which they no ſooner heard but they diſcharg'd 8 Piſtols, and one of the Keepers a Blunderbuſs, but without Execution, the Door between them being very ſtrong. Then Mr *Taylor* and his Guard ruſh'd in, attack'd them with their Cutlaſſes, and overpower'd them immediately. *Macray* was wounded in his Head, and his Arm diſabled, *Sellon* deſperately cut in ſeveral Places; *Emmerſon* had one Side of his Face cut away; *James* was but ſlightly hurt. On Mr *Taylor*'s Part very little Damage was done. The Piſtols were brought to the Priſoners in 2 Smoaking hot Pyes, by the Aſſiſtance of a Man at a houſe in *St George*'s Fields, whom *Emmerſon*, upon the Keepers threatening to diſpatch him diſcover'd. One of the Keepers jingling his Keys at the Door of the ſaid Houſe, the Fellow took him for *Macray* broke out of Priſon, and open'd the Door to let him in, but was himſelf apprehended.

Thurſday, 21.

The Figures, her Majeſty had order'd for *Merlin's Cave*, (See p. 331) were placed therein, *viz.* (1) *Merlin* at a Table with Conjuring Books and Mathematical Inſtruments, taken from the Face of Mr *Erneſt*, Page to the Pr. of *Wales*; (2) K. *Henry* VIIth's Queen, and (3) Q. *Elizabeth*, who come to *Merlin* for Knowledge, the former from the Face of Mrs *Margaret Purcell*, and the latter from Miſs *Paget's*; (4) *Minerva* from Mrs *Peyntz's*; (5) *Merlin's* Secretary, from Mr *Kemp's* one of his R. H. the Duke's Grenadiers; and (6) a Witch, from a Tradeſman's Wife at *Richmond*. Her Majeſty has order'd alſo a choice Collection of *Engliſh* Books to be placed therein; and appointed Mr *Stephen Duck* to be Cave and Library Keeper, and his Wife Neceſſary Woman there.

Friday, 22.

Five Cuſtom houſe Officers, with as many Soldiers and a Serjeant from the Tower all arm'd, bringing to Town 14 Bags of Tea which they had Seiz'd and put in a Coach were attacked at *Lymſham* in *Kent* by 4 Smugglers armed with 7 Blunderbuſſes, double Piſtols and Cutlaſſes, who ſwore, *Damn them, they would kill or be killed, before they would loſe their All.* The Smugglers fir'd firſt, two of whom were killed by the Soldiers firing, and 1 taken, who was afterwards committed to *Newgate*, the 4th eſcap'd. One of the Officers had his Horſe ſhot under him, but none of the reſt, either Men or Horſe were hurt.

The Smugglers in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* meet with better Succeſs; they go not only armed, but 20 or 30 in a Gang; ſo that they frequently make the Cuſtom-houſe Officers fly before them.

Saturday 23

Five *Eaſt India* Ships arrived in the Downs richly laden, *viz.* The *Heathcote*, Capt. *Tolſon*, and the *Wilmington*, Capt. *Maſſey*, from *Bombay*; the *Montague*, Capt. *Goſfright*, from *Bengal*, the *George*, Capt. *Pitt*, and the *Duke* of *Dorſet*

Capt. *Gilbert*, from *Fort St George*.
other Goods, they brought over
oo *l.* of Salt Petre, a valuable Com-
under the preſent Juncture of Affairs.

Sunday 24.

ed the *Two Brother*, Capt. *Thompſon* A
vannah in *Georgia*. He brought with
: *Spake* (or Speech) made in *June* laſt,
Indian Kings of *Cherrikaw* and other
, attended by *Tomo Chachi*, and the
who were with him in this Kingdom.
d *Spake* is curiouſly written in Red and
on the Skin of a young *Buffalo*, and
nſlated into *Engliſh* as ſoon as deliver- B
he *Indian* Language, in Preſence of a-
o of their Chiefs, and of the Principal
ants of *Savannah*. It contains the *In-*
rateful Acknowledgements for the Ho-
nd Civilities paid to *Tomo Chachi*, &c.
lminiſtration of that *Grandeur* of the
Court and Nation, and expreſſes their
lappineſs from Mr *Oglethorpe*'s coming C
them. The ſaid Skin is to be ſet in a
ld Frame, and hung up in the *Georgia*
at *Weſtminſter*.

Sunday 27.

violent Storm which did a great deal
nage to the Shipping; ſeveral were loſt
wich Bay and other Ports, and Wrecks
een ſeen floating on the Coaſts. It D
: deſtroy'd one third of the Hops that
ipe for gathering.

Thurſday, 28.

Seſſions of the Peace at *Hick's Hall*,
rney and an Officer were convicted of
Man in a falſe Action, and were ſen-
to 6 Months Impriſonment, without
: Mainprize to pay Treble Coſts and
s, and all Expences to the Plaintiff,
remain in Gaol till paid.
he ſame Time one *Newman* and one
re convicted for driving a Horſe and
gain a Woman on Horſeback, throw-
d her down, breaking one of her Ribs.
, who drove the Chaiſe, was fined
nd *Neal* 15 *l.*

Friday, 29.

ity two Cheſts of Silver, containing
Pieces of 8, and a Cheſt of Gold;
rge Quantity of Silver on the Ac-
f Merchants were brought to the *Bank*
n Board the *Kingſton* and *Deal-caſtle*,
rrived from *Jamaica*, at *Portſmouth*.

Saturday, 30.

ome Labourers were lately cleaning a
nd at *Hempſtead* in *Hertfordſhire*, they
a Bottle of Sack cover'd with Mud a
nick; on it were inſcrib'd theſe Words,
inary put in to ſee how long keep good,
1659, *Ri. Combe*. The Mouth of the
was wax'd over, and the Wine good,
Cork was almoſt decay'd.
Jamaica 'tis advis'd, that on *June* 14,
Gang of the Rebel Negroes ſurprized
chment of Capt *Pope*'s Company, and
wounded the greateſt Part of them
burnt their Barracks, carried off their Equipage and Plunder'd the Plantation where they were quarter'd.

Sunday, 31

Letters from *Georgia* ſay, that the Vines and Silks of that Colony are in a moſt proſperous Condition: And a Settlement of 160 hardy Highlanders from *Scotland* is to be made on the utmoſt Boundaries for a Barrier to that Colony.

Ld *Harrington*'s Houſe by St *James*'s is fitting up for the Receptions of the Princeſs of *Saxe Gotha*, intended Conſort to the Pr. of *Wales*.

SIR,

IF you will pleaſe to publiſh the following Preſcription, I am ſure it will be of Service to the Publick. In your Account of a Perſon dying by the Bite of a mad Dog, (*ſee* p. 386.) you mention'd Dr *Mead*'s Remedy. I have ſince waited on the Doctor, and he was pleaſed to tell me, that in the Experience of above 30 Years, upon more then 500 Patients, he had never known it to fail of Succeſs: He ſaid, that the ſooner the Medicine was taken after the Bite the better; tho' he had often found it to anſwer tho' not taken 'till Fortnight, or even a longer Time after it: He added, that he never made a Secret of their, readily gave me this Method in Writing, with Leave to make it as publick as I would, and it is this, *viz.* 163

'Let the Patient be blooded at the Arm nine or ten Ounces.—— Take of the Herb call'd in Latin, *Lichen cinereus terreſtris*, in Engliſh *Aſh colour'd Ground Liverwort* cleaned, dry'd, and powder'd, half an Ounce, — Of black Pepper powder'd, two Drachms,— Mix theſe well together, and divide the Powder into four Doſes, one of which muſt be taken every Morning faſting, for four Mornings ſucceſſively, in half a Pint of Cow's Milk warm: After theſe four Doſes are taken, the Patient muſt go into the cold Bath, or a cold Spring or River, every Morning faſting, for a Month; he muſt be dipt all over, but not ſtay in (with his Head above Water) longer than half a Minute, if the Water be very cold: After this he muſt go in three Times a Week for a Fortnight longer. —— The *Lichen* is a very common Herb, and grows generally in ſandy and barren Soils all over *England*. The right time to gather it is in the Month of *October* or *November*.

Yours *Philanthropos*.

(See p. 619.)

An infallible Receipt how to keep Iron from Ruſt. Communicated to the Publick by the Society for improving in the Knowledge of Agriculture, &c. *at* Edenburgh.

TAke 8 Pounds of Hog's Greaſe, throw the skinny Part away, cut it ſmall and with a little Water melt it well over a gentle Fire, in a new glazed Pot, then ſtrain the Liquor thro' a Cloth, ſet it again over a

tle Fire, pouring into it 4 Ounces of *Camphire* in Powder; let it boyl gently, till the *Camphire* is well diſſolved; Take off the Fire, and while it is hot put into it as much of the Powder of *Plumbbarzo*, of which leaden Pencils are made, as will give it a leaden Colour, then put it hot on your Irons, and let it ſtay on them two Days, then wipe clean off.

N. B. *You may take leſs or more of the above Ingredients as your Demand is, always proportioning the Quantity, and Form to the Direction above, and it infallibly prevents Ruſt.*

BIRTHS.

Aug. 1. THE Wife of *George Harrington*, Eſq; deliver'd of a Son.

The Wife of Col. *Onſlow* : : of a Daughter.

8. The Wife of *Samuel Child*, Eſq. Brother to Sir *Fr. Child*, Kt and Ald. : : of a Son.

28. The Wife of *Hill*, Eſq; and Daughter of the late Judge *Powis* : : of a Son and Heir.

MARRIAGES.

July 31. *Jacob Houblon*, Eſq; Member for *Colcheſter*, married to a Daughter of Sir *John Hinde Cotton*, Bart.

Brabazon Aylmer of the *Middle Temple*, Eſq; : : to Miſs *Bragge*.

Edward Haſſell, Eſq; only Son of the late Sir *Edward Haſſell* of *Dolemain*, in the County of *Cumberland*, Kt, : : to Miſs *Julia Muſgrave*. Second Daughter of *Chriſtopher Muſgrave* of *Eaden Hall*, Bt.

Thomas Fletcher, of *Hutton-Hall*, : : to Miſs *Lotus*, one of the Daughters of *Ferdinande Lotus* of *Whitehaven*, Eſq. upon whoſe Male Heirs an Eſtate of 1000 *l. per Ann.* depends.

AUG. 7. Mr *Standard*, a Merchant : : to the Second Daughter of Sir *Harcourt Maſters*.

10. *Thomas Chandler* of *Seaford Suſſex*, Eſq; : : to the Widow of *Nicholas Edmunds* of *Old Brentford*, Eſq;

12. *Herbert Windſor*, Eſq; Member for *Cardiff* and Son to the Ld *Montjoy* : : to one of the Siſters and Coheirs of the late Sir *James Clavering* of *Axwell*, *Durham*, Bt, & 60,000 l.

Peter Screll of *Cardiff*, Eſq; : : to Mrs *Farrier*, Widow, with 450 *l. per Ann.*

John Butler, Eſq; : : to Miſs *Alexander* with 7000 *l* Fortune.

14. *John Gardener*, of *Derbyſhire*, Eſq; : : to Miſs *Jane Durell*, an Heireſs of 20,000*l.* Fortune.

Tho. Oliver, Eſq; of *Suffolk* : : to Miſs *Katharine Bray*, with a Fortune of 10,000 *l.*

18. *Witherſtone*, Eſq; : : to Miſs *Somerſet*, a Fortune of 20,000 *l.*

20. *John Newbury* of *Framlingham*, *Suffolk*, Eſq; : : to Miſs *Roſe Spicer*, with 20,000 *l.*

John Wiggan, Eſq; of *Bedford* : : to Miſs *Pearſon*, a Fortune of 10,000 *l.*

22. *Richard Wynn* of *Weſtbury*, *Wilts*, Eſq; : : to Miſs *Campbell*, a Fortune of 12,000 *l.*

24. *George Secker*, of *Norwich*, Eſq; : : to Mrs *Bailey*, Widow, worth 12 000 *l.*

25 *Joſeph Wolſey* of *Kingſton upon Hull*, Eſq : : to Miſs *Eliz. Cardigan*, of *York*, & 20,000*l.*

Jacob Wright of *Brook-ſtreet*, Eſq; : : to Miſs *Jenkins*, a Fortune of 16,000 *l.*

DEATHS.

A *July* 25. *Edmund Butler*, Ld Viſc. *Mountgarret*, of *Ireland*, at *Dublin*.

27. Sir *Charles Terrill* of *Eſſex*, Bt, aged 11.

31. Mr *William Bird*, Chirographer for *London*, *Middleſex*, *Kent*, *Eſſex*, and *Cambridge*.

John Robertſon of *Cleater-Hall* in the County of *Cumberland*, Eſq;

AUG. 1. *Benj. Perret*, of *Briſtol*, Eſq;

B 3. Mr *Taſby*, an *Italian* Merchant.

John Ware, Eſq; High Sheriff of *Bucks*.

The Rev. Mr *Montagu*, Fellow of *Oriel* College, *Oxford*, and Vicar of *Felton*, *Suſſex*.

George May, of *Suffolk*, Eſq;

The Wife of Mr *Forman*, Brandy Merchant in *Waltrook*, being ſtarv'd with a hard Gathering in her Throat, and had been kept alive for 2 Months paſt with ſome comfortable Pre-

C ſcriptions apply'd to her Mouth with a Feather.

4. Mr *John Eccleſtone*, a Quaker, and many Years a Director of the *Eaſt India* Company.

Mr *Peter Whichello*, Head Examiner at the Exciſe Office for the *London* Brewery.

Capt. *Staples*, at *Worceſter*.

Lewis Smithſon, Eſq; at *Wotton Baſſet*.

The Rev. Mr *Cholmley*, one of the Vicars of

D the Cathedral Church at *Hereford*, having diſlocated his Neck by a Fall from his Horſe.

6. *John Weſton* of *Cambridgeſhire*, Eſq; worth 1000 *l. per Ann.*

Philip Randal, Eſq; at *Bath*, worth 2000 *l. per Ann.*

7. The Rev. Mr *Matthew Alexander*, Rector of *Eurely*, *Lincolnſhire*.

B The Lady *Helen Frazer*, Daughter to the E. of *Balcarras*, and Widow of the Hon. Mr *Frazer*, Brother to the Ld *Saltoh*. She died of the Meaſles.

Joſhua Ellis, Eſq, of *Canterbury*.

9. Mr *William Scot*, late Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy in the Univerſity at *Edinburgh*.

Joſeph Biſhop, of *Ripon*, Eſq;

Samuel Edwards, of *Grimsby*, *Linc.* Eſq;

F 10. *Arthur Stanhope*, Eſq; Grandſon of Col. *Ferdinando Stanhope*, who was kill'd at the Battle of *Marſton-Moor*, fighting for K. *Charles* I.

Don *Thomas Cabrillas y Zaſpedes*, a Spaniard, a great *Weſt-India* Merchant, lately arrived from *Cadiz*, to recover the Sum of 70,000 Pieces of Eight he lent about 4 Years ago to an *Engliſh* Gentleman who made a Bankrupcy

G about a Twelvemonth ſince.

11. The Rev. Mr *Keith*, who ſuffer'd very much in *Scotland* for adhering to the Epiſcopal Hierarchy.

Mr *Thomas Hopkins*, a Money Scrivener, worth 20,000 *l.*

George Belcher, of *Wiltſhire*, Eſq;

12. *Jac. Hornby*, Eſq; of *Leſtwithiel*, *Cornwal.*

H *Iſaac Ridgewater*, Eſq; of *Kent*, worth 2500 *l per Ann.*

John Manby, Eſq: formerly Under Sheriff for *Yorkſhire*.

16. Mrs

ss *Anne*, Relict of *James Donelon*,
reland, Sister to the E. of *Strafford*
l of Honour to Q. *Anne* when Prin-
Denmark, and third Daughter of Sir
tworth of *Yorkshire*, Bart.
nry Hilliard, Esq; at *Kensington*.
r *John Colley*, a *Spanish Merchant*
, worth 40,000 l.
awler, of *Yorkshire*, Esq;
George, Baron of *Harley St George*, in
nty of *Roscommon*, *Ireland*, Bart and
niral of the Province of *Connought*.
escended from the antient Family of
, seated at *Harley St George* in *Cam-*
e. in the Time of *Henry* I One of
stors was sent by K. *Charles* I. with
er (the Order of *St George*) to *Gustavus*
the Great, K. of *Sweden*, who was
l with the Fitness of his Name to his
ion, that he gave him the Arms of
s an Addition to his Coat Armour.
lliams, a Physician in *Norfolk-street*,
of about 600 *l.* a Year.
life of Mr *Vanfleet*, a *Dutch* and *Ham-*
rchant in *Budge-Row*.
hn Clerkson of *Berks*, Esq;
eph Bingham, a *West India* Trader.
r *Stanhope*, Esq; at his Seat near *Leeds*,

homas Longley, Esq; at *Mortlack*.
leath, Esq; at *Charlton*, worth 2000 l.

Brigham, of *Nottingham*, Esq;
obert Tiffey, of *Essex*, Esq; possess'd of
ver Ann.
d Machen, Esq; of *Eastbatch Court*,
shire.
he Wife of *Price Devereux*, Esq;
f the Shire for *Montgomery*, Daughter
Heir of *Leicester Martin* of *Ipswich*,
obert Murden, Esq; Brother to the
iah Murden, a few Years since Sheriff
ity.
r *Stead*, remarkable for several great
tches he made with the Pr. of *Wales*,
y of the Nobility,
rne Dukey of *Glamorganshire*, Esq:
no Issue living, he built a Hospital
ool for the poor People in that Coun-
he left 200 l. *per Ann.* perpetually.

PROMOTIONS.

Gilbraham, first Clerk to the Lords
Commissioners of Trade, *appointed*
ecretary to their Lordships, and
dsons, made first Clerk in his room.
remiah Idle, Surveyor of *Folkstone*,
Inspector of the Customs of *London*.
rsham, Esq; :: Deputy Governor of

d Fawkener, Esq; a *Turkey* Merchant
bassador to the Grand Signior, in the
the E. of *Kinnoul*.
Robinson, Esq :: Captain of an Inde-
Company at *Jamaica*.
ifford :: Exempt, in Room of
Stevens :: second Major,

Capt. *Martin* :: Brig. in room of Capt.
Gifford, in the 4th Troop of Life Guards.

Christopher Wyvill, Esq; appointed one of the Commissioners of Excise in *Scotland*, in Room of

Henry Robinson, Esq. who succeeds him as Inspector General of the Inland Duties on Coffee, &c.

Samuel Williams, Esq; Secretary to the Governor of *Jamaica* :: Secretary to that Island in room of Mr *Maxwell* deed.

John Latton, Esq; :: Consul-General at *Tetuan*, in Room of the late Mr *Zollicoffre*.

Thomas De Veil, Esq; made Lieut. Col. of the Blue Reg. of *Westminster* Militia, and a Deputy Lieut. of the County of *Middlesex*.

Mr *Thomas Pochen* :: Surveyor of Houses for *Leicestershire*;

Mr *John Webb* :: for *Berkshire*, and

Mr *James Merriet* :: for *Northamptonshire*.

Mr *Bickerton* of *Harwich*, made Commissary of the Packets there, in room of Mr *Clements*.

Charles Ld *Cathcart*, made Governor of *Duncannon* Fort of *Wexford* County in *Ireland*, in Room of

Philip Honeywood, Esq; made Governor of *Berwick*, vacant by the Death of *Ric. Russel*, Esq;

Michel Foster, Esq; chosen Recorder of *Bristol*, in the Room of the Hon. Mr *Scrope* who resign'd.

Capt. *Clayne*, appointed Secretary of the Order of the *Bath*, in room of *Edward Montagu*, Esq; who resign'd.

Ecclesiastical Preferments, *conferred on the following Reverend Gentlemen.*

MR *Peacock*, presented to the Living of *Appleton* near *Abingdon*, *Berks*

Mr *Watts*, Preacher to the Society of *Lincoln's Inn*, made Rector of *Orston*, *Wilts*.

Mr *Henry Perkins*, M. A. made Rector of *Boothby Graffoe*, *Lincolnshire*.

The Rev. Mr *Carven Huddleston* to the Living of *Clifton* in the County of *Westmorland*.

BANKRUPTS.

THomas Smith, of St George, Middlesex, Bricklayer.
Wm Greenwood, of Swaffham, Norfolk, Grocer.
Sam. Newcombe, jun. of Okehampton, Devon, Maltster.
John Clark, of Kingston, Surry, Vintner.
Edw. Barker, of St Clements Danes, Middx. Mercer.
John and Rich. Kennell, of Sittingborne-Kent, Chapman.
Andrew Fitzgerald, Brookstreet, Westm. Baker.
Wm Jeffries, of Southwark, Surry, Broker.
Tho. Omer, of Walcot, Somersetshire, Carpenter.
Thomas Burch, of the same, Carpenter.
Thomas Pilsold, of Lewes, Sussex, Mercer.
Edward Jones, of Fleetstreet, London, Mercer.
Wm Lowfield, of St Paul's Church-yard, Hosier.
James Simpson, of Bolton on the Moors, Lanc. Dyer
Benj. Legood, of Bodney, Norfolk, Warrener.
Tho. Chippindale, of Grantham, Lincoln, Vintner.
John Warner, of Camberwel, Surry, Glass Dealer.
Lamb Yeames, of Ratcliffe Cross, Midd. Shipwright.
Oliver Slocock, of London, Brewer.
Henry Marsham, of Norwich, Cutler.
John Cutting, of Stepney, Middlesex, Brewer.
Rich. Sneaft, of Spittlefields, Middlesex, Victualler.
James and John Durrant, of Beachampton, Bucks, Chap
John Whiter, of Burford, Oxford, Chapman.
John Crompton, of Warwick Lane, London, Distiller.
Archib. Douglas, of Charingcross, Midd. Coffeeman.
Edw. Hill, of Hungerford Market, Middlesex, Poulterer.

Towards the End of the Month.

Courſe of Exchange.	
Amſterdam—36	
Ditto at Sight 35 10 *a* 9	
Rotterdam--36 *a* 1	
Antwerp --- 36 1	
Hamburgh - 35 4 *a* 5	
Paris ------ 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ *a* $\frac{1}{8}$	
Bourdeaux 31 $\frac{1}{8}$	
Cadiz ——— 40 $\frac{3}{8}$	
Madrid —— 40 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	
Bilboa ——— 40 $\frac{1}{8}$	
Leghorn—— 51 $\frac{1}{8}$ *a* $\frac{1}{4}$	
Genoa —— 53 $\frac{1}{8}$	
Venice —— 51 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Lisbon - - 5s. 6d $\frac{1}{4}$ *a* 6d	
Porto - - 5s. 6d $\frac{1}{2}$	
Dublin - - - 11 $\frac{7}{8}$	

STOCKS.	
S. S. Tra. Stock 82 $\frac{1}{8}$	
——Bonds 2l. 18s.	
——Annu. 106 $\frac{1}{8}$ *a* $\frac{1}{2}$	
Ditto. 3 *p.*C. 94 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Bank 140 $\frac{1}{4}$ *a* 8	
—— Cir. 8	
Mil. Bank 108	
India 145	
—Bonds 95s. *a* 96s.	
African 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Royal Aſſ. 96	
Lon. ditto 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
York Build. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	
Emperor's Loan with the Intereſt 101	
Blank Tick. 7l. 8s. 6d.	

Monthly BILL *of Mortality, from July* 22, *to Auguſt* 26.

Chriſtned	Males 826	Females 819	1645
Buried	Males 1007	Females 979	1986
Died under 2 Years old ——			867
Between 2 and 5 ——			174
Between 5 and 10 ——			60
Between 10 and 20 ——			57
Between 20 and 30 ——			134
Between 30 and 40 ——			199
Between 40 and 50 ——			189
Between 50 and 60 ——			139
Between 60 and 70 ——			75
Between 70 and 80 ——			53
Between 80 and 90 ——			34
Between 90 and 101 ——			5
			1986

Price of Grain at *Bear-Key, per* Qr.

Wheat 34 36, to 40s.	P. Malt 19s. to 22s.
Rye 23s. to 26s. 0d	B. Malt 18s. to 20s.
Barley 16s. to 17s. 06d	Tares 17s. to 21s.
Oats 11s. to 14s. 16	H. Peaſe 16s. to 19s
Peaſe 19s. to 20s.	H. Beans 17s. to 20s.

Buried	
Within the walls	164
Without the walls	523
In Mid and Surry	818
City and Sub of Weſt	481
	1986

Weekly Burials	
July 19 . .	398
Aug. 5 . .	374
12 . .	412
19 . .	390
26 . .	412
	1986

Prices of Goods, &c. in *London.* Hay 2 *l.* 00 *s.* a Load.

Coals in the Pool 25s. to 26s. 0d.
Old Hops per H. 3*l.* 10*s.*
New Hops 4*l.* 10*s* to 5*l.*
Rape Seed 10*l.* to 11*l.* 00*s.*
Lead the Fodder 19 *Hun.* 1 *half on board,* 14*l.* 0 0*s.*
Tin in Blocks 3 13*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto in Bars 3*l.* 15*s* 6*d.*
Copper Eng. beſt 5*l.* 5*s.* per C.
Ditto ord. 4*l.* 16*s a* 5*l.*
Ditto Barbary 80*l.* to 90*l.*
Iron of Bilboa 15*l.* 05*s.* per Ton
Dit. of Sweden 16*l.* 10*s.* per Ton
Tallow 25*s.* per hund.
Country Tallow none

Grocery Wares.

Raiſins of the Sun 30*s.* 0*d.*
Ditto Malaga 16*s.*
Ditto Smirna new 20*s.* 0*d.*
Ditto Alicant, 18*s.*
Ditto Lipra new 19*s.*
Ditto Belvedera 27*s.*
Currants new 35 *a* 40
Prunes French none
Figs 19*s* 6*d*
Sugar Powder beſt 54 to 59
Ditto ſecond ſort 46*s. a* 50
Loaf Sugar double refine 9*d.*
Ditto ſingle refin. 6 *d.*
Cinamon 7*s.* 8 *d. per lb.*
Cloves 9*s.* 1 *d.*
Mace 15*s.* 0 *d. per lb.*
Nutmegs 8*s.* 7 *d. per lb.*
Sugar Candy white 00 *d. to* 18 *d.*
Ditto brown 6*d.*
Pepper for Home conſ. 13*d.* 1 *half*
Ditto for exportation 11 *d.* 1 *half*
Tea Bohea fine 10*s.* to 12*s.* per *lb.*
Ditto ordinary 8*s. a* 9*s.*
Ditto Congo 10*s.* to 12*s.* per *lb.*
ditto Peboe 14 *a* 16*s.*
ditto Green fine 09 to 12*s.*
ditto Imperial 9*s.* to 12*s.*
ditto Hyſon 20*s.* to 25*s.*

Drugs *by the lb.*

Balſam Peru 15*s.*
ditto Tolu 7*s.* 0*d.*
Cardamems 3*s.* 6*d.*
Camphire refin'd 07*s.*
Crabs Eyes 01*s.* 8*d.*
Jallop 3*s.* 0*d.*
Manna 2*s.* 6*d a* 4*s.* 0*d.*
Maſtick white 4*s.* 0*d.*
Opium 11*s. a* 12*s.*
Quickſilver 4*s.* 6*d.*
Rhubarb fine 20*s. a* 30*s.*
Sarſaparilla 2*s.* 6*d.*
Saffron Eng. 30*s.* 06*d.*
Wormſeeds 3*l.* 6*d.*
Balſam Capaiva 3*s.* 06*d.*
Balſam of Gilead 20*s.* 00*d.*
Hipocacuana 4*s.* 6*d. a* 5
Ambergreece per oz. 8*s.* 0*d.*
Cochineal 18*s.* 3*d per Pound.*

Wine, Brandy, *and* Rum.

Oporto red, per Pipe 30*l. a* 32*l.*
ditto white none
Lisbon red 25*l. a* 30*l.*
ditto white, 26*l.*
Sherry 26*l.*
Canary new 25 *l. a* 28*l.*
ditto old 32 *l. a* 34*l.*
Florence 3*l.* 0*s. per Cheſt*
French red 30*l. a* 40*l.*
ditto white 20*l.*
Mountain malaga old 24 *l.*
ditto new 20*l. a* 21*l.*
Brandy Fr. per Gal 7*s.*
Rum of Jamaica 7*s.* 0*d. a* 3*s.* 0*d.*
ditto Leew. Iſlands 6*s.* 4*d.* to 6*s.* 10*d.*

Gold in Coin per Ounce 3*l.* 18*s* 11*d.* —*In Bars* 3*l.* 18*s* 9*d. a* 10*d.*
Silver in Bars Standard 5*s.* 3*d* Farthing. Piece of 8 *s.* 2*d.* 3 eighth.

OM the *Hague*, That the State's
eneral have at laſt return'd an An
o Mr *Walpole's* Memorial, concern-
eir augmenting the Forces of the
lick, "That the Negotiations for a
ſtob of Arms being ſtill depending,
ot yet a proper Time to preſs that
."

m *Munich*, That the Elector of
ir's Contingent of 1700 Men had
ed their marching Orders to join
perial Army.

m *Conſtantinople*, That the *Grand*
was depoſed, the Sultaneſs Mother
the Misfortunes in *Perſia* to his
, by Reaſon of his ill Choice of
als to ſerve there; the *Grand Sig-*
n eaſy Prince, ordered him into
ment.

m *Poland*, That King *Auguſtus* hav-
ued his circular Letter for the call-
Dyet of Pacification, the Party of K.
laus at *Koningsburgh* had publiſhed
ifeſto ſigned by 165 *Poliſh* Lords,
ſſing their firm Attachment to that
, and proteſting in the moſt ſolemn
er againſt whatever ſhould be acted
ſaid Dyet, or any other, againſt the
nt of the Confederate Republick, as
:all themſelves, and the Intereſts of
oſt ſerene K. *Stanſlaus*: The *Cza-*
as publiſhed a new Declaration in
Kingdom on the ſame Occaſion,
:in he aſſures the *Poles*, "That their
olick is as dear to her as her own
re: That ſhe will not take from it
'oot of Ground, or demand one Far-
for her Expences: That ſhe will re-
er Troops as ſoon as the Excluſion
auſtus is ſecur'd, her Reſolution
unalterable, that he ſhall never reign
and. That the Behaviour of *France*
ding ſo ſmall a Number of Troops
cour *Dantzick*, made it plain, that
d not the Affairs of *Poland* in View,
e Deſtruction of the Houſe of *Au-*

om the *Rhine*, That 9000 *Ruſſians*
arrived near *Heidelberg*, Pr. *Eugene*
removed his Camp thither from *Bru-*
and it was thought was going upon
great Expedition, his Army being
ſuperior to that of the *French*. Mar-
Coigny is fortifying his Lines, and
ſing his Troops in proper Order in
e ſhould be attack'd. The Imperi-
my conſiſts of 94,000 Regular Troops
s 60 Peaſants and Militia, which
mploy'd in the Woods and Black
t. The *French* Army does not ex-
ceed 80,000 Regular Troops, beſides 7000
Militia.

From *Italy*, That Marſhal *Noailles* had
bought up all the Corn and Forage in the
State of *Venice* that could be ſpared, and
is fortifying ſeveral Poſts, in order to pre-
vent the Return of the Imperial Army
which augments daily in the *Tyroleze* and
waits the Arrival of Count *Konigſeg*,
their General, to lead them to the Relief
of *Mantua*.

From *Mirandola*, That tho' it's ſome
Months ſince the *Spaniards* ſat down before
this Place, yet they have made no conſi-
derable Progreſs in its Reduction, which
has been owing to the gallant Behaviour
of the Garriſon, who have made ſeveral
ſucceſsful Sallies, ruin'd ſeveral of their
Batteries, and kill'd great Numbers of
their Men, inſomuch that the *Spaniards*
were forced to fetch from *Legkorn* a Sup-
ply of 11 large Cannon and 2 Mortars,
and 60 Waggons loaded with Powder and
Ball.

From *Stockholm*, That the Alliance be-
tween this Court and that of *Ruſſia*, late-
ly expired, was renewed; which, 'tis
ſaid, will in ſome Meaſure counterbal-
lance that made between the *Swedes* and
French.

From *Mantua*, That a Bombardier,
who had been brib'd by the Enemy to nail
up the greateſt Part of the Cannon and
Mortars, being diſcover'd, was quarter'd
alive; his Wife and Daughter, who were
privy to it, being obliged to ſee the Exe-
cution, and afterwards baniſh'd.

From *Lisbon*, That his *Portugueſe* Ma-
jeſty accompany'd with the Princes and
Grandees of his Court, had made two Vi-
ſits to the *Engliſh* Fleet. The firſt Time
Sir *John* entertain'd them with an Exer-
ciſe of his Men, as when in an Engage-
ment; with which the King was ſo de-
lighted, that at his Departure, he was
pleaſed to ſay, *It was no Wonder the* Eng-
liſh *Fleet reputed Maſters of the Sea*. At
his ſecond Viſit, his Majeſty took part
of a Collation; and at his going away,
preſented Sir *John* with a large Gold Me-
dal and Chain of great Value, and to each
of the Captains a ſmaller Medal, valued
at 300 Cruzadoes, about 60 l. Sterling;
likewiſe was very liberal to all the Ship's
Companies.

From *Leghorn*, That the *Spaniards* had
begun to ſtop the Freedom of that Port
by cauſing a Bill of Clearing to be deny'd
to an *Engliſh* Ship freighted with Gun-
powder for *Lisbon*.

THE Winchester Converts; or a full and true Discovery of the real Usefulness and Design of a late right seasonable and religious Treatise, entitled, A Plain Account of the Nature and End of the Lord's Supper. Sold by T. Cooper, price 1 s.

2. A Discourse of Voluntary Servitude. Written in French by Stephen de la Boetie. (See p. 468.)

3. Ridicule, so far as it affects Religion, consider'd and censur'd. A Sermon preached before the University of Oxford, Dec. 8, 1734. By John Tottie, M. A. Sold by T. Cooper, price 6d.

4. Essay the 5th; Present or Future Happiness the Reason of all; or, An Appeal to the Common Sense of Mankind for the Truth and Certainty of the Christian Revelation. By Christopher Romilon, M. A. Printed for J. Pemberton, price 1 s. 6d.

5. The Necessity of a Standing Ministry to promote and preserve Virtue and Religion in the Christian World. Part 1 of a Defence of a Standing Ministry, and the Privileges and Powers thereof. By J. Edwards, M. A. Printed for J. Roberts, price 1 s.

6. A Compendium of Military Discipline; as it is practis'd by the Honourable Artillery Company of the City of London, for the initiating and instructing the Officers of the Trained Bands of the said City. By John Blackwell. Sold by the Author. price 4 s.

7. The Old Whig not worth a Fig; or Whig and Tory an idle Story: A Political Essay; wherein the false Reasonings, Sophisms, and Inconsistencies of all the Writers in the Old Whig are exposed; &c. By Philalethes. Printed for T. Cooper.

8. A Treatise of Ecclesiastical Benefices and Revenues. Written originally in Latin by Father Paul. Translated by Lobias Jenkins, Esq; To which is prefix'd the Life of Father Paul, by Mr Lockman. Printed for O. Payne, price 5 s.

9. Horneck's Fire of the Altar verify'd or feasting on a Sacrifice, A Poem, &c. with a preparatory Service (in Prose) for the Reception of the Lord's Supper. By a Layman. Sold by F Jefferies, price 2 s.

10. A Treatise of the Rheumatism, as well Accute as Chronical. With Observations upon the various Causes that produce them: And a Method of Cure subjoined to every distinct Species of that Distemper. By John Chethire, M. B Printed for C. Rivington, price 3 s. 6d.

11. Annales Regioduni Hullini: or, The History of the Royal and Beautiful Town of Kingston-upon-Hull, from the Original of it, thro' the Means of its Illustrious Founder, King Edward the First: Who (being pleas'd with its beautiful Situation, whilst Hunting with his Nobles on the pleasant Banks of the River) erected the Town Anno Dom. 1296. And from that remarkable Æra, the Vicissitudes of it are display'd, 'till this present Year, 1735. Adorned with Cuts and Faithfully collected by Mr T. G. Compiler of the History of York &c. Sold at the Printing Office in York; and J. Williard Bookseller in London 8vo. price 5 s.

12. An Essay on Free Thinking, Reason and Religion, the Certainty of a Deity, and a Trinity in Unity, of Divine Revelation and the infallible Test of Truth; demonstrating that the Want of applying our Reason, in all religious Opinions, to the unerring Test of Truth, is the Cause of misunderstanding the holy Scriptures, and of all Error and Religion. Pr. 1 s.

13. Xenophontis de Cyri Expeditione Libri septem, et ejusdem Oratio de Agesilao Rege, 4to. Græca recognovit, cum Codicibus MSS. et omnibus fere Editis contulit, plurimis in Locis emendavit, Versionem Latinam reformavit, Observationibus suis, Tabula Geographica et Dissertatione auxit et illustravit; Notas H. Stephani, Leuclavii, &c. recensitas et castigatas, variantium Lectionum delectum, Indicesque necessarios adjunxit, Thomas Hutchison, Oxon, 1735. Sold by L. Gulliver.

14. An Enquiry into the Doctrine of the Philosophers of all Nations, concerning the Original of the World. Translated from the Latin of Dr. Thomas Burnet, by Mr Mead and Mr Foxton, with Remarks. Printed for E Curl. pr. 5 s

14 The History of Intriguing, from its Original to the present Times; together with three modern Characters annexed pr. 1 s.

15. An Argument to prove the Unity and Perfection of God a Priori. Printed for J Noon. pr 6 d.

16. Cursus Venaticus Leporinus: A Latin Poem. By Mr Stockton. Sold by Ward and Chandler.

Having few Books *this Month, we shall insert a* literary *Article, to oblige a* Correspondent *unknown.*

Finding in the General Dictionary Historical and Critical, No. XXVI. Vol. III. p. 592, 593. A brief Account of a very learned and worthy Physician, whom I greatly respected, I send it you to remind your Readers of the Opportunity they have in the said Dictionary of transmitting to Posterity the Memory of their Friends who have deserved well of the Publick.

BRIGGS (WILLIAM) *an eminent* English *Physician in the latter End of the seventeenth Century, was born in the City of* Norwich, *and was Son of* Augustin Briggs, *Esq; twice Member of Parliament for that City, descended from an ancient Family in* Norfolk. *He was admitted into* Bennet-College *in the University of* Cambridge *at thirteen Years of Age, and educated under the Care of Dr* Thomas Tenison, *afterwards Archbishop, and was chosen Fellow of that College, in which he continued several Years, and had the Tuition of a good Number of Pupils, discharging that Trust with Honour to the College.* October 26, 1670. *he was incorporated in the University of* Oxford, *being then Master of Arts, and after he had improved himself by his Travels into Foreign Countries, being well versed in most Parts of Learning, he settled at* London, *where he lived in great Esteem for his eminent Skill in his Profession, and gained the Friendship of the most learned Men. He accurately surveyed the Eye, and was a judicious Anatomist, as appears by his* Ophthalmographia *and* Nova Visionis Theoria, *an Account of which Treatises are inserted in the* Philosophical Transactions *of the* Royal Society, *of which he was a Fellow; as well as of the College of Physicians. He wrote likewise two other Pieces. He was Physician in ordinary to King* William III. *and Physician to St* Thomas's *Hospital in* Southwark. *He married* Hannah, *sole Daughter and Heiress of* Edmund Hobart, *Gent. of* Holt *in* Norfolk, *Grandson to Sir* Henry Hobart, *Lord Chief Justice of the* Common Pleas *in the Reign of King* James I. *and related to the Honourable Family of that Name of* Blickling *in the said County. Our Author died* September *the 4th,* 1704. *aged 62 Years, at* Town Malling *in* Kent, *where he lies interred. He left 3 Children,* Mary, Henry, *and* Hannah; Mary *married to* Thomas Bromfield, *M. D. of* London; Hannah *married to* Dennis Martin, *Gent. of* Loose *in* Kent; *and* Henry *now Rector of* Holt, *and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty. His Arms were* Gules, *three* Bars Gemelles Or, *and a* Canton Sables, *with a Crescent for Difference.* Crest, *on a Stump of a Tree, a* Pelican Or, *upon a* Wreath Or *and* Gules. *Motto,* Virtus est Dei

In the Notes is a Letter of the Great Sir Isaac Newton, *very much in praise of the Doctor, and his two Treatises abovementioned, with other Things; to which I refer the Reader.*

See p. 508, 8 Leaves backw.d

nd Army to be ſent along with
dron, under Pretence of reliev-
zick. In ſuch a Situation, Sir,
have thought thoſe who had the
o adviſe the King, very impru-
very unfaithful Counſellors, if
not adviſed him to put the Na-
iediately into a State of De-
r tho' it was probable, neither
nor any other Power, would
while we continued neutral,
ertain it was then, and always
ery much the *French* Intereſt
iis Nation of its Side; and if
hen ſeen, or ſhould upon any
ſion ſee, that it would be eaſy
n our Government, by our not
lciently provided for Defence,
, by overturning our Govern-
: this Nation to join with them,
hen have been, and always will
well worth their while to make
ipt; therefore, in order to pre-
Peace and Quiet of the Nation,
always to be upon our Guard,
to make ſome additional Pro-
our Defence, when any of our
's are fitting out large Squadrons,
y poſſibly be made uſe of to
invade this Nation. This, Sir,
Reaſon, and this was then, *I*
ufficient Reaſon for his Maj-
ng 20,000 Men from laſt Seſſ-
rliament, for Sea-Service; but
t has ſince happened, this Rea-
to have gathered a little more
for tho' there was no particular
ſuſpect, that the *French* Squ-
deſigned againſt us, yet there
her Place in the World for
ould be deſigned except *Dant-*
whether it was deſigned for
or no, it is certain, it did not
tzick, for we all know it con-
Breſt the whole Summer.
he laſt Seſſion of Parliament
l to the 20,000 Seamen deſired
eſty, he had an Account, that
Squadron fitting out at *Breſt*,
rench and the *Spaniards* had
rs for fitting out all their Ships
ying in any of their Ports,
n round to *Breſt*; from whence
, with great Reaſon, thought
y neceſſary to make a further
o his Naval Force; for which
applied to his Parliament for
o do ſo; and in Purſuance of
s granted him upon that Ap-
he has ſince made an Addition
en to the Sea-Service, ſo that
Naval Eſtabliſhment conſiſts
of 27,000 Men; 7000 of which muſt be reduced, if we ſhould agree to grant but 20,000 Seamen for the enſuing Year.

Having thus, Sir, laid the preſent State of our Naval Force before you, let us conſider the preſent State of the Affairs of *Europe*, the Circumſtances our Neighbours are in, and the Circumſtances we are in ourſelves. As to the Affairs of *Europe*, it is certain, they ſeem to be in no leſs dangerous State than they were laſt Year; his Majeſty's good Offices are, indeed, accepted of, but that Acceptation has not as yet produced the wiſh'd for Effect, nor can it be expected it ſhould, if his Majeſty ſhould appear to be leſs powerful when he comes to offer Terms of Peace, than he was when he made the Offer of his good Offices; we cannot therefore, from the preſent State of the Affairs of *Europe*, draw any Argument for diminiſhing our Naval Force. Then as to the Circumſtances of our Neighbours, it is very certain, that not only all the Ships of War, fitted out either by the *French* or *Spaniards*, are continued in Commiſſion; but both theſe Nations are with the utmoſt Application, re-building and repairing every Ship of Force they have in their Dominions, and are, beſides building new Ships of War as faſt as they can; from whence I think it is evident, that inſtead of making any Reduction of the Naval Force we had laſt Year, we ought to make ſome Addition, and the Addition propoſed, which is properly but 3000 Men, is, in my Opinion, the leaſt that can be thought of.

This, Sir, muſt be thought ſtill more reaſonable, if we conſider our own particular Circumſtances, and the Difficulty there is of getting our Seamen together after they are once diſperſed. In Countries where abſolute and arbitrary Government prevails, they have all their Seamen regiſtered, and they always know where they may find them when they have Occaſion for them: Their Seamen, as well as all their other Subjects, are under a ſort of martial Diſcipline, they cannot abſent themſelves without a Forelof, and they muſt remain abſent no longer than their Forelof gives them Leave; by which Means the Government always knows what Number they may depend on upon any Emergency; but in this happy Country, where every private Man enjoys his full Liberty, we cannot command our Seamen to ſtay at Home, nor can we call them Home when we have a Mind; for, notwithſtanding the Difficulties which [illegible]

knows we found last Summer, to man the Fleet then fitted out, yet it was compared there were at least 11,000 *British* Sailors employed all last Summer, on Board of *British* Ships in the Service of Foreigners, either as Transports or as trading Ships: In this Country we never have any way of providing Sailors for our Fleet, upon any sudden Emergency, but by pressing those Seamen we find by Chance at Home, or upon our own Coasts; and this Method is always attended with so many Inconveniences, that, in order to prevent our being at any Time reduced to that Necessity, every Man who has a due Regard to the Liberty and the Happiness of the Subject must agree, that we ought, upon every Occasion, to begin early to provide against any Danger we think we have Reason to apprehend.

In all the Measures we have hitherto taken, relating to the present War, our ancient and natural Allies, the *Dutch*, have cordially joined with us in every Thing: They joined heartily with his Majesty, in offering their good Offices for compleating the present unhappy Differences in *Europe*, and they have likewise joined with his Majesty in concerting a proper Plan for a Pacification. It may perhaps be insinuated, that they have put themselves to no Expence on account of the present War; but this is neither a just nor a true Insinuation; for it is very well known, that before this War broke out, they had resolved to have made a very considerable Reduction of their Land Forces. Every one knows, that soon after the Peace of *Utrecht* they reduced their Army to 32,000 Men, and for several Years after they kept it at that Number; but upon a Change which happened in the Affairs of *Europe*, they augmented it again to 52,000 Men, and at that Time we likewise found it necessary to increase our Army to 26,000 Men: The War with which *Europe* was then threatened was happily prevented; and as soon as it was we immediately began to reduce our Army; we reduced at first 5000, and soon after 3000, of the Number we had increased it to; but the *Dutch* made at that Time no Reduction: They never thought of making any Reduction till the very Year before the present War broke out; then, indeed, a Resolution was actually taken in some of the Provinces to reduce 10,000, and that was soon to have been followed by the Reduction of another 10,000, in *order to have brought* their Army to its former Standard of 32,000 Men: Both these Reductions have been put off, meerly on account of the present War: so that, to speak properly, they have put themselves to the Expence of maintaining 20,000 Men ever since the War began; and therefore it is not to be wonder'd if they have made no Addition to their Fleet, especially if we consider, that they are in no Danger of being attacked by Sea, and the bad Condition their Navy happens to be in at present, which is occasioned by the vast Expence they were put to during the late War, in which they were obliged to maintain a much greater Number of Land Forces than we maintained, and were farther obliged to be at the Expence of all the Sieges that were undertaken during the War.——The *Dutch*, 'tis true, Sir, concluded a Treaty of Neutrality with *France*, with regard to the *Austrian Netherlands*; but it is not from thence to be concluded, that they are engaged in any Interest separate from us. They were no way concerned in the Affair of *Poland*, no more than we; if their Barrier was secured, and the Balance of Power not brought in any Danger, they had good Reason to think themselves no way concerned in the War; the first they provided for by their Treaty of Neutrality, and the last could be in no Danger, as long as the Parties engaged in War confined their Views to what they then publickly declared; but if either of them should begin to extend their Views, and thereby bring the Balance of Power into Danger, the *Dutch* would be then at Liberty, and would certainly do what was incumbent upon them in such a Conjuncture; and till that Conjuncture happens, we can have no more Concern in the War than they: Nay further, in the concluding of that Treaty of Neutrality, so careful were the *Dutch* to preserve to themselves a Liberty of doing afterwards what they should find proper; that by an express Provision in the Treaty, they have reserved to themselves a Power of sending the stipulated Succours to the Emperor, in case they should find it necessary so to do.

Thus, Sir, it appears that the *Dutch* are so far from having fallen into any Measures separate from us, that they have continued a heavy Charge upon themselves, in order to be ready to join with us in any Measure that may hereafter appear necessary, for preserving the Balance of Power in *Europe*; and for that Reason, as well as a great many o-

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thers, I think it is incumbent upon us to put our ſelves in ſuch a Condition as may enable us to act that Part which *Great-Britain* ought to undertake, in the glorious Cauſe of preſerving and ſecuring the Liberties of *Europe*.

The ANSWER *was to the following Effect.*

I Believe, Sir, it was never pretended to be laid down as a Maxim in this Houſe, that, in order to induce us to agree to the Demands made by the Crown, the King was obliged to diſcloſe to us all the Secrets of his Government; but when we are to lay heavy Taxes upon the People we repreſent, I muſt think ſome other Reaſons ought to be given us than thoſe we meet with in publick Gazettes, and common News-papers: Such Accounts I ſhall always think below the Notice of a *Britiſh* Houſe of Commons; but ſince we have at preſent none other before us, I ſhall condeſcend, or rather beg Leave, to argue from ſuch Informations, as well as the Gentlemen who ſeem to differ from me in Opinion: However, I hope this Practice will not be drawn into Precedent, for I ſhall always think it inconſiſtent with the Honour of this Houſe, and with the Duty we owe to our Conſtituents: We ought never to ground our Opinions upon any Informations, but ſuch as we receive directly from the Throne, or ſuch as are laid before us in the moſt ſolemn Manner; and if in any Caſe we ought to be cautious in this Reſpect, it ought ſurely to be in Matters which may any way relate to the loading of the Subject with Taxes.

As no Account has been laid before us of any of our late Treaties or Negotiations; as we have had no Account how this Nation ſtands engaged, with reſpect to either of the Parties now at War, it is certain, that the Argument now before us muſt be taken up entirely upon the Footing of his Majeſty's Speech, and of thoſe publick Accounts, which every Man knows who is a Member of any Coffee-houſe Club, as well as every Gentleman who has the Honour to be a Member of this Houſe. If we look into his Majeſty's Speech, we there find that he has not yet engaged himſelf any Way but by his good Offices, for reconciling the Differences at preſent ſubſiſting in *Europe*: From his Majeſty's Speech it cannot therefore be pretended, that we are now in any greater Danger than we were laſt Year, unleſs theſe good Offices have been employed in ſuch a blundering Way, by thoſe his Majeſty has entruſted, as to make us Parties in the Diſpute, which I hope no Man in the Houſe expects; and therefore, from his Majeſty's Speech, there cannot be drawn any Show of an Argument for the Augmentation propoſed.

The Argument then, Sir, muſt reſt wholly upon the Accounts we have from publick Gazettes and News-mongers; and if any Credit can be given to ſuch Informations, I muſt now think, as indeed I have always thought, that 20,000 Seamen were more than ſufficient for the Service of this Nation laſt Year; for, conſidering that thoſe from whom we have any Thing to fear by Sea, were then deeply engaged in War, it could not be ſuppoſed that they would inſult or invade us, unleſs they had found that we were to have engaged againſt them. I ſhall grant, that it would have been very much for the Intereſt of *France* to have had this Nation joined with them; but, conſidering the great Standing Army we then had in *Britain* and *Ireland*, conſidering the Number of Ships we then had in Commiſſion, and conſidering how generally well affected this Nation is to the preſent happy Eſtabliſhment, can we ſuppoſe that *France* would have attempted to overturn our Government with a Squadron of 18 or 20 Men of War, and an Army of 4 or 5 Regiments, when by making ſuch an Attempt, and failing in it, they would have drawn the higheſt Reſentment of this Nation upon themſelves, and that at a Time when they were deeply engaged in War with another Power, and when, without ſuch a Provocation they had, in all Appearance, nothing to fear from this Nation? Apprehenſions founded upon ſuch cold Suppoſitions can never be wanting; and if this Houſe ſhould give way to ſuch Apprehenſions, we muſt never expect to be relieved from the Load of Debts and Taxes we now groan under.

But, Sir, we had laſt Year ſo little Reaſon to fear that *France* had any Deſign againſt us, that it was certain, their Fleet which was fitted out at *Breſt*, was at firſt deſigned for the Relief of *Dantzick*, and would probably have ſailed thither Time enough to have prevented the Ruin of that trading *Proteſtant* City, if it had not been for our extraordinary, and, I think, unneceſſary Armaments in *Britain*. The Hon. Gentleman took Notice, that the *Breſt* Fleet did not go to *Dantzick*, and ſeemed from thence to inſinuate, that it was deſigned againſt this Country, if the Deſign had not been prevented by our Prepara-

tions; but it is very well known, that it was our Preparations that prevented that Fleet's ſailing to *Dantzick*, as it was really deſigned; it is very well known, that *Spain* imagined our Fleet was deſigned for the *Mediterranean*, in order to prevent their Expedition againſt *Naples* and *Sicily*, and therefore they inſiſted upon it, that the *French* Fleet ſhould remain at *Breſt*, in order to watch the Motions of the Fleet we were fitting out. This, Sir, was, I believe, the true and the only Reaſon why that Fleet did not ſail to the Relief of *Dantzick*; but this was not the only Effect of our voting 20,000 Men for Sea-Service: Neither *France* nor *Spain* could imagine, nor could they, I think, have any Reaſon to imagine, that we were putting ourſelves to ſuch a vaſt Expence, for no other End but to make a Show at *Spithead* or in the *Downs*; they both began very reaſonably to ſuſpect, that we had ſome Deſign againſt them; and, upon this Account they both began to add to their Naval Preparations; this again, we find, increaſed our Jealouſies and Fears, and produced that memorable Vote of Credit, with which the laſt Parliament, I may ſay, expired; and, in Purſuance of that Vote of Credit, we are now told, this Nation has been charged with maintaining 7000 idle Seamen, beſides the 20,000 voted by laſt Seſſion of laſt Parliament: Thus one unneceſſary Expence produced another, and both are now joined together, not only to be continued, but alſo to produce a third.

However, Sir, though I am ſtill of Opinion, that 20,000 Men was a Number much greater than was neceſſary for the Service of laſt Year, yet I ſhall not propoſe to leſſen that Number for the Year enſuing; but I am really ſurpriſed to hear an Augmentation of one half of that Number called for, and that without his Majeſty's having ſignified to us, either in his Speech or by a particular Meſſage, that ſome Deſigns were hatching againſt this Nation in particular, or againſt the Liberties of *Europe* in general. His Majeſty's having made an Addition laſt Year of 7000 Men, by Virtue of the Powers granted him by laſt Seſſion of Parliament, cannot be any Argument with me, as a Member of this Houſe, for continuing that Number, unleſs his Majeſty had been pleaſed to communicate his Reaſon for making that Addition: As his Majeſty has not been pleaſed to do ſo, and as I am of Opinion that 20,000 *was* too great a Number, I muſt conſequently be more ſtrongly convinced that 27,000 was too great a Number; and as I cannot ſee that we are in any greater Danger this Year than we were the laſt, I muſt therefore be againſt loading my Conſtituents with maintaining that additional Number for the Year enſuing.

It may be true, that the *French* and *Spaniards* have continued their Ships of War in Commiſſion; but if we can rely upon publick News papers, and theſe, it ſeems, are the only Accounts we are to have; the *French* have diſmiſſed all or moſt of the Seamen belonging to their *Breſt* Squadron; and neither they nor the *Spaniards* are making any extraordinary Naval Preparations, nor are they fitting out any conſiderable Squadron at any Port in either of the Kingdoms; ſo that we have this Year really leſs Reaſon to apprehend any Danger by Sea, than we had the laſt; becauſe it cannot now be ſaid, that a foreign Squadron, with a Land Army on Board, is to paſs by our very Doors: They may perhaps have a little more Command over their Seamen than we have, tho' I cannot allow they have a great deal, conſidering our Method of preſſing; but it is not poſſible for both theſe Nations joined together, to fit out a Fleet ſuddenly and privately, ſtronger than any we can ſend againſt it, as long as we have 20,000 Seamen in actual Service; for it is very well known that if a Man of War has two Thirds Sailors on Board, and another Third Land-Men, ſhe is always ſufficiently manned, either for Sailing or Fighting; ſo that from a hot Preſs among our Coaſters, Colliers and inland Trade, we could in a very few Days, increaſe the Number of Men on Board our Ships of War to 40,000 at leaſt, which is a greater Number than we ever had Occaſion for during the laſt heavy War, 32,000 Seamen and 8000 Mariners being the greateſt Number that was ever provided in any one Year during that War.

Whether the Motives for the preſent War relate entirely to the Affair of *Poland*, or whether we had any Concern in that Affair, is what I ſhall not, Sir, take upon me to determine; but I think it is pretty plain, that the Motives of the Kings of *Spain* and *Sardinia* could not any way relate to the Affair of *Poland*; their Motives certainly proceeded chiefly from ſome late Tranſactions between the Emperor and them, in which, I believe, we had ſome Concern: And even with reſpect to the Affair of *Poland*, if we give Credit to common Reports, which are the only Grounds of our preſent Debate, we

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had ſome Concern in that too; for it has been confidently reported, that when *Auguſtus*, late King of *Poland*, was firſt taken ill, which was a Year or two before his Death, the *French* Court, with which we were then in very good Terms, deſired to know of us, whom we inclined to have for Succeſſor to *Auguſtus*, as King of *Poland*; that we did not then give them any poſitive Anſwer, but told them negatively, we did not incline that any *German* Prince ſhould be raiſed to that Dignity; and that ſome Time after there were poſitive Inſtructions ſent to our Miniſter in *Poland*, to co-operate with the *French* Miniſter, in bringing about the Election of King *Staniſlaus*: This, Sir, is only a common Report, and therefore I ſhall not take upon me to aver the Truth of it; but as the Letters and Inſtructions ſent upon that Occaſion to our Miniſter in *Poland*, were moved for in laſt Parliament, tho' a Negative was then put upon it, I hope it will hereafter be complied with, in order to clear our Conduct from that Impuration.

To deprive our Neighbours of all Hopes of Succeſs in any of their ambitious Views, is, without doubt, the moſt effectual Way to prevent their forming any ſuch, or at leaſt their attempting to put them in Execution; but how is this to be done, Sir? It is to be done by a wiſe and frugal Management of our Affairs in Times of no Danger, by avoiding all Occaſions of needleſs Expence, and by reſerving our whole Strength for the Day of real Danger: Our Ships of War may ſoon be fitted out, our Armies may ſoon be raiſed and brought into the Field, if we have but Money enough for theſe Purpoſes; but if we have thrown away our Money upon idle and unneceſſary Armaments; if, by vain Fears and ridiculous Apprehenſions, we have run ourſelves in Debt, or neglected to clear thoſe Mortgages our former Misfortunes had ſubjected us to, our ambitious Neighbours will look upon us with Contempt, and will certainly conclude, that it is not in our Power to put a Stop to their ambitious Deſigns. In this View, Sir, is it not evident, that the more Money we ſpend in unneceſſary Armaments, and before the Danger calls upon us, the leſs able we ſhall be to deprive our Neighbours of the Hopes of Succeſs in any of their ambitious Projects. Neither this Nation nor the Liberties of *Europe* are, at preſent, in any apparent and immediare Danger, but a Time may come, a Conjuncture may happen, when we, and perhaps the greateſt Part of the World, will be neceſſarily involved in a moſt dangerous and a moſt bloody War: If the preſent Emperor ſhould die before the Affairs of *Germany* are fully ſettled, may not every Gentleman foreſee what muſt be the Conſequences? The Princes of the Empire all tearing one another to pieces, and every one of its Neighbours endeavouring to take hold of ſome Part of the *Auſtrian* Dominions: The *Turks* attacking it on one Side, the *French* attacking it on the other, and the Balance of Power in Danger of being loſt, let whatever Side be the Conqueror. This, Sir, is an Event that may happen, I hope it never will, but as it is poſſible, we ought to provide againſt it; and for that Reaſon we ought not to exhauſt the Money and the Strength of the Nation in needleſs Expences or unneceſſary Equipments: Whereas we ſeem to be purſuing a quite contrary Meaſure, tho' it be now, with reſpect to this Nation, a Time of profound Peace and Tranquillity, yet I reckon our Expences for next Year will amount to three or four Millions, which is a moſt prodigious Expence, a greater Expence than the Nation was put to in any one Year of that heavy War in King *William*'s Reign; for the Expences of that War never exceeded three Millions a Year: And even during the War in Queen *Anne*'s Reign, that War which proved ſo glorious to this Nation, and ſo beneficial to every one of our Allies, there never was a greater Number of Seamen provided for by Parliament, than what is now propoſed in a Time of profound Peace; for 30,000 Seamen, and 8000 Marines was, as I have already taken Notice, the greateſt Number that was provided for by Parliament, in any one Year of that glorious and ſucceſsful War.

To pretend, Sir, that the Preparations we made laſt Year, or the Powers granted by laſt Seſſion of Parliament to his Majeſty, produced the Acceptation of our good Offices, is ſomething very ſurpriſing, eſpecially when we conſider what Sort of an Acceptation we have been favoured with: The Emperor has accepted of our good Offices under this expreſs Proviſion, that his Acceptance ſhould not be looked on as a paſſing from thoſe Succours which he inſiſted on we were obliged to furniſh him, by the Treaties now ſubſiſting between us: And the Allies have likewiſe made their Acceptation conditional; for they have accepted of our good Offices under this expreſs Condition, that we ſhould continue neutral, with reſpect to the preſent Diſputes between them and the Emperor. Can it be imagined that warlike Preparations were neceſſary

neceſſary, or that extraordinary Powers granted by Parliament were neceſſary, for producing ſuch limited Acceptations? Can any Man doubt but that we ſhould have obtained ſuch an Acceptation of our good Offices, tho' no ſuch Preparations had ever been made, tho' no ſuch Powers had ever been granted. But even ſuppoſing that this Acceptation was produced by the warlike Preparations we made laſt Year, muſt not every Man agree, that this conditional limited Acceptation has coſt us a terrible Price, when he conſiders, that it has coſt this Nation at leaſt a Million *Sterling*; and if the Plan we are to offer, in Purſuance of this Acceptation, ſhould at laſt be rejected, what Benefit, what Honour can we receive from the Expences we have put ourſelves to?

For our Encouragement to go on with theſe peaceful Preparations, we are told, Sir, that the *Dutch* have joined cordially with us in all our Meaſures: This, Sir, I ſhall not ſay I am ſurprized at, for it really amazes me. How far they have joined with us in the Tender of good Offices, or in concerting a Plan for a Pacification, I ſhall not pretend to determine: In this they may perhaps have complimented us a little, becauſe it coſt them nothing; and they may eaſily excuſe themſelves in caſe the Plan ſhould prove diſagreeable to either of the Parties concerned; but that they have put themſelves to the ſame Expence we have done, or that they have put themſelves to any Expence on account of the preſent War, cannot ſurely, with any Juſtice be pretended. To tell us, that juſt before the War broke out, one, or perhaps two, of the ſeven united Provinces had come to a Reſolution, to reduce 10,000 Men, and to conclude from thence that 20,000 would certainly have been reduced, if the War had not broke out, muſt appear to be a very extraordinary ſort of Reaſoning, to every Man who underſtands any Thing of the Conſtitution of that Republick: By their Conſtitution, every one of the ſeven Provinces muſt have conſented, before that Reſolution could have taken Effect; and tho' the interior Provinces, who lie remote from Danger, were perhaps for that Reduction, yet the frontier Provinces, whoſe only Defence againſt ſudden Invaſions conſiſts in the Multitude of their fortified Towns, the Strength of their Fortifications, and the Numbers of Men in the ſeveral Garriſons, would never have conſented to ſuch a Reduction; ſo that *the Reſolution* taken by one Province *would probably* have been of no Effect, *even as to the* 10,000; but to argue from thence, that they would certainly have reduced another 10,000, is really ſuch Reaſoning as I am amazed to hear in this Houſe: It really looks as if ſome Gentlemen thought we wanted only a Pretence for agreeing to what they have a Mind to propoſe.——

'Tis true the *Dutch* did, immediately after the Peace of *Utrecht*, reduce their Army to about 32,000 Men; but at that Time they knew, that all the Kingdoms and States in *Europe* were ſick of War; they could eaſily foreſee, or at leaſt they thought ſo, that there was not the leaſt Danger of any Rupture for ſeveral Years to come; and therefore their frontier Provinces then eaſily conſented to that great Reduction; but conſidering the vaſt extenſive Frontier they have to guard, and the Multitude of Garriſons they are obliged to keep in their own frontier Towns, as well as in the Barrier Towns they have in the *Auſtrian Netherlands*, ſuch a ſmall Number of regular Troops is almoſt at all Times inconſiſtent with the Safety of their State; and moreover it is, and always was, inconſiſtent with, and contrary to, the Treaties and Alliances they have both with the Emperor and us; accordingly, both the Emperor and we complained heavily at that Time, of the great Reduction they had made; and this Nation in particular, had like to have ſuffered by it; for upon the Rebellion, which broke out ſoon after in this Kingdom, it is well known, that the *Dutch* could not ſend us the Quota of Troops which, upon that Occaſion, they were obliged by Treaty to ſend us, till we got Troops marched down from *Germany* to replace their Troops, before a Man of them could ſtir out of the Garriſon he belonged to: Nay further, Sir, it is very well known that the Emperor, by Treaty, pays them yearly 5 or 600,000 Crowns out of the firſt and readieſt of his Revenues in the *Netherlands*, in order to enable them to maintain their Barrier, and to keep at all Times a ſufficient Body of Troops in their Service; ſo that if they ſhould make any great Reduction in their Army, the Emperor would have very good Reaſon to ſtop the Payment of that Subſidy: Upon the whole we muſt conclude, that if the *Dutch* had made any Reduction in their Army, and much more the two Reductions talked of by the Hon. Gentleman, they would have acted contrary to the Treaties ſubſiſting between them and their Allies, and inconſiſtently with the Safety of their Country; therefore we ought certainly to preſume that

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all the ſeven Provinces would never have conſented to it, tho' no War had broke out; and I am apt to believe the Reſolution talked of, which was a Reſolution of the Province of *Holland* only, was a Piece of meer Policy, without any Deſign that the Reſolution ſhould actually take Effect.

Thus, Sir, I have, I think, made it evident, that the *Dutch* have put themſelves to no Expence on account of the War, no, nor even in the Senſe the Hon. Gentleman was pleaſed to inſiſt on: and indeed they have not, of late, ſeemed to join cordially with us in any Thing but good Offices, which they are ſure can neither put them to any Expence, nor do them any other Injury: Their Treaty of Neutrality, it is certain, they concerted and concluded without our Participation; and, I believe, without our Privity; and tho' they have reſerved a Power of ſending the ſtipulated Succours to the Emperor, yet that does not much alter the Caſe, if we conſider what is meant by theſe Succours.

The Succours there meant, are thoſe ſtipulated by the late Treaty of *Vienna*, in which we, 'tis true, got them named principal contracting Parties; but this, to me, ſeems to have been nothing but a poor Expedient, contrived by ſome of the Miniſters concerned in that Negotiation, on Purpoſe to make the World believe, that we did nothing but in Concert with our ancient and natural Allies the *Dutch*; for in the negotiating and concluding of that Treaty, they were ſo far from acting cordially, or in Concert with us, that after we had gone at once over Head and Ears into that Treaty, and had thereby obliged ourſelves to guaranty the Pragmatick Sanction, *totis viribus*, it was with great Difficulty they were, after a long Negotiation, brought in to accede to that Treaty, tho' we had then a noble Lord at the *Hague* as our Miniſter, who was as able a Miniſter, and as good a Negotiator as any we ever had in any Part of *Europe*: and even at laſt they were very far from coming plumb into that Treaty or Guaranty: for the Succours they then ſtipulated were limited to 4000 Foot and 1000 Horſe, or a Number of Ships in Proportion to that Number of Troops, at their own Option, ſo that we may believe the *French* gave themſelves very little Trouble about admitting that Reſerve in the Treaty of Neutrality, afterwards concluded between them and the *Dutch*.

Nay further, Sir, notwithſtanding this limited Manner of the *Dutch* Acceſſion to the Treaty of *Vienna*, yet ſo clearly did they foreſee the Conſequences of that Treaty, that the very next Day after the Acceſſion was ſigned, their Penſionary came to that noble Lord, who was then, as I have ſaid, our Miniſter at the *Hague*, and propoſed to him, to enter with us into a Treaty of Neutrality, not only with reſpect to *Flanders*, but alſo with reſpect to ſeveral other Countries in *Europe*, about which Diſputes might ariſe; and, I ſuppoſe, upon our neglecting or refuſing that Propoſition, they afterwards reſolved upon the Treaty of Neutrality with *France*, and concluded it without letting us into the Secret. Thus, Sir, the *Dutch* have, in all their late Negotiations, taken particular Care of their own Security, without raſhly diſobliging any Power in *Europe*? whereas we, by our haſty and inconſiderate Concluſion of the Treaty of *Hanover*, and the Meaſures thereafter purſued, diſobliged both the Emperor and *Spain*, without gaining one Advantage to ourſelves; by the Treaty of *Seville*, by which we endeavoured to reconcile ourſelves to *Spain*, we ſtill farther diſobliged the Emperor, without obtaining any Advantage to ourſelves, or even Satisfaction from *Spain* for the Depredations committed upon us; and by the Treaty of *Vienna* we again diſobliged *Spain*, and highly affronted *France*, ſtill without obtaining any Advantage for this Nation, but on the contrary engaging in a very dangerous Guarantee: This, indeed, neither *France* nor any other Power had Reaſon to be angry at, but *France* had ſome Reaſon to be affronted at the Manner in which it was done; becauſe by the Treaty of *Hanover*, in which *France* and we were the two principal contracting Parties, both were expreſly obliged to enter into no Negotiation or Treaty, without communicating the ſame to the other.

From what the Hon. Gentleman ſaid, about our having reduced 8000 Men out of the 26,000 our Army was increaſed to after the late famous Treaty of *Hanover*, he ſeems to think, that this Nation is always to be loaded with an Army of 18,000 at leaſt, even in the Times of the greateſt Tranquillity; but I muſt beg his Pardon to obſerve that in a Time of profound Tranquillity, an Army of 7 or 8000 Men is not only ſufficient, but as great as ought to be kept up in this Nation, if we have a Mind to preſerve our Liberties; and therefore I muſt conclude, that if this War had not broke out, we ſhould certainly have reduced 10,000 of our regular Troops laſt Year; for it is as much the

conſiſtent with the Safety of this Nation to keep up more than 8000 in Time of Peace, as it is inconſiſtent with the Safety of the *Dutch* to keep leſs than 52,000; becauſe we have no Frontier to defend, nor any Garriſon to ſupport; there can be no Reaſon aſſigned for our keeping up any greater Number in Time of Peace, unleſs it be to ſupport a hated Miniſter, againſt the Reſentments of an injured People; which I hope will never be the Caſe of this Nation, but if ever it ſhould, I am ſure it would then be ridiculous to call ourſelves a free People. In this View, Sir, let us conſider the Charges we have been at on account of the preſent War; we have been at the Charge of this 10,000 Land Forces, which we might otherwiſe have reduced; we have been at the Charge of 6 or 7000 Land Forces which have been added to our former Number; and if we have at preſent 27,000 Seamen in our Pay, we have been at the Charge of adding no leſs than 19,000 Men to our Naval Force; ſo that if it were true, that the *Dutch* have kept up 20,000 Men, which they intended to have reduced, yet the Expence they have been at would not be equal to what we have been at, nor could it be any Argument for the Augmentation now propoſed; becauſe it is not ſo much as pretended, that the *Dutch* intend to put themſelves to any greater Charge for the Year enſuing, than they were at in the Year paſt; and therefore I muſt think the honourable Gentlemen, who are for the Augmentation propoſed, would have done better not to have mentioned the *Dutch* in this Day's Debate; for let them put the Conduct of the *Dutch* in what Light they will, it can no way anſwer the preſent Purpoſe.

As for that material Queſtion, whether or no we ought to engage in the preſent War? It is indeed a material Queſtion; but, Sir, it is a Queſtion which no Gentleman in this Houſe, nor any Man in the Nation can anſwer, without being let into the Secret of all our late Treaties and Negotiations. Thus much I ſhall ſay, that conſidering the melancholy Situation of this Country, the great Load of Debts, and the heavy Taxes we already groan under, it is certain we ought not to involve ourſelves in War, but in a Caſe of the extreameſt Neceſſity, and till that happens I am very ſure, that every Article of Expence ought to be moſt cautiouſly avoided, that we may be the more able to ſupport a War, when fatal Neceſſity drives us into it whether we will or no. *If neither* the Liberties of Europe in general, nor the Intereſt of this Nation in particular, be in Danger by the preſent War, we have already gone too far; for beſides the great Expence we have put ourſelves to, the great Preparations we have made may diſappoint and prevent the Effect of thoſe good Offices his Majeſty is employing, for reſtoring the Peace of *Europe*; becauſe they may give one Side Reaſon to hope that we are to join with them, which will of Courſe prevent their hearkening to thoſe Terms of Peace they would otherwiſe have been glad to have accepted of; or they may give a Jealouſy to the other Side that we are to join againſt them, which will of courſe make them ſuſpect every Thing we can propoſe, for bringing about an Accommodation.

Beſides theſe Diſadvantages, Sir, it is certain, that the great Naval Equipment we made laſt Year, put a very great Damp upon our Trade, and gave all our Neighbours, but more particularly the *Dutch*, a very great Advantage over us: It is true we exported a great Quantity of Corn laſt Summer, but that was owing to the Situation and Circumſtances of our Country, and not at all to our Management; for while our Merchants were paying double Freights for Ships, and double Wages to Seamen, the *Dutch*, the *Hamburghers*, and all other Rivals in Trade, were carrying on their Trade at the uſual Rates, which gave them a great Advantage in every Branch of Trade, more particularly in the Corn Trade, where the uſual Freight bears ſuch a great Proportion to the prime Coſt: Nay, ſuch a Scarcity was there at laſt of Seamen in this Kingdom, that our Merchants could not really get Ships to carry out the Cargoes of Corn they had ready to have been exported; and while a Stop was thus put to our Exportation, the *Dutch* and others, who had by this Time got an Account of the Demand, ſent out their Ships and glutted the Markets for Corn, both in *Spain* and *Portugal*, as well as in *Italy*; ſo that if we had not made ſuch a great Naval Equipment, it is certain, a much greater Quantity of our Corn would have been exported than really was.

But if the Balance of Power in *Europe*, or the particular Intereſt of this Nation, was really in Danger, ſurely, Sir, we ought to have engaged at firſt; we ought not ſurely to wait till thoſe whoſe Intereſt it is to join with us in the Defence of either, be ſo far diſabled as to be rendered incapable either to aſſiſt us or to defend themſelves. As to the particular Intereſt of this Nation, whether it be in Danger,

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or not from the preſent War, muſt entirely depend upon our late Negotiations; and therefore it is, at preſent, impoſſible for me to form any Judgment in that reſpect, becauſe I am entirely ignorant of our Situation, in ſo far as relates to our foreign Affairs; but from our not having joined in the Beginning of the War, I muſt conclude, that the particular Intereſt of this Nation is no way concerned in it; and therefore I muſt think it was quite unneceſſary to put ourſelves to any Charges on that Account.

As for the Balance of Power, it ought certainly to be preſerved: In this, Sir, all the other Princes and States of *Europe* are as much, nay more nearly concerned than we, therefore they ought to bear their Share in the Expence, and will certainly do ſo when they find it neceſſary; but if, upon this Pretence, we run ourſelves headlong into every Broil that happens in *Europe*, the *Dutch*, as well as the reſt, will very probably leave the whole Charge upon us; they will neglect providing in Time even for their own Defence, when they find us ſuch Dupes as to be ready, upon all Occaſions, to make that Proviſion for them: Whether our late Preparations have given them any Ground to think ſo, I ſhall not pretend to determine; but as I look upon the *Dutch* to be a very wiſe People, I muſt either conclude that they think ſo, in which Caſe we ought not, by any new Augmentation, to encourage them in that Opinion; or I muſt conclude, that the Balance of Power is not in any Danger; for though it could be ſuppoſed that the chief Magiſtrates in *Holland* were inclined to ſacrifice the Intereſt or the Safety of their Country, to their own Safeties, or their own little private Views; yet if the Balance of Power were in any Danger, the People would force them to join in the War: The Magiſtrates of that Republick are not protected either by Riot Acts, or by regular Troops quartered in the very Bowels of their Country, and therefore the People might and certainly would force them to do their Duty, or would maſſacre them as they have done heretofore: For this Reaſon I am inclined to think, that the Balance of Power is not yet in any Danger, and if the Balance of Power be as yet in no Danger, nor the particular Intereſt of this Nation in any Danger, there was no Occaſion for our being at any Expence on account of the preſent War; much leſs is there any Occaſion for our putting ourſelves to the Expence of the Augmentation propoſed; for which Reaſon I muſt be againſt it.

The REPLY made to this was in Subſtance as follows, *viz.*

GEntlemen, Sir, have of late fallen into a Method of departing from the Queſtion in Hand, and throwing out a great many Things no way relating to the Subject they ſpeak to. This I ſuppoſe they do with Deſign to make an Impreſſion upon ſome that hear them, and conſcious that they cannot convince by Reaſon, they endeavour to perſuade by Oratory, and by flouriſhed Expreſſions no way relating to the Affair in Diſpute: Tho' it be irregular even to follow them in theſe Deviations, yet, as ſuch Things ought not to paſs without ſome ſort of Anſwer, I hope the Houſe will give me Leave to make a few Remarks upon ſome Things that have been ſaid, notwithſtanding their having no Relation to the Affair now before us; but firſt I ſhall endeavour to ſpeak to the Queſtion in Hand. The only proper Queſtion now before us, Sir, I take to be, What is the Number of Seamen neceſſary for the Security of this Nation during the enſuing Year? Which is a Queſtion that, in my Opinion, no way relates to our paſt Conduct, to the Conduct of any of our Allies, nor to the Queſtion, whether or no we ought to take a Share in the preſent War?

With relation to the Queſtion now before us, his Majeſty has given us, from the Throne, all the Information that is proper or neceſſary, and all the Information that can, I think, be deſired by any Man who wiſhes well to his Country: He told us at the Beginning of laſt Seſſion of Parliament, that he was no way engaged in the preſent War, nor had any Part, except by his good Offices, in thoſe Tranſactions, which had been declared to be the Cauſes and Motives of it; but that he could not ſit regardleſs of the Events of this War, nor could he be unconcerned for the future Conſequences of it; and I am ſure no Man, who has a Regard to the Welfare of this Nation, or to the Security of his Majeſty's Perſon and Government, can deſire he ſhould: At the Beginning of this Seſſion his Majeſty told us, that he is not yet any further engaged, than by employing his good Offices, in Conjunction with the *Dutch*, for reſtoring the Peace of *Europe*; but that his good Offices have not as yet had the deſired Effect: We are therefore in the preſent Queſtion to ſuppoſe, that this Nation is not as yet any way engaged in the War; but, as his Majeſty has told us, the bad Conſequences that may ariſe and affect us, by the War's being carried on, are obvious, and they ought certainly to be provided

againſt, let the Charge be what it will. Where Facts are notoriouſly known to the whole World, where Conſequences are obvious to every Man of common Capacity, ſurely Gentlemen do not expect that his Majeſty, either in his Speech, or by particular Meſſage, ſhould give this Houſe a long and particular Detail of ſuch Facts or of ſuch Conſequences; the bare Mention of them is enough, and that his Majeſty has ſufficiently done, both at the Beginning of the laſt, and at the Beginning of the preſent Seſſion of Parliament.

The Balance of Power in *Europe* may perhaps not be as yet in Danger: Nay, Sir, we are to ſuppoſe it is not in Danger; for if it were, his Majeſty would certainly have acquainted his Parliament with it, and we ſhould have been now providing for a vigorous War, inſtead of providing only for our Security and Defence. Both Parties as yet profeſs their ſincere Diſpoſition to put an End to the preſent Troubles, upon honourable and ſolid Terms, and theſe Profeſſions may at preſent be truly ſincere; but the Events of War may make them alter their Profeſſions, or may render their Profeſſions inſincere; and theſe Events may be ſo ſudden and ſo extraordinary, that without our joining immediately in the War, one of the Parties engaged may be utterly undone: Two or three ſingle and entire Victories might, in a few Months, have ſuch Conſequences, as might put it out of our Power to relieve the Party conquered, or to ſtem the Torrent of Succeſs on the Side of the Conqueror; and I am ſure it cannot be pretended, that in a few Months we could raiſe and diſcipline ſuch Armies, and fit out ſuch Fleets as would be neceſſary, both for the Defence of our own Dominions, and for aſſiſting effectually the Party in Danger of being quite undone: Armies, 'tis true, may be ſoon raiſed; but according to the exact Diſcipline now obſerved, it requires many Months before thoſe Armies can be made fit for Service, or proper to engage againſt an Army of veteran well-diſciplin'd Troops; and I ſhall likewiſe grant, that our Ships of War may be manned with one third Land Men or Marines, but even theſe Land Men or Marines muſt be ſome Time on Board, before they can either know or perform their Duty in the fighting of a Ship; for, I believe, a Man of War with a third Part of her Men juſt taken from the Plough, would make but a *poor Figure againſt a Ship of equal Force, provided with able Sailors and well diſciplined Marines*: For this Reaſon, Sir, when the Affairs of *Europe* are brought to ſuch a Criſis, that an unlucky Accident may render it abſolutely neceſſary for us to engage immediately, and without Delay, in the War, I muſt think it is incumbent upon us to provide in Time, in order to have a ſufficient Number of well-diſciplined Men, both for Sea and Land-Service, ſo ready and ſo much at Command, as to enable us to perform immediately that Part, which a ſudden Emergency may make requiſite, both for our own Safety and the Safety of *Europe*; and this cannot be done but by Augmentations timeouſly made, both to our Fleets and Armies.

As the Preſervation of the Balance of Power is of ſo much Conſequence to this Nation, and ſo intimately connected with our Safety, it is very certain, that whatever Power in *Europe* may project the overturning of that Balance, that Power muſt expect to have *Great-Britain* for her Enemy, as ſoon as her Project comes to be diſcover'd; we may therefore be aſſured, that when any one of the Powers of *Europe* begins to entertain ſuch an ambitious View, they will of courſe endeavour to make a Diverſion, by invading this Iſland, and this they will the more readily attempt, becauſe we have always a ſtrong Party among us, who are ready to ſecond any foreign Attempts, for the Accompliſhment of their own ſelfiſh Views, eſpecially if at any Time they find us not properly provided for our own Defence. Becauſe one of our neighbouring Powers is engaged in War with another, we are not from thence to conclude, that neither of them will make any Attempts upon this Iſland; for if either of the Parties engaged in War has really a Deſign to overturn the Balance of Power, they will certainly conceal that Deſign, and endeavour to cover it with Profeſſions of Juſtice and Moderation as long as they can; but when they find they can conceal it no longer, when they find that we begin to ſmoke what they aim at, can we believe that they will wait till we attack them, or join with their Enemies againſt them? On the contrary, ought we not to expect that they will endeavour to divert us, by giving us ſome Buſineſs at home; and how do we or can we know but this may be the Caſe at preſent? Ought not we therefore to provide againſt ſuch Attempts in Time, that we may be at Liberty to do our Duty, when we find the Balance of Power is really the Thing ſtruck at.

Gentleman

Gentlemen cannot, it ſeems, diſtinguiſh, or at leaſt, Sir, I find they will not diſtinguiſh between Events which might have happened, and Events which, by proper Precaution, were perhaps prevented and kept from happening: If by not providing in Time for our Defence, ſome ſignal Misfortune ſhould happen to the Nation, ſuch Men would then have a juſt Reaſon for finding Fault with thoſe employed in the Adminiſtration; and if any ſuch Thing had lately happened, I do not doubt but that it would have been propagated with great Induſtry, that our Surprize was entirely owing to the two blundering Brothers, but when all ſuch Accidents are prevented by the prudent Meaſures that have been purſued, and by making ſeaſonable and proper Proviſions for our Defence, then it is pretended we never were in any Danger, and from thence they take Occaſion to find Fault with the Expences that have been wiſely and neceſſarily incurred by the making of ſuch ſeaſonable and proper Proviſions; and thus, Sir, ſome Gentlemen will always find plauſible Pretences for decrying thoſe Meaſures that have been purſued, let them be what they will. However, I ſhall always think they act the beſt and the wiſeſt Part, who chuſe to give us Time and Leiſure to roaſt them in this Houſe, for their expenſive and extravagant Meaſures, rather than to have our Attention diverted from them by a civil War kindled up, or a foreign Army actually landed in the Iſland; and when a War was broke out, in which this Nation might very probably be involved, when our Neighbours, and thoſe Neighbours too from whom we have moſt to fear, were leading out great Armies, and fitting out powerful Squadrons, I muſt think that it was at leaſt prudent in us to make thoſe Proviſions for our Security which were made laſt Year, and as we are in the greater Danger of being involved, the longer the War continues, I cannot be againſt the ſmall Augmentation now propoſed.

To pretend to tell us, Sir, what *France* and *Spain* intended to have done laſt Year, or to pretend to tell us what they intend to do this next Year with the Ships of War they have continued in Commiſſion, is, I think, ſomething extraordinary. We may perhaps gueſs at ſome of their Deſigns, but I ſhall always think it very imprudent, to leave the Peace and Quiet of this Nation to depend upon ſuch Gueſs-work, eſpecially when we conſider, that they have no Occaſion to fit out any great Fleet againſt *any Power in Europe* but ourſelves; and therefore it is not to be preſumed, that they would put themſelves to ſuch a great Expence, unleſs they were ſuſpicious that the Meaſures they have reſolved to purſue, may probably make this Nation engage againſt them; and in ſuch a Caſe, I think it is natural to believe, they would take the firſt Opportunity to invade or diſturb us. They have ſuch an abſolute Command over all the Seamen of their Country, they have always ſuch Numbers of regular Troops upon their Coaſts, or within a few Days march of their Seaports, that when they have their Ships really equipt and fit for ſailing, it would be eaſy for them to clap Seamen and Land-Forces on Board, and they might arrive upon the Coaſts of this Kingdom, before it would be poſſible for us to man and fit out a Fleet ſufficient to engage them, if we had not made ſome extraordinary Proviſion before hand. This every Man muſt be convinced of, who knows the Difficulty we had to procure Seamen enow for the Squadron we fitted out laſt Summer, notwithſtanding the long Time we had to look for them, and the Method of preſſing which we were even then obliged to make uſe of. Nor does it ſignify to tell us, that at this Rate we ſhall always be obliged to fit out Squadrons, and put ourſelves to a great Expence, when ever any of our Neighbours begin to fit out one; for I take it to be a right Maxim, I really think we ought to prepare and fit out a Squadron, whenever we ſee any of our Neighbours doing ſo, unleſs we very well know the Purpoſes their Squadron is deſigned for; the Expence beſtowed upon fitting out a Squadron may be an Expence to the Publick, but it is little or no Loſs to the Nation, the whole is expended among our own People, and it not only improves our Seamen, by making them acquainted with the Service on Board a Man of War, but it increaſes their Number, for every Fleet we fit out encourages a Number of Landmen to engage in the Sea Service, whereas, if by neglecting to do ſo, the Nation ſhould be invaded, and a civil War kindled up, the Nation would in that Caſe ſuffer a real Loſs, a Loſs which might far ſurmount the Expence the Publick could be put to by the fitting out of twenty Squadrons, ſo that the Nation may ſuffer by neglecting this Maxim, but it can never ſuffer by obſerving it.

I ſhall readily grant, that this Nation would be more formidable, if we owed no publick Debts, and had the ſame Fleet and the ſame regular Army we have at preſent

preſent; but if we had no Squadron ready to put to Sea, nor any regular Troops ready to take the Field, I cannot admit that we would then be ſo formidable as we are at preſent, even tho' we did not owe a Shilling in the World. We all know, that what now makes a Nation formidable, is not the Number nor the Riches of its Inhabitants, but the Number of Ships of War provided with able Seamen, and the Number of regular well-diſciplined Troops they have at Command; and, whatever Gentlemen may think of the Acceptation of his Majeſty's good Offices, I am perſuaded they would not have been ſo readily accepted, if the Parties had not ſeen us preparing to do them bad Offices, in caſe they had refuſed to accept of our good. The accepting of our good Offices, will at leaſt furniſh us with an Opportunity of making ourſelves better acquainted with the Views of all the Parties concerned, and there is no Condition annexed by either Party, but what was and muſt have been underſtood when we made the Offer; for ſurely when we offered the Interpoſition of our good Offices, we were not to ſuppoſe that the Emperor was, by his Acceptance, to paſs from any Demands he thought he had upon us, nor were we to ſuppoſe, that the Allies would or could accept of our good Offices, unleſs we continued neutral; and while we do ſo, our Preparations can give no Encouragement to either Side to inſiſt upon unreaſonable Terms, nor can they give the leaſt Jealouſy to either Side, unleſs one or t'other have Views, which they know to be inconſiſtent with the Preſervation of the Balance of Power in *Europe*.

I find, Sir, ſome Gentlemen have got into a very odd way of talking, when they have Occaſion to mention the publick Expence; for if it in the leaſt exceeds a Million it is to be called two, if it exceeds two it is to be called three; and becauſe it may probably this Year a little exceed three Millions, therefore it is to to be called four; ſo that a Million with theſe Gentlemen ſeems to be of very little Conſideration; yet when we talk of *Engliſh* Money, I cannot but think that a Million, or near a Million, is a Sum not to be deſpiſed, and one in four is certainly a very material Difference. What the publick Expence was, during the War in K. *William's* Reign, or what the Number of Seamen was that was kept up during the late War, I ſhall not now enquire; I believe both were as the Hon. Gentleman has been pleaſed to repreſent; but I think neither material at preſent; for we are not to proportion our yearly Expence, or our Number of Seamen, by paſt Times, but by preſent Neceſſities; When our Neighbours increaſe their publick Expence, or their Numbers either of Seamen or Land Soldiers, we muſt increaſe ours, otherwiſe we may happen to fall a Sacrifice to our Frugality; and as both *France* and *Spain*, but eſpecially the latter, have very much increaſed their Naval Force ſince laſt War, if we ſhould be obliged to engage againſt thoſe two Powers, which I hope will not be the Caſe, it is certain we ſhould be obliged to maintain a greater Number of Seamen than we had at any Time during the late War, and the ſooner we begin to provide, the leſs Harm will we do our Merchants, the leſs Stagnation will we make in our Trade.

This, Sir, naturally leads me to take Notice of the Damage done to our Trade, by the fitting out a Squadron laſt Summer. I ſhall allow, that our Merchants thereby ſuffered ſome Inconvenience, and were put to a greater Charge than uſual for the Freight of Ships and Wages of Seamen; but when the whole is in Danger, the private Intereſt of particular Perſons muſt yield to it; and the Stop that was put to our Trade laſt Summer, is, in my Opinion, the ſtrongeſt Argument that can be thought of for the Augmentation now propoſed, and for our laying it down as a Maxim, always to begin early to fit out Squadrons, as ſoon as the Danger of War begins to appear; for if we ſhould never think of any Augmentation of Seamen till we come upon the very Brink of a War, we muſt take or preſs thirty or perhaps 40,000 Seamen all at once into the Service of the Publick; and if the raiſing of twelve or 15,000 Seamen laſt Summer put ſuch a Damp upon our Trade, ſurely the raiſing of thirty or 40,000 all at once would put an entire Stop to it; whereas, if we begin early, and raiſe our Seamen by degrees, freſh Men, encouraged by the high Wages, will be daily entering into the Merchants Service, thoſe that enter this Year will be good Seamen again next, and thus every Year will afford a new Fleece for the Navy, ſo that in a little Time we may have our Navy fully provided, even for the moſt heavy War, without putting at any Time any great Stop to our Trade.

As for the *Dutch*, Sir, I do not think it neceſſary to enter into a Diſquiſition about what they have done, what they ought to do, or what Number of Land-Forces may be neceſſary for the Safety of

their

epublick? For tho' they are our
l Allies, yet ſurely we are not in
Thing to be directed altogether by
Conduct: We are a diſtinct Nation,
r Intereſts be generally the ſame, A
ſome particular Caſes they may
to be different; and when it ſo
n, we muſt certainly follow different
res. The *Dutch* are, 'tis true, a
eople, but for as wiſe as they are,
ay perhaps neglect or miſtake their
tereſt, as well as the general Inter- B
Europe, and if they do ſo, muſt we
nly do the ſame? I hope no ſuch
will be pretended, for in ſuch a
e, ſhould become in ſome manner
rince of *Holland*, we ſhould become
Cypher in all publick Tranſactions,
ould be no way regarded by any of
wers of *Europe*, for if they could C
cure the *Dutch*, they might always
d upon getting us into the ſame
re, and when the *Dutch* found we
ch a thorough Dependance upon
for as good Allies as they are, they
perhaps, now and then, make uſe
in a Way which would no way con- D
e either to our Intereſt or Honour.
mit me now, Sir, to take ſome No-
of the Reflections that have been
n out upon our late Negotiations
Treaties. As for the Treaties of *Ha-*
and *Seville*, we had certainly very
Reaſons to enter into them at the
they were negotiated and conclu- E
and as they were both approved by
Houſes of Parliament, I think I have
ll to try any Thing in Favour of ei-
for the Approbation of a *Britiſh*
ment I take to be a more authentick
of their Utility, than any Thing
an be ſaid by a private Gentleman
r Commendation, and all the Ob- F
ns to them have been already ſo an-
ſwered, that 'tis needleſs to repeat

But when Gentlemen give us ſuch
ible View of the Conſequences that
entue in caſe the preſent Emperor
happens to die before the Affairs of
ny are fully ſettled, I am ſurpriſed
at them find Fault with the late
s of *Vienna*, which was concluded
other End but to prevent that fa-
traſtrophe. Fatal it certainly would
the Affairs of *Europe* in general, and
ſure I muſt think we had the ſtrong-
ſtreſs to enter into the Guaran- G
the Pragmatick Sanction, in the moſt
ute Manner, as being the only Ex-
nt by which that fatal Cataſtrophe
be prevented. What Reaſons the
might have for their ſhuffling
er Caution about entering into that Trea-
ty, I do not know; but if I were to judge
of their Wiſdom from their behaviour in
that reſpect, I cannot ſay I ſhould have the
beſt Opinion of it.

With regard to the Attack made upon
the Emperor in *Italy*, by the *Spaniards*
and the King of *Sardinia*, it is certain,
that this Nation has neither given them
any Encouragement nor any Provocation
to do ſo; and whether the Imperial Court
has given them any juſt Provocation, is
an Affair which the Mediators muſt of
courſe enquire into, when they come to
offer a Plan for a Pacification. As to the
Affair of *Poland*, where the Hon. Gentle-
man had his Information, with reſpect to
what he has been pleaſed to relate to us
about that Affair, I ſhall not pretend to
gueſs; but I muſt believe, that his Ma-
jeſty knows nothing about any ſuch An-
ſwer's having ever been given to the
French, or about any ſuch Inſtructions
having been ſent to his Miniſter in *Poland*:
This I muſt believe from what his Majeſ-
ty told us in his Speech, at the Opening of
laſt Seſſion of Parliament; and if there
ever was any ſuch Thing, I am very ſure
that I am not to anſwer for all the Mea-
ſures that have been lately purſued, for
that is one I know nothing about.

To conclude, Sir, the Nation has al-
ready been put to a great Expence, and
muſt be yet put to a farther Expence on
account of the preſent War; perhaps too
ſome private Men may have been expo-
ſed to ſome Inconveniencies, by the
Preparations we have already made, but
theſe Expences and theſe Inconveniences
ought to be born with Patience, when
we conſider the Difference between our
Situation and that of ſome of our Neigh-
bours: I believe I may juſtly compute,
that by the bloody and obſtinate Battles,
Sieges and Skirmiſhes, which have al-
ready happened ſince this War firſt be-
gan, each of the Parties engaged has loſt
at leaſt 6,000 Men; ſo that while the
Trade of our Neighbours is interrupted,
while a Stop has been put to all ſorts of
Manufactures and Improvements among
them, while their Lands are laid waſte,
ſuch Multitudes of their Men deſtroyed,
we have carried on our Trade with Secu-
rity, our Manufactures have been im-
proved, and extraordinary Quantities of
our Corn exported; no *Britiſh* Farmer
has been diſturbed, not an Acre of *Britiſh*
Land laid waſte, nor a Drop of *Britiſh*
Blood ſpilt: Therefore, while we enjoy
ſo much Safety and Quiet, I can't think
any Man has Reaſon to complain of the
Charge

Charge the Nation has been put to, or of the few Inconveniences he has ſuffered, for the Preſervation of that Safety and Quiet which he has enjoyed; and as I am fully ſatisfied, that what is now propoſed is abſolutely neceſſary, for ſecuring our future Enjoyment of the ſame Safety and Quiet, I ſhall moſt heartily give my Conſent'.

According to the Method of proceeding in the Houſe, when two different Numbers, or two different Sums, are propoſed to be granted by Parliament, the Queſtion is always firſt put for the ſmalleſt Number or Sum, and therefore in this Caſe the Queſtion was firſt put for 20,0000 Seamen, which, upon a Diviſion, was carried in the Negative, 256 to 183. Then the Queſtion was put for the 30,000, which was carried in the Affirmative, without a Diviſion.

The chief Speakers in this Debate were, for the 30,000 Men, Sir *R——t W——le*, *H—o W——le* Eſq; and *J——es O——pe* Eſq; and the chief Speakers for the 20,000 were Sir *J—n B—d*, Sir *W—m W—nd—m*, *W———m P———y* Eſq; the M——r of the R——lls, and *R——t W———t*, Eſq;. After this Reſolution was agreed to, the Houſe came to a ſecond Reſolution, as uſual, That 4 *l. per* Man, *per* Month, ſhould be allowed for maintaining the ſaid 30,000 Seamen for 13 Months including the Ordnance for Sea Service.

On *Febr.* 13, a Motion was made in Houſe of Commons, 'That an humble Addreſs ſhould be preſented to his Majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to give Directions to the proper Officer or Officers, to lay before that Houſe an Account of the Expences incurred, in Conſequence and by Virtue of the Vote of Credit and Confidence, which was paſſed in that Houſe towards the End of laſt Seſſion of Parliament.

To this Motion it was objected, 'That the Houſe had then before them what was propoſed to be deſired by the Addreſs moved for; for in one Account they had the whole of the Expences that had been incurred by any Addition made to the Sea-Service, in Conſequence of that Vote of Credit; in another they had an Account of the whole Expences that had been incurred by any Addition made to the Land-Service; and in a third they had an Account of what had been incurred on occaſion of the Treaty lately concluded with *Denmark*. Beſides *all which they* had an Account of what Moneys had been iſſued from the Treaſury for all or either of theſe Services in purſuance of a Clauſe in an Act of Parliament, paſs'd laſt Seſſion, for enabling his Majeſty to apply any Party of the Money granted for the Service of laſt Year, towards the Expence of making ſuch Augmentations of his Forces by Sea or Land, or of concerting ſuch other Meaſures as he ſhould judge neceſſary for the Safety of this Nation. That from theſe Accounts any Man might eaſily ſee what Expences had been incurred in conſequence of that Vote of Credit; for that as to the Sea-Service, whatever appeared from that Account to have been incurred, over and above what was granted by laſt Parliament, for maintaining the 20,000 Seamen then voted for laſt Year's Service, muſt appear to be an additional Expence, incurred in conſequence of that Vote of Credit; as to the Land Service, whatever appeared from the Account then before them, relating to that Service, to have been incurred over and above what was granted by laſt Parliament, for maintaining the 17,704 Land-Forces then voted to be kept up in *Great-Britain*, *Guernſey* and *Jerſey*, for laſt Year, muſt be an additional Expence incurred, in conſequence of that Vote of Credit: And as to what had been incurred on occaſion of the late Treaty with *Denmark*, it was certain, the whole was to be placed to the Account of Expences incurred, in conſequence of that Confidence and Credit, which was ſo reaſonably and ſo neceſſarily veſted in his Majeſty by laſt Seſſion of Parliament; ſo that they could not poſſibly expect any further or new Accounts by the Addreſs propoſed; and the preſenting of ſuch an Addreſs would, in their Opinion, ſhew a want of Reſpect to his Majeſty, and a ſort of Jealouſy and Diffidence in what he had already ordered to be laid before them.'

Upon this Objection's being made, it was propoſed to add theſe Words, *viz.* '*over and above thoſe of which Accounts had already been laid before that Houſe*,' by way of Amendment to the Motion.

But this did not ſatisfy the Gentlemen who were againſt the Motion, and therefore they objected further, 'That it was not to be ſuppoſed that any other Expences had been incurred than thoſe contained in the Accounts then before them: That they could aſſure Gentlemen that no Moneys had been iſſued from the Treaſury by Virtue of the Clauſe they had mentioned, but what were ſtated in the Account already laid before the Houſe.

Houſe, nor had any Expences been incurred but what were contained in the three Accounts relating to the Sea-Service, the Land Service, and the late Treaty with *Denmark*: That the preſenting of ſuch an Addreſs was really in ſome manner provoking the Crown to make further Demands upon them, and that if what was then propoſed ſhould come to be a Precedent, it would become neceſſary for the Crown to add a Certificate to every Account to be given in hereafter to Parliament, certifying, that *theſe are all the Expences that have been incurred*, or ſome ſuch Words to that Purpoſe, which they thought would look a little abſurd: That therefore they could not agree to the Amendment, but when it was diſagreed to (as they hoped it would) they would propoſe that the following Words ſhould be added, by way of Amendment to the Motion, to wit, *notwithſtanding that full Accounts of all Expences that had been incurred had been already laid before that Houſe*: This, they ſaid, was the moſt natural Amendment that could be made to the Motion, becauſe by the Addition of theſe Words it would appear in its proper and true Light, and in that Light they were perſuaded the Houſe would not agree it.

To this it was anſwered, That they could not but think that the Motion, as it ſtood at firſt, was a very proper Motion, becauſe it would be much better and more diſtinct, to have all theſe Expences fairly and fully ſtated in one Account, than to have them diſperſed in ſeveral Accounts, and confounded with a great many other Articles; and this Method of ſtating thoſe Expences would be attended with this Advantage, that it would clearly ſhew to Gentlemen, how ſparing his Majeſty had been in making uſe of that unlimited Credit given him by laſt Seſſion, which would be a great Inducement to that Houſe to renew that Credit, whenever his Majeſty ſhould pleaſe to demand it. This they thought they had Reaſon to hope, the Hon. Gentlemen would not have obſtructed, becauſe it might perhaps be of great Advantage to them upon ſome future Occaſion; but as thoſe Gentlemen did not ſeem to like that Way of ſtating the Account, therefore they were willing to make the Amendment propoſed to their Motion, in order to prevent a Negative's being put upon a Queſtion of ſuch Moment.

That they hoped no Expences had been incurred, in Conſequence of that Vote of *Confidence and Credit*, but what appeared upon the ſeveral Accounts then before them; but it would be a great Satisfaction to the Houſe, to have a direct Anſwer upon that Subject from the Crown, for tho' they were perſuaded that the Gentlemen who had taken upon 'em to aſſure the Houſe, that no other Expences had been incurred, or Moneys iſſued but what were contained in theſe Accounts, really believed it to be as they had declared; yet in ſuch Caſes that Houſe was not to take an Anſwer from any Member, were he the greateſt Man in the Houſe, or the greateſt Subject in the Nation, his Word or his Declaration was no parliamentary Satisfaction, nor could it be taken as ſuch.

That with reſpect to the Certificate mentioned, it was in the preſent Caſe, ſo far from being abſurd, that it was abſolutely neceſſary: When certain Sums were granted by Parliament, and thoſe Sums appropriated by Parliament to certain Uſes, ſuch a Certificate would, 'twas true, be quite unneceſſary, it would be ridiculous to inſiſt upon any ſuch; but when an unlimited Credit had been granted by Parliament, and that Credit unlimited likewiſe as to the Uſes it was to be applied to, it was abſolutely neceſſary to have a Certificate in the Manner mentioned by the honourable Gentlemen, certifying that ſuch Sums, and no more had been taken up upon that Vote of Credit, and that the Sums ſo taken up had been applied to ſuch Uſes, and none other; for without ſuch a Certificate it would be impoſſible for that Houſe to know how the Accounts of the Nation ſtood; they could not know but every ſucceeding Year might bring in a new Demand, to provide for ſome Expence incurred or ſome Debt contracted, in conſequence of the unlimited Credit they had formerly given; therefore it was incumbent upon them, as Members of that Houſe, to demand ſuch a Certificate, they were bound in Honour, and in Duty to their Conſtituents, to inſiſt upon having ſuch a Certificate, and ſuch a Certificate could not be had any other Way than by preſenting the Addreſs propoſed.

That as to the Amendment intended to be added by the worthy Gentleman, in order to make their Queſtion appear ridiculous upon the Journals of that Houſe, it did not at all deter them from inſiſting upon their Queſtion, nor from inſiſting upon the Amendment they had propoſed. That they had no Cauſe to ſuſpect, that that Houſe would agree to the Amendment intended by the worthy Gentleman

tleman: but if they had, it would give them no Pain; for whatever that Houſe might do, the World without Doors would judge rightly, and would fix the Ridicule where it properly belonged: But they would, upon that Occaſion, put the Gentleman in mind of what appeared upon their Journals: They remembered a certain great Man was, in a former Parliament, accuſed of ſome very high Crimes, and a Queſtion was actually moved and ſeconded in that Houſe for a Reſolution in theſe Terms, *That it appears to this Houſe, that ſuch a great Man (naming him) had been guilty of ſeveral heinous and fraudulent Practices in*, &c. That this was the Queſtion firſt moved; but the Friends of that great Man, in order to defeat the Queſtion by rendering it ridiculous, propoſed that the Words (*it appears to this Houſe*) ſhould by way of Amendment be left out of the Queſtion: That upon a Diviſion the Amendment was approved of by a corrupt Majority, and that the Queſtion ſo made ridiculous by the Amendment, ſtood to that Day upon their Journals, as the worthy Gentleman might ſee if he pleaſed; but that the thus rendering the Queſtion ridiculous, was far from rendering ridiculous thoſe who had at firſt propoſed it: On the contrary, the Ridicule fell upon thoſe who made the Queſtion ridiculous by their amendment, and accordingly at the Elections for the very next Parliament, moſt of them were neglected by their Country, and juſtly refuſed the Honour of continuing any longer the Repreſentatives of the People in that Houſe.'

The Queſtion being at laſt put upon the Amendment, it was, upon a Diviſion, carried in the Negative, 167 to 106.

Both the Queſtion and the Amendment were propoſed by *S——l S——ys*, Eſq. and ſupported chiefly by *W——m P——y*, Eſq; and Sir *W——m W——m*. The chief Speakers againſt both were *H—o W—le*, Eſq; *H——y P——m*, Eſq; Sir *W——m T——ge C——l B——n*, *T—— s W——n*, and *Y——ph D——rs*, Eſqs.

After the Diviſion upon this Amendment *H——ry P——m*, Eſq; moved to adjourn, which brought on a ſhort Debate about Order, becauſe it was ſaid, that when a Queſtion had been moved, and for ſome Time debated, the Houſe was ſo much in Poſſeſſion of it, that it could not be put off by Adjournment, without an unanimous Conſent: But Mr S——r declared, that according to the general Opinion, *the Rule* mentioned was to be obſerved *at all Times before four* o'Clock in the *Afternoon, but after that Hour, tho' a* Queſtion had been for ſome Time debated, it was thought it might be put off by Adjournment, without any unanimous Conſent: Whereupon the Queſtion was put for adjourning, which was carried in the Affirmative, without a Diviſion.

On the ſame Day that this laſt Debate happened in the Houſe of Commons, *viz.* on the 13th of *February*, the *Scots* Lords Petition was preſented to the Right Hon. the Houſe of Peers, by his Grace the D—ke of *B—d*, which ſee in our Magazine for *May*, p. 229.

After the Petition was read, his Grace ſtood up, and moved for a Day to take it into Conſideration; he would not poſitively fix upon any Day, but he would propoſe that Day Month, and that their Lordſhips might order thoſe Perſons, by whom the Petitioners thought they could prove their Allegations, to attend againſt that Day: In this Motion he was ſeconded by his Grace the D—ke of *M——gh*.

As there was not any regular Debate this Day formed upon any one Queſtion in this Affair, we ſhall only give an Abſtract of what was ſaid by ſeveral noble Lords upon this Subject.

In ſupport of the Queſtion, it was argued by the two noble D—kes who made and ſeconded the Motion, in Subſtance as follows, *viz.*

MY Lords, I take it to be a conſtant and a certain Maxim of this Houſe, never to reject the Petition of any Subject, or of any Number of Subjects, unleſs upon the very Face of the Petition there appears to be ſomething very frivolous or impertinent; and upon all the Petitions I have obſerved preſented to this Houſe, there has always been a Day aſſigned, either for an Anſwer, or for the Petitioner to prove his Allegations, according to the Nature of the Petition. If it be a Petition againſt any particular Perſon or Perſons, ſuch as Petitions of Appeal, there is then a Day appointed for the Defendants or Reſpondents to anſwer; and a Summons is directed of courſe to be ſerved upon them for that End: If the Petition be to ſet forth any particular Grievances or Inconveniences the Petitioner labours under, and from which he deſires the Aid of this Houſe to be relieved, ſuch as Petitions for private Bills, the Petitioner has in ſuch Caſes a Day to prove the Allegations of his Petition, and for that End he has of Courſe the Aid of this Houſe for ſummoning thoſe Perſons to attend, by whom he thinks he can prove what he has in his Petition ſet forth: If it be a Petition com-

plain-

g of publick Grievances, in order
a a publick Law for the Redreſs
e Grievances, the Petitioner, or
ers have then a Day aſſigned, for
their Allegations, and they have
ſe the Summons, or Order of this
commanding thoſe Perſons to at-
whom they think they may prove
s or the Grievances complain'd of.
is laſt Sort I take the Petition to
ch I have now had the Honour to
o your Lordſhips; and never was
believe, a Petition preſented to
uſe, of greater Conſequence as to
ject Matter complained of, or as
Quality of the Petitioners. The
nt, my Lords, is of the higheſt
imaginable. It is a Complaint
rly concerns both the Honour and
ity, nay, I may ſay, the very Be-
his Houſe; becauſe, if there be
round for the Complaint, the
tion of this Kingdom cannot ſub-
Liberties of our Country cannot
ure, if the Grievances complain-
not fully and ſpeedily redreſſed.
to the Petitioners, let us conſider,
is, who they are. They are Men
gh Rank as any Subjects in the
n: They are Noblemen of equal
with ourſelves in every Reſpect,
s to the Seats in this Houſe; and
y have perhaps been deprived of
ul Practices, of which they com-
but this they do not inſiſt on;
not come here to complain of
ticular Injury done to themſelves,
r Regard for the publick Weal,
ard for the Honour of this Houſe,
prevailed on them to become Pe-
to your Lordſhips.

I but pretend, my Lords, to ſay
Facts complained of are true;
r Lordſhips are to determine af-
and a ſtrict Enquiry; but I am
e is nothing frivolous or imper-
pears upon the Face of the Peti-
if we may judge from the Cha-
s well as Quality of the Petitio-
f we may judge from common
d publick Report, nay, if we
e from ſome Occurrences not a
y Years ago, there is Reaſon to
laint Complaint is but too well
. All the Petitioners we know,
the n have had the Honour to
Houſe, and while they ſat here,
aviour was ſuch, that I am per-
ne of your Lordſhips will think,
would allow themſelves to be
n by ridiculous Reports or ſlight

I cannot therefore in the leaſt

ſuſpect, that the Petition I have had th
Honour to preſent will be rejected; and
for this Reaſon, I think the only proper
Motion I can make is, to appoint a Day,
&c. (as abovementioned.)

L—d O—*o* 'My Lords, tho' it has al-
ways been the Practice of this Houſe to
receive Petitions from any Subject, which
did not in themſelves appear frivolous or
impertinent, yet the Petition now preſent-
ed to us is in my Opinion of ſuch an ex-
traordinary Nature, that it deſerves the
moſt mature Deliberation: It is a Peti-
tion, by which ſeveral Lords, who are
Members of this Houſe, are charged with
illegal Practices; and as ſuch a Charge
muſt throw a very great Scandal upon
them, I therefore think your Lordſhips
ought well to conſider, before you reſolve
to give it ſo much Countenance, as to
appoint a Day for taking it into Conſi-
deration.'

Upon this the L—d Ch———r roſe up,
and acquainted the Houſe, that the Peti-
tion did not charge any Lord in that
Houſe with undue or illegal Practices: It
contained only a general Charge, that
ſome ſuch Practices had been made uſe of
at the laſt Election of ſixteen Peers for
Scotland, but did not ſay by whom.

The E—l of *Cl———y*. 'Tho' the
Petition now before us does not charge a-
ny Lord in particular with any undue
Practices; yet it muſt be granted, that in
its Conſequences it will affect a good ma-
ny Lords of this Houſe, for it expreſly
charges, that no leſs than ſixteen Lords of
this Houſe were choſen by ſuch Practices,
and have thereby got Seats in this Houſe;
ſo that by the Conſequences of this Peti-
tion, every one of thoſe ſixteen may come
to loſe the Seats they have now the Ho-
nour to have in this Houſe. For this Rea-
ſon therefore, my Lords, as well as on
Account of its being a Petition of a very
new and a very extraordinary Nature, I
think your Lordſhips ought to take ſome
Time to conſider of it, before you order
any Perſon to attend on Account of the
Matter contained in the Petition.

The D—ke of *N———le*. 'My Lords, the
Petition now preſented to us is ſo new in
its Kind, that I really do not know whe
ther we ought to receive it; nay, I do not
know if we have a Power to receive it.
There was, indeed, ſince the Union, one
Petition preſented to this Houſe, com-
plaining of an undue Election and Return
of one of the ſixteen Peers for *Scotland*,
and this Houſe did accordingly proceed
upon the Petition, and did determine the
Right of Election: But in the Petition

now before us, there is no direct Complaint either againſt the Election or the Return of all or any one of the ſixteen Peers laſt choſen for *Scotland*, and therefore I cannot at preſent pretend ro give my Opinion, how we can proceed upon it. As I have not the Journal now before me, which contains the Proceedings of this Houſe upon the laſt Petition from *Scotland*, I cannot tell what Method was then obſerv'd; but if I had, I doubt much if it could be of any Uſe, becauſe of this Petition's being very widely different from the former: Therefore, my Lords, I muſt think that the moſt prudent Method for us to take is to appoint a ſhort Day, as ſhort as you will, to conſider of what is proper to be done, before you appoint a Day either for entering into the Merits of the Petition, or for examining any Witneſſes in relation to the Facts therein complained of. For this Reaſon I ſhall move your Lordſhips to reſolve, to take this Petition into your Conſideration on this Day ſe'nnight.

To this it was anſwered by the E—l of *Ch——ld*, and after him the L—d *B—ſt*, that as to the Petition's being in its Nature ſomething new and extraordinary, it was not at all to be wondered at, becauſe the Facts complained of were ſuch as could be committed only ſince the Union of the two Kingdoms. Whether any ſuch Practices had been uſed ſince that Time, and before the preſent, they would not take upon them to determine; but if ever any ſuch had been uſed, no Man had before had publick Spirit enough to complain of them, and therefore they were the more obliged to the noble Peers who had now given themſelves that Trouble: That to them it ſeemed very extraordinary to queſtion, whether that Houſe had a Power to examine into any Grievances that could be complained of by any Subject? But it appeared ſtill more extraordinary to make ſuch a Queſtion, when the Complaint was made by ſome of their own Number, and in relation to an Affair, in which the Honour and Dignity of that Houſe was chiefly and primarily concerned: That for this Reaſon it was not to be doubted, but that they had not only a Power, but that it was their Duty to enquire into the Matters complained of and to ſift them to the Bottom; and they hoped no Regards nor Pretences would prevent their doing ſo. However, they would in general agree with the noble Duke as to the firſt, appointing a ſhort Day; for they did not doubt, but that the more the Affair was conſidered, the more every Lord in that Houſe would think himſelf bound, both in Honour and Duty, to enquire into it: But they thought the Reſolution ought to be put in Words different from what the noble Duke had been pleaſed to propoſe; and therefore they thought the Motion ought to be, that they would, upon that Day ſe'nnight take into Conſideration, the Methods how to proceed upon the Petition then preſented to them.

The L—d Ch———r. As to the Power or Duty of this Houſe, in relation to the Petition now before us, I cannot really, upon ſo ſhort a Deliberation, freely declare my Opinion; and as there are ſome other Lords, who ſeem to be in great Doubt about this Queſtion, I muſt think the Motion made by the noble Duke near me, the moſt proper, becauſe of its being the moſt general; and as it does not determine the Queſtion one Way or other, I cannot but think it quite unneceſſary to make any Diſpute about it, therefore I hope your Lordſhips will agree to it.

Upon this the Queſtion propoſed by the D—ke of *N———le* was agreed to without any Diviſion; and it was accordingly reſolved, that that Houſe would, upon that Day ſe'nnight take the Petition into their Conſideration: After which it was ordered, that the Lords ſhould be ſummoned to attend upon that Day.

[*To be continued.*]

Note. *To oblige ſeveral of our Readers we have printed the Debates and Proceedings in Parliament in a larger Character than uſual, which on that Account taking up the more Room, is the Reaſon we have omitted ſome ingenious Eſſays that were ſent us by our Correſpondents as well as others of leſs Importance contained in the Weekly Papers.*

In anſwer to the Repreſentations made to us concerning the Method obſerved in giving an Account of the Debates our Readers may be aſſured, that it is the beſt which could, as Matters were circumſtanced, be fallen upon.

Craftſman, Aug. 30. No 487.

Remarks on Mr Walſingham's *Enquiry into the Danger of multiplying Incapacities on the Gentlemen of* England. *See p.* 572. *By Mr* D'anvers's (*a*) *Nephew.*

W. preface this *notable Piece* with a moſt lamentable Complaint againſt the *Limitations of the Crown*, annex'd to the *Bill of Settlement*. I muſt (*b*) own, indeed, *one of thoſe* a little ſtrait-lac'd; *i. e.* that which would have excluded *All Perſons in Office* from a Seat in the *Houſe of Commons*, after the *Succeſſion* took Place. This therefore was happily explain'd by the Act of the 4th of Q. *Anne*, which Mr *W.* affirms ought to be conſider'd as a *fundamental Law of the preſent Conſtitution*; but I can ſee nothing in it more *fundamental* than in *any other Law* under which the *ſame Succeſſion* took Effect. However, is there any thing in the Nature of a *fundamental Law* ſo ſacred, that it muſt never be *alter'd* and *amended*, *explain'd* and *inforc'd*? The *Act of Settlement* was, at leaſt, as *fundamental a Law* as the *other*; and yet it went thro' ſeveral *Alterations* and *Amendments*, particularly in *this very Bill*; which is intitled, *An Act for the better Security of her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and of the* Succeſſion *to the* Crown in the Proteſtant Line. Nay, what is ſtill farther to the Purpoſe, a *Clauſe in the Act of Settlement*, by which *all future Kings were reſtrain'd from going out of their Dominions, without Conſent of Parliament*, was actually repeal'd, even after the *Succeſſion took Effect*, without any Imputation, I hope, of touching *Fundamentals*.

The (*c*) Queſtion therefore is, Whether *this fundamental Law*, as *W.* ſtiles it, hath been duly obſerv'd, eſpecially with regard to new *Offices*, *Places of Truſt*, and *ſecret Penſions*. If no Perſon is capable of ſitting and voting in the *Houſe of Commons*, who *hath any* Penſion *from the Crown, during Pleaſure*, as this *Law* declares, why did our Houſe throw out the *Penſion Bill*? Or, why was a (*d*) *Motion* ſoon afterwards rejected, in the *other*, for a *Committee to enquire into this Matter*?—(*e*) *If no Member of the Houſe of Commons* ought to have *any Place held in Truſt for him*, why was ſo much ever-memorable Dexterity employ'd to elude the Deſign of a *late Enquiry into the Funds of the Cuſtoms*? Let Mr *W.* ſay, if *there was never a Law* of greater Equity *and* Juſtice *than this*, as he tells us, why it ought not to be put in *Execution*; or how can That be done, without ſome Method to *detect the Offenders againſt it*?

As to the Proviſion, *which makes void the Seat of any Member, who accepts of an Employment*; it is, in a great Meaſure, render'd ineffectual by the very *ſame Clauſe*, which makes him capable of being *elected again* for thoſe Boroughs, which Dr *Burnet* calls the *rotten part of our Conſtitution*; but if any Perſons are gain'd over to the *Court Side*, by lucrative Motives, who are choſen for *Counties*, *Cities*, or *great Corporations*, They are generally gratified ſome other Way, becauſe they ſeldom care to undergo a *new Election*, and This, perhaps, may be the Reaſon why a *certain upright Gentleman*, ſent to Parliament from a *famous City* not far off, hath not yet been dignify'd or diſtinguiſh'd, according to his *Merit*.

But the *good Squire* affects a dreadful Apprehenſion that, *if* any ſuch Bill ſhould paſs (of incapacitating Gentlemen to ſit in Parliament) *all the great Employments in the Government* would fall into the Hands of the Lords, and conſequently, that they would by Degrees become an Over-match for the *Commons*; but the Queſtion is not about *diſabling all Members of the Houſe of Commons* from holding *Offices*, but *limiting the Number*. There is no Deſign of excluding the *great Poſts*, which give Weight and Support to the Government, and muſt fall to the Share of Men of *Rank* and *great Fortune*; but to prevent an Inundation of *Paultry Uſſhers*, in *miniſterial Offices*.

Let Mr *W.* ſay, if he never heard of any *Meſſages*, or even *Perſonal Commands upon Men in Office*, to vote according to Direction *on certain Occaſions*? Have not ſeveral Perſons publickly declar'd, by way of Apology, that they would not have voted *for ſuch a Bill*, or *againſt ſuch a Propoſal*, had it not been on this Account? Have not *ſome Men in Office* had a Licenſe, now and then, for the Sake of *Popularity*, to vote againſt the *Court*; and have no others complain'd that they were not allow'd the ſame *Liberty*? Have no Perſons loſt *Regiments*, *Flags*, and *other Preferments*, for acting *according to their Conſciences*; and have no others been prevail'd upon to act againſt them, *by ſuch Examples*?

The D'anvers.

Notes to the foregoing from the Gazetteer, *Sep.* 4.

(*a*) Mr *Walſingham* obſerves, that the judicious *Craftſman* chooſes a *Writer* as his Patrons chuſe *their Speakers* on the Debate of this Bill, (the Officers) when they thought fit to manifeſt the Truth *by the Mouths of* Babes *and* Sucklings.

(*b*) Notwithſtanding this Conceſſion, the *Craftſman* will not allow theſe juſt and equitable Laws to remain without Alteration; not what was ſettled by the Deliberation of different Reigns, Parliaments and Kingdoms, to be *Fundamental Laws*; ſo long as *Gentlemen in Oppoſition* ſhall have Occaſion to change them.

(*c*) A

(*c*) A wiſe Queſtion truly! If Perſons, having *new Offices*, have been choſen into Parliament; was it poſſible that all the Patriots in an *Houſe of Commons* ſhould be ſo blind as not to ſee, or ſo partial as not to complain of it?

(*d*) Becauſe that Motion was made to eſtabliſh an *Inquiſition* in open *Parliament*; by which every Member might be deprived of his Freedom by a Faction who would have opened a *Committee* to hunt down the Characters of all the Members in Turn that might be obnoxious to them.

(*e*) The Deſign of this Enquiry was not to take away *Places held in Truſt*, but *Places* held *in propriâ Perſonâ*; and intended to take Vengeance of thoſe Perſons who had labour'd to prevent *Frauds in the Cuſtoms* by the moſt effectual Means; and when the whole Army of *Smugglers*, *Owlers*, *Poyſoners*, &c. had been raiſed by an Outcry of Danger to theſe deteſtable Trades, it was then thought virtuous and juſt by the greateſt of our Patriots to ſet forward an Enquiry, wherein themſelves were to accuſe, try, and judge the *Management of the Revenue*, as the Source of every Fraud.

Univerſal Spectator, Aug. 30. No. 360.

Of Baſtardy.

MR STONECASTLE,

I Endeavour to live innocently, and never, to my Knowledge, refus'd being ſerviceable where an Opportunity offer'd, not even to Men who without Reaſon have ſhewn me Ill-will; I have had a liberal Education, and did not loſe the Time of my Youth; I owe no Man a Groat; I live within the Compaſs of my ſmall Fortune, and this enables me to relieve ſome real Objects of Charity, for whoſe Sake I have nothing ſuperfluous in my Dreſs, Furniture or Table: In a Word, Sir, I make good the Saying *Natura ſat omnibus dedit ſi quis cognoverit uti*, ſince, with a ſmall Revenue, I can live clean and comfortably, and beſide, purchaſe the Bleſſing of a few indigent, but unfortunate Families. But all this will not ſkreen me from Contempt; I was illegitimately born, and ſuffer for the Crimes of others, which I was neither Partner in, nor in *Being* to prevent; I am worſe treated by the Relations of my Parents than by any other; my Mother's eſteeming me a Badge of her Infamy, and my Father's as a Robber who has unjuſtly depriv'd them of a ſmall Eſtate he ſettled upon me. I beg, Sir, you will take in Hand the Cauſe of the helpleſs natural Children, and ſhew the Injuſtice of the World in making the Innocent ſuffer for the Guilty.

B. C.

It is certainly equally unjuſt and weak to condemn any Man for what he is not guilty; we ought to be anſwerable for our own Actions, and neither be eſteem'd or deſpis'd for thoſe of our Anceſtors. A Man of Probity, tho' illegitimate, is preferrable to the degenerate and legal Son of the greateſt Hero and the moſt juſt Man; we have Examples of great Numbers, who, by their Virtue and Merit, have wiped out the Stain of ſpringing from unlawful Embraces; the greateſt Captains, the wiſeſt and the moſt learned Men, have been illegitimate; and a natural Reaſon may be given why they have generally more Spirits, and are endow'd with a more lively Genius than the Children of Wedlock; I have obſerv'd that Baſtards among Men, Fruits, and Beaſts, are commonly the moſt moſt excellent, the Apple is but a Baſtard, yet preferrable to the Crab; the Mule, which is a Baſtard, is more valuable than the Horſe, both for Eaſe and Burthen, he undergoes more Fatigue, will bear a greater Load, travel longer, is kept at leſs Expence, and is much eaſier to the Rider. But let us look among Men for Examples of the Excellency of Baſtards: *Solomon*; *Romulus* and *Remus*; *Iſhmael*; *Hercules* and *Perſeus*; *Ramirus* K. of *Arragon*; *Alexander the Great*; *Clovis* K. of *France*, and *Conſtantine* K. of the *Romans*; *John Sforza* and *Alexander Vitellus*; *Peter Lombard* and his two brothers; *Jaſon* an *Italian*; *Eraſmus* of *Rotterdam*; *Chriſtopher Longolius* of *Mechlin*; *Celius Calcagninus*, and *William* the Conqueror were all Baſtards.

Who lives with Innocence, acts with Honour, and makes Virtue his Study, let him be born how he may, is well born, will be a Credit to his Country, and atones for the Lubricity of his Parents, which no Man of Senſe will charge to his Account.

Who among us can ſay he is not ſpurious? Does Matrimony ſecure the Property of a Man? Are Women afraid to break their Marriage Vow? Are they all chaſte when marry'd? No; who then values himſelf for being Legitimate and deſpiſes another for being baſely born, is perhaps the baſer born of the two, as the one is the Iſſue of a Fornicatrix only, the other may be of an Adultreſs, who is much more inexcuſeable.

He muſt have a great Malignity in his Nature, who, finding no Ground in the Life of a Man for Detraction, will endeavour to depreciate him by a Reflection on his Birth. The being born illegitimate, is often the greateſt good Luck that could have attended a Man; the ill Nature of People ſtimulating him to ſhine as much beyond others, as unjuſt Cuſtom has plac'd him below 'em: For the Laws of *England* will not allow a natural born Child any Rank, till his Virtue has acquir'd it; nay, they do not allow him to inherit a Foot of Land or a Farthing of Eſtate by Deſcent, and two Brothers thus born, cannot one be Heir to the other; but if one dies inteſtate the Lord of the Manor ſhall be preferr'd to the ſurviving Brother. This is certainly a very great Hardſhip, ſince, it is puniſhing the Children for the Sins of the Parents.

Grubſtreet Journal. Aug. 28. Sept. 11.

AN anonymous Correſpondent gives us ſome ſevere Strictures on the Admirers and Diſciples of the late Infidel *Tindal*. They pretend, ſays he, to be deep *Philoſophers*, when they are utterly *illiterate*, and all their Noveliſms, and crude Reaſonings are contrary to *common ſenſe*;—to be Men of *Genius*, and *fine Taſte*, *Poets*, *Criticks*, &c. when 'tis certain they can't make nor conſtrue a Piece of plain *Latin*; yet theſe are the Champions that are to ſubdue and overthrow the Chriſtian Religion; which is eſtabliſhed upon unconteſtible Evidence, and has a thouſand times been proved to a Demonſtration, by the greateſt, moſt ingenious, and the moſt learned Men that ever lived; I don't mean, ſays this Writer, the Clergy only; but *Addiſon* and *Locke*, for whom the ridiculous Writings of the *Boy* profeſs a mighty Veneration; the former left behind him a Demonſtration of the Truth of Chriſtianity; and the latter in many Parts of his Works declares for the Truth and Neceſſity of Revealed Religion; he ſtudied and commented on the Holy Scriptures; and learned to relish no other Writings ſo well.

What led me into theſe Thoughts was the Peruſal of the laſt *Boy*. In the *Preface* the Author ſets himſelf out as a Perſon of great Importance: *This Work is now brought to the Concluſion of the 5th Volume*. A Collection of News, Extracts, Epigrams, and ſuch little Things, moſtly taken from other Papers, all added to the Trumpery of his own illiterate atheiſtical Fraternity, is a famous Work indeed; and *Poſterity*, no doubt, muſt ſet an extraordinary *Value upon it*. *If I enjoy a tolerable Degree of Health*, ſays he, *I ſhall employ* 3 *or* 4 *Months upon ſome* other Things, *which I am ſure the Publick expects from me*. Mighty ſolemn! And what is it the Publick thus expects? Why, the Publication of the ſecond Part of *Tindal's Chriſtianity as old as the creation*; i. e. the *ſecond Part* of a Heap of fulſome Reaſonings, falſe Quotations, miſrepreſentations, and Lies, tending to the Propagation of Atheiſm, and to make Men miſerable in this World and the next. I ſuppoſe it was in the Doctor's *Will*, that his *Executor* ſhould publiſh this ſecond; but was it not in his *Will* too, that he ſhould defend the firſt, againſt the Anſwers of *Conybeare*, *Waterland*, *Cockman*, *Foſter*, &c. who have expoſed it to the Scorn and Contempt of Mankind?

Towards the End of this Collection, the Authors of the *Boy* tell us, *they ſhall not conclude, as uſual, with Copies of Verſes*, &c. *but with a Piece of a much more ſerious Nature*, which *they conceive we may not improperly call* the Prayer of a Philoſopher. They ſay, *Religious Controverſies, are in their own Nature capable of Demonſtration*. But, can man ſay a true, but what is *demonſtrable*? The Chriſtian Religion is capable of Demonſtration, not mathematically indeed; but let them ſhew

A ſtrate it to be *falſe*. Sir *Iſaac Newton* and Dr *Reid*, told the Club of Unbelievers, at the *Grecian* Coffee houſe, that the Truth of Chriſtianity is demonſtrable; yet they were both Mathematicians, and were *Laymen*.—But to the Prayer, which is thus:

B *A* PHILOSOPHER's PRAYER.

'O Firſt Mover! O Cauſe of Cauſes! O thou omnipotent omniſcient incomprehenſible Being whom Men call God! If thou vouchſafeſt to regard the Thoughts, the Words, or the Actions of *Man*, if it be not criminal in ſo wretched an Animal, even to proſtrate himſelf before thee, if the moſt humble, the moſt ardent Prayer that my Heart can form, or my Tongue can utter, be not an Affront to thee, hear me, O Almighty Being! and have Mercy, have Mercy, have Mercy upon me!

C 'I find myſelf placed by thy Providence on a Speck of the Univerſe, where I daily ſee many of my own Species, who value themſelves upon what they call *Reaſon*, paying ſuch a ſort of *Worſhip* to thee, as in my own Opinion is altogether unworthy of thee: I am told by ſome of theſe that I ought to *believe* ſuch Things concerning thee, as I cannot or I dare not give my Aſſent to. If thou regardeſt the Thoughts of men's Hearts, thou ſeeſt, thou

D knoweſt, O Almighty Being! that the Reaſon why I neither can or dare to believe ſuch Things as Men report of thee, is becauſe moſt of thoſe Things appear to be abſolutely the baſe *Inventions of human Pride*, and to be utterly unworthy of thy Greatneſs, thy Wiſdom, and infinite Perfection.

E 'If I durſt, I would make this humble Petition to thee, namely, that if any of my Errors can be *my Sin or Injury* to thee, thou wouldſt vouchſafe to ſhew me clearly and plainly, what it really and truly thy Will is: but what am I, that I ſhould preſume to make ſuch a Requeſt to thee? How dare I either hope or deſire to be thus highly favour'd above the reſt of Mankind? I will endeavour to avoid

F offending thee, and to reſt contented in that State of Doubt, of Darkneſs, and of Ignorance, wherein it has pleaſed thee to place that *Species* to which I belong.

'Since I cannot diſtinguiſh *Good* from *Evil*, and am even ignorant of what Things are moſt proper for me, I dare not preſume to make any *particular Requeſt* to thee; *all I have the Confidence to do*, is thus humbly to proſtrate myſelf before thee, to acknowledge thy Power, admire thy *Wiſdom*, implore thy *Mercy*, and moſt chearfully to ſubmit myſelf to thy *Will*, whatever it be, diſpoſe of me, O Almighty Being! in whatever Manner thou pleaſeſt: yet, O forgive! thy poor animated Lump of *matter*, if while it acknowledges thy

H Power and adores thy *Wiſdom*, it likewiſe preſumes, though with a reſigned and ſubmiſſive Heart, thus to entreat and to implore thy *Mercy*.'

The Gentlemen of the *Boy* tell us, they have *Reaſons*

Reaſons to believe that the Gentleman compoſed and uſed this Form of Prayer. A rare Form truly! And I appeal to the World, whether it be conceivable, that he who *compoſed ſuch* a Prayer, could ever *uſe any*. Or if he did, I ſuppoſe he would have *all others* ſuch *Philoſophers* as himſelf; which indeed they may eaſily be. Suppoſe then a Tradeſman, ſhould have an Inclination to go to Prayers; and inſtead of beginning with *Almighty and moſt merciful Father*, or the like, confeſſing particular Sins, imploring Pardon and Forgiveneſs, (as promiſed in the Goſpel thro' *Jeſus Chriſt*, upon true Repentance) and Grace to live better for the future; ſhould devoutly upon bended Knees put up ſuch a Philoſophical Petition as this.—*O firſt Mover, Cauſe of Cauſes—whom Men call God, &c. I find myſelf placed in a Speck of the Univerſe, &c. Yet O forgive thy poor animated Lump of Matter, &c.* I deſire to know what could be more profane, or more ridiculous? But let us a little particularly examine the extraordinary Piece before us.

If thou vouchſafeſt to regard the Thoughts, the Words, or the Actions of Men.—If thou regardeſt the Thoughts of Men's Hearts.—If any of my Actions can poſſibly either pleaſe or diſpleaſe thee.—All theſe *If*'s are ſo many implicit Denials, not only of *reveal'd*, but even of *natural* Religion; and make God a moſt abſurd Being, *i. e.* in Truth no God at all. The ancient Heathen Philoſophers, all except the *Epicureans*, and thoſe of the ſame Stamp (who, tho' *Deiſts* in Pretence, were ever deemed *Atheiſts* in *Reality*) acknowledged and contended, that God governed the World by his Providence, took Notice of the Actions of Men; that ſome of them were pleaſing, others diſpleaſing to him; and that he rewarded the former, and puniſhed the latter. And indeed, to ſay that God regards not his Creatures, and eſpecially the Actions of Men, is full as ſenſeleſs, and more profane, than to ſay there is *no* God. For what is it but to make him a moſt contemptible Being? Behold the Difference between an *ancient Heathen*, and a *modern Heathen*, i. e. an *Apoſtate-Chriſtian, Philoſopher*.

If it be not criminal in ſo wretched an Animal, even to proſtrate himſelf before thee.—Why really I don't know but it *may* be criminal for ſo *very* wretched an Animal (*i. e.* an Atheiſt) ſo to proſtrate himſelf. It certainly *is* criminal to addreſs the Divine Majeſty with ſuch a nonſenſical, atheiſtical, *Anti prayer* as this is.

That thou would'ſt vouchſafe to ſhew me clearly, and plainly what is really, and truly thy will.—To reſt contented in that State of Doubts, Darkneſs, and Ignorance, in which it has pleaſed thee to place this Species to which I belong: [meaning the *rational*.] One would think thou didſt *not* belong to that Species, by thy talking in this ſenſeleſs and *irrational* Manner.] *Since I cannot diſtinguiſh Good from Evil, and am even ignorant of what is moſt proper for me.*—Can any thing be more ſtupidly abſurd in the Mouth of one, *who has* the glorious Light of the Goſpel ſhining in his Face; whatever Pains he may take to ſhut his Eyes againſt it? Has not God in the *Bible*, ſhewn *clearly*, and *plainly* what is *really, and truly his Will?* Is it not plainly his *Will*, for inſtance, that Men ſhould not be guilty of any Fraud, nor be *Whoremongers*, or *Adulterers?*—A State of *Doubts, Darkneſs, and Ignorance?* What does the Illiterate Witling mean? If he is *reſolv'd* to *Doubt*, he muſt doubt, I think; and *he* is certainly *dark* and *ignorant* enough. But *Chriſtians, and Men of Senſe*, are very *clear*, and *knowing*; being inſtructed by God himſelf, who ſure is able to inſtruct them.—*Not diſtinguiſh Good from Evil, nor know what is proper for thee?* Has not God in the Scriptures told thee the Difference between Good and Evil, and what is proper for thee? The Wretch all along takes it for granted that there is no ſuch Thing as revealed Religion; when that is the very Point to be proved. But *begging the Queſtion* is the uſual Logick of Infidels. I tell thee once more we have proved from the plaineſt *Facts*, that the Chriſtian Religion is true; prove thou the contrary, if thou art able: I am ready to anſwer thee. To hear a Creature, at this Time of Day, talk at this grave rate, as if no *Revelation* of God's Will were ever *proved*, or ſo much as *pretended to*, is, again, the Height of *Impudence*, and the very Perfection of *Ridicule*.

I daily ſee many of my own Species, who value themſelves upon what they call Reaſon. Every body knows the *Infidels* value themſelves moſt upon their Pretences to *Reaſon*. The Chriſtians indeed have *really* moſt reaſon; tho' they don't value themſelves upon it. They have abundantly proved that *Reaſon* and *Faith* are Things very conſiſtent; nay that Faith itſelf *is* one Branch of *Reaſon*. But why *what they call* Reaſon? Is there no ſuch Thing then? And do any pretend to it half ſo much, as thoſe who have leaſt of it? I mean ſuch as this Writer.

I am told by ſome of theſe, that I ought to believe ſuch Things concerning thee, as I cannot, as I dare not give my Aſſent to. He is here telling God a Story about he does not know what.—*Such Things.* I ſuppoſe, he means the *Attributes* of God, particularly his *punitive*, or *vindictive Juſtice*; which even the *Heathens* believed; and which natural, as well as revealed, Religion aſſerts.—*Becauſe moſt of thoſe Things appear to me to be nothing elſe but the Inventions of human Pride.* Why *Pride?* Where's the Pride of believing that God will *puniſh* (for there's the Pinch of all) will puniſh obſtinate and unrepenting Offenders? Where's the *Pride* of ſubmitting *our own* weak *Reaſon* to *God's infinite Wiſdom?* 'Tis *Infidelity*, not the *Faith* of a *Chriſtian*, that's founded upon *Pride*.—*And to be utterly unworthy of thy Greatneſs, thy Wiſdom, and infinite Perfection.*—How God's *punitive*, or *vindictive Juſtice* (for there, take Notice once more, the whole Matter turns) ſhould be unworthy of his *Greatneſs*, &c. I cannot imagine: ſo far otherwiſe, that without it, he would be moſt *deſpicable*; that is, he

he would be *as God—I will endeavour to avoid offending thee.*—Yes, by Whoring, and Forgery, and all Manner of Vice, and Wickedneſs: as aforeſaid.—*Thy poor, animated Lump of Matter.*—Thou art a *poor Lump of Matter*, that's the Truth on't, and the *moſt ſtupid* I ever yet handled. But thou haſt ſomething in thee beſides *mere Matter*, as thou wilt find to thy eternal Confuſion, except thou repenteſt, if that be poſſible, as God grant it may be. A

There is no *Amen* at the Concluſion of this Prayer, but there is *Nonſenſe!* which to cloſe an Atheiſt's Prayer, may be as good as an *Amen*. *In profoundeſt, tho' moſt a reſign'd and ſubmiſſive Heart, humbly to intreat*, &c. that is, *tho' it be humble, yet it is humble.*

The *two writers* tell us, they *are ſenſible, that there are ſeveral Expreſſions in this Prayer, which muſt appear extremely odd and ſurprizing.*—Extremely ſo indeed.—*To People who are in the common Way of Thinking*, i. e. to all *Chriſtians*, and Perſons of *common Senſe*. And how is this *Amazement* of theirs to be *ſatisfy'd*? Why, they are told that *Socrates*, the wiſeſt of Mankind among the Ancients, uſed to ſay, *All that I know is, that I know nothing*, and ſo we may naturally ſuppoſe, that he uſed ſuch a Prayer as this. Suppoſe he did, tho' I am confident he did not, (for *Socrates* knew better;) yet there was no *Chriſtian Religion* in his Time, and by theſe People's Talk, one would think there was none in ours. *(Lee Gaz.)*

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

Craftſman, Sept. 6. N° 457

MR *D'anvers* gives a ſummary View of the Controverſy relating to the *Antiquity of Parliaments*, firſt, he ſtates the Poſitions of Mr *Osborne* (See V. IV. p. 141.) and of the Author of *Antient and Modern Liberty ſtated and compar'd*; and then recapitulates his own Arguments in Anſwer to them (See p. 287, 293.)

By the antient *Barons*, ſays he, they would have us underſtand *Nobles, Peers of the Realm*, or *Lords of Parliament*, as they are now called, tho' much higher than that the Word *Barons* ſignified no more than *Lords of Manors*, or *Gentlemen of great Landed Eſtates*.

Again it's ſaid, that by the Words *Populus, Populus univerſus*, &c. we are not to underſtand them of the *People* according to their preſent Senſe; becauſe *Property* was then in much fewer Hands than at preſent. But if the Word *Barons* muſt be underſtood to bear the ſame Sence formerly, that it does now, why ſhould not *Populus*, &c? Beſides, the Way of Reaſoning will prove that the People have now no Share in the *Legiſlature* and are governed by *Laws of their own making*, which is look'd upon as the fundamental Article of *popular Liberty*; for there's not one in a thouſand has a Right, by our *preſent Conſtitution* to ſit in Parliament, or to *give his Vote for a Repreſentative of any* Country, City or Corporation. *The Point in Diſpute is, whether the People of England had antiently any Share in the Legiſlature*, and not concerning the *Degree* of it, or the *Number of thoſe* who exerciſ'd it. B C D

I agree with Mr *Osborne*, that all Mankind have the ſame *natural Right to Liberty*: but do *old Conſtitutions*, ſolemnly eſtabliſhed, and frequently confirmed by *Compacts with our Governors*, add no weight, or give no Sanction to the *Laws of Nature*? If not, why was there ſo much Blood and Treaſure expended, to obtain *Magna Charta*, the Habeas Corpus *Act*, and the *Bill of Rights*?

It hath likewiſe been objected that We exclude all *religious Liberty* out of our general Idea of *Liberty*, and that there was no ſuch Thing, under our *antient Conſtitution*: The Reaſon why there was no *ſuch Liberty*, in thoſe Times, ſeems to be, that the whole Kingdom was then of the ſame Opinion, with Regard to *religious Matters*; and therefore nobody deſired it, or contended for it. There was no Occaſion for *Liberty of Confcience*, as to thoſe Points, all the *Conſciences of Men were bolted about them*. It would therefore be as good an Argument againſt *our antient Conſtitution*, to ſay that there was no ſuch Thing as the *Liberty of the Preſs*, before the *Art of Printing* was invented.

The only Difference between *Us* and the *miniſterial Writers*, conſiſts in This, *They* date all our *real Liberty* from the *Revolution*, as its original *Æra*, and ſet us forth as a *Nation of Slaves, by Law eſtabliſhed*, before that Time; whereas We look upon it only as a *Renewal of our antient Conſtitution*, or a *Superſtructure* built on the *ſame Foundations of Liberty*. We have ſaid, indeed, that *this Fabrick* is not perfectly finiſhed, but ſtill requires ſome additional Works to ſecure it (See V. IV. p. 31 B) and that a *new Sort of Power* has ſprung up ſince the *Revolution*, by the Diſpoſition of an innumerable Multitude of *Places*, which has already more than equall'd *the antient Power of the Crown*, in any former Reign, and tends more effectually to the Deſtruction of *our Conſtitution*. Beſides it ſeems to have been taken for granted, by all the *miniſterial Writers upon this Subject*, that the *antient Power of Prerogative* was entirely abolished at the *Revolution*; and that the *Crown* hath nothing *now* left to balance the *other Parts of the Legiſlature*, but the *Diſpoſition of Places*. E F G

Mr *Osborne* aſſerts This expreſly, and adds *that our Freedom from the* King's Prerogative *was not only* claim'd, *but effectually aſſerted and ſecured by the* Revolution. *This Point* therefore, ſhall be the Subject of ſome future Papers.

But I cannot conclude this without expreſſing my Satisfaction at an Article in the News Papers, whilſt this Diſpute was on Foot; viz. that *his royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales* had order'd a fine Statue of King *Alfred* to be made for his Gardens at Kew-wall, with a Latin Inſcription; in which it is particularly ſaid, that that Prince was the

Firſt

Founder of the Liberties *and* Commonwealth *of England.* I would not have Mrs *Osborne* ſuppoſe that I inſiſt upon This, by Way of *Argument*, tho' it is full as good as any of hers, but only to ſhew that his *Royal Highneſs* ſeems to have the Misfortune of differing from Her, in *this great Point*; which gives us an happy Preſage that He will think Himſelf under an Obligation, whenever He comes to the Throne, to preſerve the *Liberties of our antient Conſtitution.*

We are told, in the ſame Paper, that his *Royal Highneſs* hath likewiſe order'd another Statue to be ſet up there, in Memory of the *famous Prince of Wales*, commonly call'd the *black Prince*; in the Inſcription upon which He declares his Intention of making *that* amiable Prince *the Pattern of his* own Conduct. Nothing can give us a more hopeful Proſpect than ſuch a Declaration; and as his *Royal Highneſs* hath already endear'd Himſelf to the People of this Kingdom, by his courteous and affable Deportment I ſhall conclude with my earneſt Wiſhes that his Life may be equally glorious, and much longer than That of his *great Predeceſſor.*

P. S. *To a* certain right hon. GENTLEMAN, *concerning the* BANK CONTRACT.

SIR,

THREE Papers have, at length, been publiſhed in the *Daily Gazetteer*, intitled the *Caſe of the* Bank Contract, in Anſwer to what hath been lately printed upon *that Subject*, againſt You. (See p. 484.) As *theſe Papers* are profeſſedly written in *your Defence*, and known to be publiſh'd by *your Authority* it is thought proper to make this publick Addreſs to You, before any farther Notice is taken of them; for as it is very plain from the *perpetual Tautologies*, *Prevarications*, and *perſonal Scurrilities*, with which they abound, that nobody but your low Tool *Walſingham* could be the *Author* of them; You cannot think any Body will take the Trouble of expoſing *ſuch a contemptible Fellow*, who is retain'd on Purpoſe to aſſert *Falſhoods* whenever they are neceſſary for *your Service*, and will either diſown, or perſiſt in them, juſt as *You* are pleas'd to direct, and pay Him for it. I ſhall therefore defer my Reply, for ſome Weeks; that You may have Time to diſavow *ſuch wretched Stuff*, in what manner You pleaſe; and to urge any Thing farther in your Vindication, if You are able. You will ſee, *Sir*, that I do This, partly in Juſtice to *You*, for the Reaſon before-mentioned; and partly on *my own Account*, becauſe it is Labour without End to anſwer every *Pamphlet*, or *Paper of this Kind*, which We know by Experience will be readily given up, as ſoon as it is exploded. But if You ſhould think proper to remain ſilent, it cannot be unfair to conclude, that This is *your own*, and *your only Defence*; in which Caſe, I ſhall think *myſelf oblig'd, for the Sake of the Publick*, to give you a full and particular Anſwer to every Point. In the mean Time, You muſt give me Leave to continue my former *Advertiſement.* (See p. 488.)

CAL. D'ANVERS.

§ The *Gazetteer* of *Sept.* 10. ſays, The *Scurrilities* the *Craftſman* complains of in the above Poſtcript are but a juſt Return to thoſe he himſelf began againſt the moſt *honourable Characters.* His Objection, that the *Name of the Author* againſt him is concealed, is frivolous, ſince as he *defy'd all*, it cannot be *any one* whom he is not *bound to anſwer*; he had better have never *called upon*, and *defy'd* them, than to refuſe making any Anſwer to them: In ſhort, it will never be receiv'd as the *real* Motive of his Silence; he has ſpared *no Labour* to inſult and Provoke his Adverſary, till at length the Subject is *ſet in a true Light*, and now he wiſely apprehends, that for him *to attempt an Anſwer*, of what he knows *is not to be anſwer'd*, would be *Labour without End.*

Craftſman, Sept. 13. No. 491.

Merlin's *Prophecy, with an Interpretation.*

MR *D'anvers* having lately a Mind to divert himſelf on the *Thames*, communicated his Deſign to Mr *Charles D'anvers* in the *Strand*, and his two Nephews *Jeoffry* and *Theophilus*, who came readily into it.

Accordingly, ſays he, while we waited for a fine Day, *Jo. D'anvers*, Eſq; happened to hear of our Scheme, and finding it to be only a *Family Party*, deſir'd He might be admitted. I was a little ſurpris'd at this Meſſage; for tho' We call *Couſins*, our Affinity is ſomewhat doubtful; and I am inform'd He hath thought it for his Intereſt to diſown it, as a *Politician*, in ſome Places, and for his Reputation, as a *Wit*, to boaſt of it in others. Yet as He is a Gentleman of a pretty buſtling Genius, and hath taken a good deal of Pains to diſtinguiſh Himſelf amongſt the *minor Orators* of the Age, I could not handſomely refuſe him. Having provided an open Barge, & 4 able Watermen, and victuall'd it for the Voyage, we went on board at *Somerſet Stairs*, and order'd our *Steerſman* to move gently up the River. The Solemnity of my Aſpect, and the Oddity of my Dreſs, which was the Faſhion about half a Century ago, drew upon me abundance of *Water-Raillery*; which occaſion'd my Couſin *Jeoffrey* to obſerve, what a prodigious Wit Mr *Walſingham* would have been, if he had not miſtaken his Element.

As We paſs'd by *Chelſea College*, my Couſin Jo. jogg'd me, and pointing to a fine *Pleaſure-Houſe*, whiſper'd; *You know* Couſin Caleb, *to whom That belongs*; *a Friend of mine, ha!—But no more of That between You and Me.*

Nothing remarkable occur'd between *that Place* and *Putney*; where the *new Bridge* drew from Me ſeveral Remarks on its Uſefulneſs,

Palneſs, I particularly obſerv'd, that if the provident *Dutch* were Maſters of this *River*, They would have 5 or 6 Bridges between *Billingſgate* and *Weſtminſter*.—Upon This, one of our *Tritons*, who ſeem'd to be an arch Fellow, ſcratch'd his Ears, and cry'd; *Ah, Maſter, 'tis an old Saying that Tom ſhould praiſe the Bridge Tom* go over; *but I am ſure We* poor Watermen *are bound to curſe the Bridge We* go under.

From thence We made our Way ſome Miles higher, and coming to a certain Place with Iron Paliſades, my *Couſin Jo* inſiſted upon ſhewing Us a *fine Garden*, which He ſaid was well worth our ſeeing. Being admitted at the Gate, by one of the Gardeners, He conducted us up an Avenue, leading to an Houſe of no extraordinary Appearance, and which, it ſeems, had nothing within to engage our Attention. We were afterwards led thro' a great Number of cloſe Alleys, with clipt Hedges, without any Variety, or Proſpect, except a beautiful Terras towards the River. * Not having walk'd ſo much, for ſeveral Years, I grew weary, and expreſs'd ſome Impatience to be gone. But *our Guide* told us We had not yet ſeen the chief Curioſities of the Place, which were the *Hermitage*, and the *Cave*. He then led us to the *firſt*, which I found to be an Heap of Stones, thrown into a very artful Diſorder, and curiouſly embelliſh'd with Moſs and Shrubs, to repreſent *rude Nature*. But I was ſtrangely ſurpriz'd to find the Entrance of it barr'd with a Range of *coſtly gilt Rails*: which not only ſeem'd to ſhew an Abſurdity of Taſte, but created in Me a melancholy Reflection, that *Luxury* had found its Way even into the *Hermit's Cell*. The Inſide was adorn'd with the Heads of ſeveral *wiſe Men*, who have been formerly famous in their Generation; and *Couſin Jo*, who affects Waggery, ſaid, *Ah*, Caleb, *if Thou had'ſt taken another Turn, who knows but* thy Head *might have been amongſt them, in Time?*- Such an unexpected Fleer put me a little out of Humour; and I reply'd, *truly, Couſin, my* Head *hath been here too long already; for I can ſee no other Uſe in the Place them to catch* Cold in.

As We were conducted thence to the *other Piece of Curioſity*, I obſerved ſomething like an *old Hayſtack*, thatch'd over, and enquir'd of *our Conductor* what it was. *That, Sir, is the* Cave, ſaid He——*What! a* Cave above Ground? *This is ſtill more abſurd than the other. However, let us ſee what is is within.* ——We then went thro' a gloomy Paſſage, with 2 or 3 odd Windows, which led to a Kind of circular Room, ſupported with Wooden Pillars. In *This* too, as well as the *Hermitage*, are placed ſeveral hieroglyphical Figures, male and female, which I cannot pretend to interpret. I ſhall only ſay, *God keep all our fair Maidens* out of the *Conjurer's Circle*.

My Friends were gone out, and I was juſt following Them, when I heard a ſolemn hollow Voice crying out to Me, "*Caleb* return,"——Upon which, ſtarting back I ſaw a venerable Figure move its Head.——"My Name, ſays He, is MERLIN. I was heretofore, what Thou art now, the *Oracle of my Country*, and will, thro' thy Mouth, continue to utter my Warnings and Admonitions. Turn thine Ear hitherto and attend."

'When Robin, *firſt* ſtream'd the Red,
'His Breaſt with Azure ſhall be ſpread,
'And near the Lark's low-built Neſt.
'Then War to Europe, ſore oppreſs'd!
'The Cock ſhall o'er the Eagle roar;
'The Lion to the Main ſhall bow,
'The Aſs, with gaudy Trappings, lead
'Through many a Mooſe the milk white Steed.
'War without Riſing our Iſle ſhall rent,
'And without Quiet Peace enfold,
'An armed Hoſt to every Friend,
'At once to arm, and awe the Land;
'Britons for Right ſhall join in vain,
'And Pirates reign o'er the Main,
'Old Calpe's Head Rock ſhall ſhake,
'And Power be quite out of Sight:
'Each honeſt Heart ſhall ſwell to Fear,
'As if the Day of Doom were near——
'Unleſs two Saints prevent the Claſh.
'God ſhield us all from ſome Miſhap!

Having tranſcribed an exact Copy of what I heard, I return'd to my Company, who were at ſome Diſtance. Being [illegible]

Thy

* Mr *Walſingham*, in the *Daily Gazetteer*, *Sept.* 18. aſks, Whether it is poſſible to throw together a *Parcel of Words*, more ſenſeleſs and a more painful, or leſs truly a Deſcription of the Place? From this Account of *theſe Gardens*, a Man would imagine they have no *Diverſity* of Wood or Water, no Variety of open and covert Places; no Intermixture of Lawns and Shade, not one *Grand Viſto*, not one *Elegance* of Art or Nature, wherein all muſt allow, that all the Varieties of Nature are to be ſeen within thoſe Grounds, and all the Improvements of Art. Had *Milton* been living, his Deſcription of *Paradiſe* in the 4th B. of his Poem, would, in a great Meaſure, have been thought to be drawn from the View of this Place.——Every impartial Man muſt agree, that the Strokes of all Nature on the *Craftſman*, are equally a Sin againſt *Truth* as againſt *good Manners*; that the ſame *maimed*, *imperfect*, and *paultry* Repreſentation might be made of the moſt beautiful Gardens that ever were planted; even of Ld *Cobham's* at *Stow*, which have very *little Proſpect*; no *ſuch Terras*; no *ſuch River*, but owe their Variety of Beauties to the Invention of their *noble Owner*, who might be reflected on in the ſame *injurious* manner, if *ſingle* Parts were deſcribed without their Relation to the whole.- This indecent Intruſion on the rural Delights of the Q- n is as little to be accounted for, as the Panegyrick in laſt *Craftſman* offer'd to his *Royal Highneſs* the P--- of W---; *theſe Compliments* could not be *ſincere to him*, which are ſo *follow'd by theſe Inſults* to his *Royal Mother*.

our Boat again, We went to Dinner; during which, They obſerv'd me to be very thoughtful. They enquir'd, what might Occaſion ſo ſudden a Change: but before I gave Them any Anſwer, I fill'd my Pipe and took half a dozen Whiffs. Then ſuſpending my Pipe between two Fingers and a Thumb, I related to them very gravely what had happen'd; and, taking out my Pocket-Book, read the foregoing Prediction. They all ſeem'd to be more ſurpriz'd at it than myſelf, and deſired me to unfold the dark, myſterious Meaning contain'd in it. *But firſt of all*, ſays Honeſt Charles, *I wiſh You wou'd let us know who this ſame* Merlin *was; for tho' I have heard much Diſcourſe about Him, I could never rightly underſtand whether He was a* Man, *or a* Devil.——*Why* Kinſman, *Thou haſt nick'd it*, ſaid I; *for to tell Thee the Truth, he ſeems to have had a Spice of* both. *The* learned *M.* Trevoux, *in his Dict. informs us, that* Merlin *is a general Name given to* Magicians; *which takes its Riſe from one* Merlin, *a famous* Engliſh Magician, *or* Inchanter, *who flouriſhed in the fifth Century. It is ſaid that He was begotten by a Damon, call'd* Incubus, *upon the Body of an* Engliſh Lady, *who was formerly a Maid of Honour to one of our* Britiſh Queens.

Here I perceiv'd Squire *Joſeph* begin to look a little askew; upon which I lighted my Pipe again.——*Nay pr'ythee*, Caleb, *ſaid He, go on. No Matter who* Merlin *was, or from whom He was deſcended; but explain to us this* Prophecy, *which You ſeem to think big with ſuch dreadful Events*, ——— *Couſin*, ſaid I, *deſpiſe not* Prophecy, *tho' You may never be a* Conjurer *Yourſelf. But be You in Jeſt, or be You, in Earneſt, I will unfold this Myſtery, as well as I am able.*——To begin then.

'*When* Robin, *erſt ſirnam'd the* Red,
'*His Breaſt with* Azure *ſhall beſpread*;

"It is well known, the antient *Romans* rely'd very much upon *Birds*, in foretelling Events; and that the *Robin Red Breaſt* hath been the Cauſe of great Superſtition among the common People of *England*, ever ſince the ſilly Story of the *Children in the Wood*. One great Inſtance of This is their Readineſs to admit Him into their Houſes, and feed Him on all Occaſions; tho' He is certainly as *impudent and miſchievous a little Bird* as ever flew.——But let us go on.

'*And near the* Lattice *build his Neſt*,
'*Then Woe to* Europe, *ſore oppreſs'd*!

"*Lattice! Lattice*, ſaid I—Let me ſee—Ay, That ſignifies *Cheqner*; or, perhaps *Exchequer*; but how ſhould *Robin* build there? This muſt have ſome allegorical Meaning, and ſeems to be founded on the old Obſervation, that when *Bob* grows domeſtick, it is a ſure Sign of *hard Weather*, and *bad Times for the Poor*. However, there is this Chance for us, that till We ſee a *Robin* with a *blue Breaſt*, We are in no Danger.

'*The Cock ſhall o'er the* Eagle *crow*;

"*This* wants no Explanation; for every Body knows that the *Cock*, by an Equivoque in the *Latin* Tongue, ſignifies a *Frenchman*; and that his *Imperial Majeſty* bears the *Eagle* for his Arms.

'*The* Lyon *to the* Mule *ſhall bow*;

A I heartily wiſh *England* may not be meant by the *Lyon*; becauſe I take *Spain* to be repreſented by the Mule; an Animal much us'd there, of a proud, obſtinate, heterogeneous Nature; and, perhaps, there may be a typical Glance at the preſent *Monarch of that Kingdom*, who is known to be both a *Frenchman* and a *Spaniard*.——But, whatever the
B *Mule* may ſignify, God forbid that the *Lyon of England* ſhould ever crouch to *ſuch a Mongrel Beaſt*!——*Merlin* proceeds thus.

'*The* Aſs, *with gaudy Trappings, lead*
'*Through many a Maze the milk white Steed*;

"There can be no Doubt that *Hanover* is
C deſign'd by the *white Horſe*; and the *Mazes* ſeem to intimate the Multitude of *Treaties* lately negotiated. But You will ask, perhaps what can be underſtood by the *Aſs with gaudy Trappings*; That being a ſlovenly Sort of an Animal, not uſually capariſon'd in ſuch a Manner? To which I anſwer that as this whole Prediction is plainly figurative, an *Aſs with gaudy Trappings* muſt mean *ſomebody*, who moves in a much *higher Sphere* than He was deſign'd for by *Nature*.

D '*War without Blows, our Iſle ſhall rue*,
'*And without Quiet*, Peace *enſue*;
'*An* armed Hoſt *forever ſtand*.
At once to drain and awe the Land;
'*Britons for Right ſhall ſue in vain*,
'*And* Pyrates *lord it o'er the Main*.

"This is all plain enough; except the Word *Pyrates*, which I do not think confin'd
E to thoſe *Out-Laws of all Nations*, who are commonly diſtinguiſh'd by *that Name*, but includes all Perſons, who ſhall ever preſume to inſult our *Flag*, or plunder our *Merchants*; and whenever That happens, farewel to the long boaſted *Sovereignty of the Seas*!

'*Old* Calpe's *ſolid Rock ſhall quake*,
'*And Power her* antient Seat *forſake*.

F "*Calpe*, Gentlemen, was the old *Roman* Name for *Gibraltar*, which will certainly be in Danger of reverting to its old Poſſeſſors, the *Spaniards*, when the other Parts of *this Prophecy* come to paſs; and *Power* will, of Courſe, change its Seat, at the ſame Time.——In this Caſe, *Merlin* adds, with great Reaſon.

G '*Each* honeſt Heart *be ſeiz'd with Fear*,
'*As if the* Day of Doom *were near*.

"But the two laſt Lines ſeem to give us ſome Comfort, and Hopes of Deliverance from all theſe Evils.

'*Unleſs* two Saints *prevent the Clap*,
'*God ſhield us all from ſome Miſhap*!

"*St George*, the Patron of *England*, is un-
H doubtedly one of *theſe two Saints*; and as our preſent moſt gracious Sovereign bears the ſame

Name

Name. I shu ape to believe that *Merlin* design'd to turn our Eyes towards Him, as our great Protector and Champion in all Cases. ——But I own myself as a Lover to goods as the *other Saints*.——After some Pause, my Nephew *Theophilus* said; pray Sir, what do you think of *St Stephen*?——*St Stephen*, said I, What hath *St Stephen* to do with *England*?——Why, Sir, reply'd *Theophilus*, does not the *House of Commons* (on whom our Security depends, next under *God* and the *King*) meet in *St Stephen's Chapel*?—*Boy*, said I, Thou art right; *St Stephen* must be the Man; and the Meaning of the *Prophecy* certainly is, that our whole Dependence is upon *his Majesty*, and the *Parliament*.—May They long continue united, by the only proper Cement of *mutual Interest* and *Affection*, without Recourse to the fallacious Arts of *Corruption*, or any undue Influence, of *Parties* or *Persons*, whatsoever!

Happy is it for this Nation that a Prophet of *Merlin's* Eminence should be so conveniently situated, for communicating his Advice to the *only Persons*, in whose Power it is to render it serviceable to the *Publick*, as well as *Themselves*; and I heartily wish that it may have the proper Effect."

Having thus concluded, my *Cousin Jo* observ'd, with some Testiness; *well, well; You have made an admirable Use of this Day's Occurrences; and I doubt not that We shall soon have it in Print.*——But being now arriv'd at our *Landing Place*, We took Leave of Him, without any Reply, and parted with the usual Civilities. *Caleb D'anvers.*

Universal Spectator, Sept. 13, No 362.

Moral Reflections on Life.

MR *Stonecastle* recommends Submission to Providence, Thankfulness for what we enjoy, and Patience under Losses, and since the Almighty cannot be pleased with the Miseries of his Creatures, we have Reason to hope for a Change in our Favour. These Maxims he illustrates by the Example of a Gentleman once of his Acquaintance, who had a liberal Education but a small Fortune, not sufficient to afford him a handsome Subsistence; and therefore he employ'd it in Trade; he went to the *Indies*, where he increas'd his small to a Sum large enough to enable him to live like a Gentleman. By unforeseen Accidents he was reduc'd to Poverty, and deserted by all his Friends; yet he behav'd both in Prosperity and Distress with a surprising Equanimity; he never attributed the Fortune he rais'd to his own Industry, nor the Loss of it to the Injustice of Heaven, by whom his Virtue was rewarded long before his Death: He left me, says Mr *Stonecastle*, his Executor, and, among his Papers, having found several excellent Reflections, I shall now and then present the Publick with some of them, which the Reader will perceive were wrote on different Occasions by the following.

1. I have been cast in my Suit; why should I be grieved? I thought myself right; the Judges were of a different Opinion, and if they have been impartial, as I cannot doubt, I ought to rejoice they have prevented my wronging the Plaintiff, however innocent were my Intentions; and I have this inward Satisfaction, that I have not made use of Chicane; nor, since the Bench has determin'd against me, have employ'd such Methods in the Law as were prescribed to me, by my Lawyers, to harrass the honest Man who sued for what I now find belong'd to him.

2. Honest Mr ——, you have at last paid the Debt of Nature, and I have lost a sincere and a virtuous Friend; I own my Loss affects, but does not (tho' I am a Man) greatly afflict me; I knew he was not immortal; as I lov'd him in this World, let me take Care that my Probity may be a Passport to him in the next, and a very little Time will bring us together again.

3. This is a cruel and vile Calumny that is cast on me by——, a Man to whom I have, in a Manner, been a Father. Is there any Thing surprising in all this? Am I the only innocent Man who has suffer'd by vile Tongues, or did ever any Innocence escape Detraction? Is Ingratitude so uncommon that I should be amaz'd at it? Or is the Injury so great as to stir my Resentment? If so, he has given me a noble Opportunity to conquer that brutal Passion of Revenge, and put in Practice the Doctrine of Christianity. I ought, therefore, I do forgive him, I will make him asham'd of his Falshood by the Probity of my Actions, which shall justify me to the World, and, by not withdrawing my Favour, make him blush at his Ingratitude: But People may think such a Procedure is the Consequence of Fear; be it so, I had rather others should injure me in their Thoughts than I injure myself by my Actions.

4. What can I wish more than what Heaven has bless'd me with; nay, has not his Indulgence allow'd me the greatest Pleasure this Life can afford, in giving me an Heart to pity the Distress'd, and a Fortune to relieve them? I want no Necessary, no Conveniency, and I often have the Satisfaction to copy the Goodness of him who has rais'd me, by raising the Honest and Industrious who are struggling with Misfortune, and feel a secret Joy to hear myself bless'd when I am not thought of: But let me not exult, the Vicissitudes of Life are such, and no Man exempt from them, that I may, like Job, be driven from a Palace to a Dunghill, and instead of the present Number of Friends who caress me, find but very few, and those, to reproach me; what has happen'd to others

Men in as great Affluence, may, perchance, fall upon me; if ſo, let me, by foreſeeing, be prepar'd to meet the worſt of Accidents like a Man, like a Chriſtian, with Reſolution and Reſignation; let me think conſtantly, as 'tis an undoubted Truth, that my Ships, my Money, and all I now poſſeſs, is only intruſted to me by a Maſter, who may juſtly whenever he pleaſes, turn me out, and give the Management of them to other Factors, other Stewards. This may be my Caſe, and if ever it ſhould prove ſo, what's to be done? If it is juſt and reaſonable that the Lord ſhall, when he pleaſes, diſplace a Steward, can I repine at what my Reaſon muſt approve; or will repining help me? No, I muſt then depend on the Goodneſs of this Maſter for my ture Support, and behave ſo in my Office as not to deſpair of it when out, and daily expecting my Diſcharge, prevent being ſurpriz'd when I receive it, and reſign my Poſt with Submiſſion.

5. TheReproach is juſt; the Actionwas not without a Mixture of Vain-Glory, and I bluſh at my Weakneſs; but are we not all frail? Can I pretend to be without my Infirmities? Would it not be the Height of Vanity to preſume myſelf perfect? No doubt, but the more we are ſubject to Attacks the more vigilant ſhould we be; we have three powerful Enemies, will let no Opportunity eſcape them, therefore we are to be ever on our Guard.——I might have done Good to another and myſelf; but whatever Service I have done my Neighbour my Vanity has robb'd me of the Advantage which might have accrued to me. The next Opportunity you have, repair this Injury to yourſelf, by reflecting they are not your own Effects which you part with, and that you are no more than the Agent employ'd to diſtribute thoſe of your Maſter.

6. Hearkye; can you juſtify your Conduct? Go, you are a very weak Man. I was provoked---fooliſh---Do you pretend to vindicate yourſelf? Does your diveſting yourſelf of your Reaſon repair the Negligence of a Servant? Or does your expoſing yourſelf to Ridicule, by Paſſion, make you amends? I am aſham'd of you. Fall no more into ſo great a Weakneſs.

7. Mr —— is declar'd a Bankrupt, and you are likely to loſe 2000 l. did not you know this was poſſible? His Loſſes have brought on yours; is any Thing more natural? Never be concern'd for what is not your Fault, nor blame an honeſt Man for being unfortunate but bleſs God that you can bear this Diſappointment without making others ſhare in it.

YARICO's Reaſons why he takes Mr A. B. for a Papiſt.

Mr URBAN,

I Agree with you, that I had much bteer contend with a profeſs'd Papiſt, than with Mr *A. B.* who it ſeems, is not willing to be thought one; but then I hope you will allow with me, that if the Gentleman's *Profeſſion* and *Action* be quite different, we ought to be the *more* careful of him, and like *Uriel* in *Milton*, deſcend from our Poſt, to give our Brethren Notice of ſuch a *diſguis'd* Adverſary. Our Bleſſed Lord has warn'd us to be cautious of ſuch;---*Beware of falſe Prophets, which come to you in Sheeps Cloathing*;---*ye ſhall know them by their Fruits*. *Mat.* 7. 14. I deſire to examine our *pretended* Brother by this Rule, and then it will appear upon what Grounds I took him to be a Papiſt.

If the Deſign of Mr *A. B*'s former Letter, had been *only* to expoſe the *Spectator*'s Miſrepreſentations, it had been ſufficient for the Author to have cited them, and then to have ſhow'd their Falſity; but has the Gentleman confin'd himſelf to this?---By no Means. Whoever will be at the Pains of reading over his Letter *can't* but take it to be a *Defence* of the Church of *Rome:* He labours hard to clear her favourite Doctrines of Abſurdity, to dreſs them up to a *Proteſtant* Taſte, and to *palm* them upon us as the Oracles of God: Thus when he writes, that *he is ſurpriz'd the* Spectator *grants Indulgences were in the* Primitive *Times of* Chriſtianity, *ſince they are an exploded Doctrine of the* Reform'd *Churches*; and when he ſays, that *Celebacy was* always *believ'd a* perfecter *State of Life, and as ſuch embrac'd by the Apoſtles after they were ſanctify'd by the Holy Ghoſt*, adding, that *there can be no Harm, if ſuch as chuſe to be Miniſters of* Chriſt, *be obliged to what the Apoſtle calls better.* Pray, what have ſuch Reflections to do with the *Spectator*'s Miſrepreſentations? Are not theſe deſign'd for a *Defence* of Popery?---If the Gentleman be really a Proteſtant, he muſt ſee the Fallaciouſneſs of ſuch Speeches, and why then did he cite 'em without any need?

Again, when he miſrepreſents and ſlanders his Brethren, the better to preſerve the Credit of *Popiſh* Doctrines, can he be thought any other than a *Papiſt* in *diſguiſe?* But thus he has uſed Mr *Spectator*; he has charged him with ſhewing the Doctrine of Purgatory is ridiculous, *becauſe Papiſts are infinitely divided in their Opinions about it*, when that Gentleman had never given any ſuch Reaſon; this he did, purely to make the Doctrine of Purgatory no more ridiculous than the *Chriſtian* Doctrine of Hell, ſeeing there is alſo concerning that a *Variety* of Opinions. How he has uſed me, will appear in my Letter to him.

Nor does he only miſrepreſent us, but all the *Reform'd* Churches in the Groſs: Thus he writes, (See p. 466 A) *All the Reform'd Churches, both Laity and Clergy, and the reforming Apoſtles into the Bargain, have pre-*

tended

tended to the same Power as the Pope has, viz. to a Power from *Christ* to depose heretical Princes; for that is the Power the Pope pretends to. Is not this cruel Defamation? Could he prove what he has *said*, I would be content to allow that it is an Article of our Creed. But what must we think of this Gentleman? Can he be a Protestant who dares charge upon *all the Reform'd Churches* such Abominations, as he supposes not one Papist in a Thousand is guilty of?--I shall not here enter into a Detail of the *different* Opinions amongst us, concerning the Obedience due to Sovereign Powers let it suffice that I *say*, *All* the *Reform'd* Churches are agreed, that to resist *lawful* Authority, whether it be lodged in the Prince *only*, or in the Prince and Senate *jointly*, or in the Senate *only*, whether the Persons vested with this Authority be *Pagans*, *Jews*, *Mahometans*, or *Christians*; I *say*, *all Protestants* are agreed, that to resist these *higher Powers*, when they make the *fundamental* Laws of those Kingdoms or Republicks they govern, the Rule of their Government, is to *resist the Ordinance of God, and they that resist shall receive to themselves Damnation*. I defy him to name one *Protestant* Church that is not agreed thus far: If there any *wicked* Wretches among us have acted *contrary* to this Doctrine, and blown up Kings and Parliaments, let their Names for ever be accursed, and their Memory rot upon the Earth, but let not our Religion be censur'd that does not teach Men to do so; and if there are really any Persons in the World now, who would imitate them in their Abominations, I wish they were *all* at *Rome* for their Punishment.

These, and many other Reasons, do still induce me to think this Gentleman a Papist: But to bring this Point to an Issue,--I refer it to all my *Protestant* Brethren, whether I am mistaken in thinking him a Papist or not?--And refer it to all Papists, whether he who pretends to be of one Religion and is really of another, is not really a Knave? And whether a good Cause needs such Advocates? I am, Sir,

Yours, YARICO.

To Mr A. B.

YARICO, *and Mr* Spectator, *defended from the Charge of Misrepresentation.*

SIR,

SINCE you have been pleas'd to declare your Self a *Protestant* Brother, whatever I may think of you, I shall treat you as such, and (taking the Hint of Mr *Urban*,) shall endeavour to shorten the Dispute as much as possible. The Point then which you have undertaken to prove is,--*That there are palpable Misrepresentations and Slanders, in the Spectator of the 15th of March, and that I also have offer'd a larger Field of the like Gleanings*, i. e. palpable Misrepresentations and Slanders.--This is your present Business, and it is mine to examine how you perform it.

You begin with the *Spectator*'s Thoughts on the Supremacy, and sum up the Proof thus.--*Granting &c.* (See p. 465 D) Upon which you ask, *Is not this enough to overturn the first Popish, and to confirm the most unerring Protestant?*--Hold, Sir! How came you to banter us with the *weakness* of our Arguments? Let the *Papist* do that, 'tis *your* Business to point out our Misrepresentations.--You ask again, *What if a Papist should say, it is Heresy to say that Peter had no Claim to the Precedency but because he was Bishop of Rome?*--Then, I *say*, he will not accept of what the *Spectator* is so willing to grant, and it was a Weakness in that Gentleman to offer it: But still, where lies the Slander? The Thing that you are *here* to prove is,--That the *deposing* Power of the Pope, is no Doctrine of the *Romish* Church.--If you make this appear, I'll freely own that the *Spectator* is guilty of Misrepresentation; for he has charged such a Doctrine upon it. But how will you ever be able to prove this? You *say*, but *Few maintain it by way of private Opinion*.--Pray, Sir, who made you a Judge of what are *Articles of Communion* and *private* Opinions in the Church of *Rome*? Has your *Popish* Friend conferr'd the *Infallibility* upon you? Those that hold this Doctrine will *say* that yours is the *private* Opinion, and they have more Reason to say so than you have; for they have the *Judgment* and *Example* of Popes, as well as the *Opinion* of Divines on their Side, you at *most* have *only* the Opinion of Divines. If you urge, that it is a private Opinion because *Few* maintain it; I tell you that what you *say* is false: Most, if not all the *Romish* Clergy in *Spain* and *Italy* hold it, besides *great Numbers* of those in *France*, and the Laity you know must at their *Peril* follow the Notions of these. If our *English* Papists don't assert this now, there is a good Reason to be given *for it*.--To get the Pope's Authority in *Spiritualis* establish'd among us would be a great Point.--You will perhaps *say* it is a private Opinion, because *those who hold it, look upon those who do not, to be as good Papists as themselves*. But this will not prove your Point: For, don't you yourself *say*, that *the Infallibility which Papists are obliged to believe*, as an Article of Communion, *is not lodg'd in the Pope alone, but in the Majority of the Bishops with the Pope at their Head?* Yet those who believe this, *as an Article of Communion*, [mind me] don't deny those who place the *Infallibility* in the Pope's *Person* to be as *good* Papists as themselves. You see then, that such Concessions as this, will not prove that the Persons who make them think their Doctrine private: I allow it to be difficult to conceive

Succeſſor, with ut *firſt* proving that *Peter* was Biſhop of *Rome*? This therefore is a very *material* Point in order to *prove the Pope's Succeſſion*, without which his Supremacy, and conſequently the popiſh Religion falls to the Ground.

Mr *A. B.*] Mr *Spectator's* Champion ſubtily claps in by ſay macy depends no *Rome*, that of the *they be his Succeſſor* not ſwallowed up *according to our ac* would ſtand in a Popery.

What horrid Cal elſe can Papiſts ex You make me ſay Succeſſors?—Are man that charges preſentation? An Laſt?—O dreadful ceed to build upo ask, *Is not Mr Y a material Article was, and that ſubſ be Biſhops of the* replies in the La Devil, ——*The* never ſaid that it should be Biſhops

the *Spectator* and me, but remember to keep to the *moſt* Point, (as you call it) and don't diſgrace your ſelf *by Miſrepreſenting* your Brethren and *favouring* your Adverſaries.

YARICO.

The Daily Gazetteer, Sept. 11.

…ves *by Law*, unleſs it be ſuch Incur- …of their *General Aſſembly of Eſtates*, …mmuance of *illegal Tyranny*, as were …nd of as certain Periods in *Britain*: …dom can doubt but the *French* are Slaves …, or that the People of *England* have …many Occaſions in the ſame Condition. …an Explanation of the Term *Law*; if …*Right*, no People I believe could ever …, if *Authority* prevailing in the Ad- …tion and in the Deciſion of the Courts …e, then the People of *England* were …y as truly Slaves by Law, as the People …ce are now; tho' never in ſuch con- …Slavery.

…Acts of the Crown againſt the Rights …People to a Share in the Legiſlative …it might juſtly ſurprize us to hear it …d, that there never were ſuch Acts; but …e been long uſed to bold Aſſertions …e *Craftſmen*. I pray him to inform …dick, whether *James* I. when he cut …*Journal Book* of the Houſe of Commons …rought before him in Council, and with …princely Hand tore the Leaves out of …eby to cancel and deface their Proceed- …d not commit a very high (I had al- …id an impudent) *Act* againſt their Share …egiſlature? Or, whether the *Proclama- …tion* which *Charles* I. publiſhed, forbidding the …*ſeem to diſcourſe of a Parliament*, was …palpable an *Act* as it was poſſible to …; and it might have been *an Act in …t* this Houſe, if the Folly of his Meaſures …e been as great as the Villainy of his …rs, and the March of the *Scots Army* to …him, had not precipitated the Calling of …ament.

…h the Crown of *France* affected its ſu- Authority in any other Manner, than …*ring and defacing the Regiſters* of the …of Parliament at *Paris*, and by making …al for any Man to mention the General …*bly of the Eſtates* of the Kingdom?

…h the Crown of *Spain*, by any Act of the …, or Ceſſion from the Subject, abol- …Share of the People in the Legiſlature …s Kingdom? No. But that Crown hath …the *Cortes* a lifeleſs and a helpleſs Body, …ill perform whatever the Sovereign will. …liaments were anciently too much of the …in *Britain*. It was then the Prerogative …Prince to explain and determine the Pri- …of Parliament; it is now the Privilege …rliaments to explain and determine the …gative of the Crown.

…e Power of creating *Parliament Boroughs*, …exerciſed without Controul or Limitation, …till the Reign of *James* I. And that the …er may know the Difference between the …ſe and *preſent* Conſtitution, I will exhibit …e Eyes, the Change which the *Houſe of …ons* ſuffered in every Reign from *Henry* …, till the Time of *Charles* I. when Means …found to fence it by Law from ſuch Vio- …n of its Liberty; ſince the King, till …Time, *exerciſed a Power* to create as *…new Members in every Parliament* as he had Occaſion for, and could *…ways make a Majority*, whilſt it was in his Choice to appoint the Places which ſhould return Members.

	Returning Places	Members
In K. *Henry* VII. Reign	147	296
Henry VIII. added	32	38
Edward VI.	22	24
Mary	21	28
Elizabeth	31	62
James I.	34	37
Added by the Crown in 116 Years	111	175
Members increaſed ſince by Authority of Parliaments to the Time of the Union including 83 Years.		44
Increaſ'd by the Act of Union		45
Total at this Day		558

I will now appeal to the common Senſe of every *Engliſhman*, whether the Houſe of Commons could be called *a free Aſſembly*, whilſt it was conſtantly packed in this Manner by the Power of the Crown.

This Advantage was well underſtood by *James* I. who bragged, that *as long as he had the making of Judges and Biſhops*, that *he could be both Law and Goſpel, which beſt pleaſed him*: A Saying, which ought to be written on his Tomb, and inſcribed under the Statues of the *Stewart Kings*, as the Maxim of that Family.

But if any Thing could be wanting, to prove that the *People of England*, even in this Reign, were Slaves by *Law*, it need only to be aſk'd, whether the Court of *Star Chamber*, or the Court of *Wards*, were Courts of *Law*? And if to be ſubject to the *boundleſs* Power of a Privy Council, in queſtioning Men for *every Fact*, which that Court were pleaſ'd to adjudge an Offence, and puniſhing them in ſo rigorous a Manner, that the *Inquiſition* itſelf can ſcarcely exerciſe more Cruelty: Or if to have abſolute Power over all the Lands and Property in the Kingdom, whilſt the Heirs were under Age; to grant the Cuſtody of thoſe Heirs to the Miniſters of Princes, and the Creatures of Courts, who might receive the Rents without Account, and diſpoſe of the Heirs in Marriage, for the Benefit of their own Families: If theſe Inſtitutions do not amount to Slavery by Law, the Subjects of the *Grand Seignior* are a *free People*; ſince they are not more expoſed to the Depredations of Power, than the *People of England* were in thoſe Times, which we now reflect on.

For what were Parliaments, but the Shadows of a popular Aſſembly, when they were only called to give the Crown ſuch Subſidies as the Court ſhould demand, and after having ſate a *few* Weeks, were not heard of again in almoſt as many Years? What was *Property*, when *every* Man's Land was liable to be *held in Ward* by the Crown? What was Liberty, when the Privy Council of the Crown could promulge Laws under the Great Seal, as one Board, and the King might puniſh all Offences againſt theſe Proclamations, by Impriſonments of Perſons, Diſtillation of Members, and Confiſ-

Confiſcation of Eſtate. adjudged by the Will and Pleaſure of the ſame Council, ſitting at another Table?

I leave the *Craftſman* to ſay, whether to live under ſuch Government was not Slavery by Law.

But the Truth is, he knows very little of the *Engliſh* Hiſtory, except what he has gleaned from the *dulleſt of dull Writers, Rapin*, who had indeed an honeſt Intention, and a Love of Liberty to recommend him, but hath writ without Genius or perfect Knowledge of his Subject.

To this Ignorance the *Craftſman* adds wilful Miſtakes, eſpecially in anſwering the Argument concerning *Religious* Liberty, which the *ingenious Gentleman* whom he oppoſes, had well obſerved to be wholly extinguiſhed in the Frame of our ancient Government.

Firſt, *he ſays*, that his Enquiry was chiefly relative to Civil Liberty; and next, that Popery was ſo much the Religion of the Country, as to make Men Slaves by *Faith*, as well as *Law*. Therefore, the *Liberty of diſſenting*, which is all he underſtands by *Religious* Liberty, was not neceſſary where there was *no Diverſity* of Opinion.

I am glad this *worthy Writer* allows, that there was ſuch a Thing as Slavery by *Law*; and ſince he owns, that it did ſubſiſt in Spirituals, I will tell him what he *dares* not diſpute, that where there is Spiritual Slavery there is no Civil Liberty:

Laſtly, there never was a *meaner* Prevarication, than to look upon *religious Tyranny* in no other View, than the bare *Impoſition of Faith*, enforc'd by ſuch Puniſhments as Churchmen exerciſe. *Religious Tyranny* extends itſelf to all Kinds of deſpotick Power, as was the Caſe of thoſe Times; it graſped all Civil Rule, engroſſed the Lands of the Kingdom, uſurped the Power of the Crown, and almoſt ſwallowed up the Legiſlature. If this was not Slavery by *Law*, the *Craftſman* is an honeſt, conſcientious, and able Writer on the Conſtitution; but if it was the Curſe of the Kingdom, and a Grievance of all others moſt heavy to endure, then does he palliate the *worſt Tyranny*, to ſeduce the Affections of the People from the *beſt Government*.

FRA. WALSINGHAM.

Weekly Miſcellany, Sept. 13. No. 144.

MR *Hooker* ſays, there being an Affair *now on the Carpet* of the Nature of that complained of in the following Letter, he could not refuſe the *immediate* Publication of it.

SIR,

The *Admiſſion* of unworthy Miniſters into the Church, and the *Permiſſion* of their Continuance in it, hath always been Matter of Grief to thoſe *within*, and of Ridicule to thoſe *without*: And yet when Attempts are made to *prevent* or *remove* ſuch, what *Clamour* is raiſed, what hard Names are given! *Scandalous Informers—Baſe Betrayers of private Converſation—Accuſers of the Brethren.*—And not content with theſe *cruel* Words, moreover *Proſecutions* and *Fines* are threatened, to deter, *if it be poſſible*, thoſe who dare to *oppoſe themſelves* to thoſe who *oppoſe* the Truth.

They indeed who *accuſe any one falſely*, deſerve all and more than theſe Things; they may juſtly be compared to the *grand Accuſer*, and expect their *Portion* with him. But when the *Caſe is flagrant*, the *Fact certain*, and nothing is ſaid or done thro' *Strife* or *Vain-glory*, thro' Prejudice, Envy, or Malevolence, but with the greateſt Regard to *Faith* and *Truth*: Here the *Informer*, inſtead of deſerving any *railing Accuſations*, merits Praiſe and Eſteem.—This, one would think, needs no Proof; and yet, conſidering the *Noiſe* that is made by ſome, and the Want of *Courage* and *Zeal* that hath appeared in others, it may not be improper to ſhew the Senſe of our Governors both in Church and State, to produce Authority, the greateſt Authority, upon this Subject.

Stat. 13. *Eliz.* 12. If any Perſon Eccleſiaſtical ſhall adviſedly maintain or affirm any Doctrine directly contrary or repugnant to any of the ſaid Articles,—ſuch maintaining or affirming ſhall be juſt Cauſe to deprive.—

That none ſhall be made Miniſter, unleſs he firſt brings to the Biſhop of that Dioceſe, from Men known to the Biſhop to be of ſound Religion, a Teſtimonial both of his honeſt Life, and of *his profeſſing the Doctrine expreſſed in the ſaid Article.* To the ſame Purpoſe

He cites likewiſe the following Authorities, *viz. Reformatio Legum Eccl. per Ed.* 6. *provella de admittendis ad Eccl. Beneficia.*—*Art. for Orders in Ec. Pol.* 1564.—Art of Viſitation, 1 *Eliz. Art. pro Clero.* 1584.—*Lib. Can.* 1571. K. *William's Injunctions*, 1694, *Inj. V.*—*A. B. Teniſon's Circular Letter*, 1695, 1699.—*A. B. Wake's Circular Letter*, 1716.—*Nelſon's Rights*, *p.* 200, 1.—and concludes thus from Scripture:

Beware of falſe Prophets.—Take heed unto yourſelves, and unto all the Flock,—for grievous Wolves ſhall enter in among you, not ſparing the Flock; alſo of your own ſelves ſhall Men ariſe, ſpeaking perverſe Things, to draw away Diſciples after them, therefore watch.

Theſe Authorities one would think ſhould be ſufficient to defend any one from *Reproach*, as they do from *Proſecution*, thoſe who act in Obedience to them.

Should any one hear another *adviſedly maintain* or *affirm* the Doctrine of the *Church of Rome*; who at the ſame Time ſhould offer himſelf a Candidate for Orders in the Church of *England*; if he did not inform againſt him, he would not only break the Canons of our Church, but himſelf be accuſed as a Friend to the Church of *Rome*. And are not *Hereſy* and *Infidelity* to be as much guarded againſt as *Popery*? Are not thoſe who are ſuſpected of the former, as well as thoſe who are thought Favourers of the latter, with equal Care to be excluded from the Miniſtry of our Church?

Yours, &c.

From the *Old Whig*, Sept. 18. No. 28.

A Letter to a Friend in the Country.

In anſwer to an Enquiry what Reception the plain Account of the Sacrament has met with.

A

I See by your Queſtions, you think it will meet different Treatment from different Claſſes of Men. The *Gentlemen* in general highly approve it. Not that they think it frees them from any Obligation to Religion and Virtue, as is moſt cruelly and unjuſtly ſuggeſted: For the Author has inſiſted over B and over, that only Amendment of Life, and the regular Practice of all Virtue, can denominate a Man a Real Chriſtian, or intitle him to the Rewards promiſed to ſuch: But they conſider it as giving ſuch an Account of that Sacred Rite, as is ſuited to the Wiſdom of its Appointer, and the Rational Nature of Man; diſengaged from that ſuperſtitious and falſe Awe with which it was ſo C encloſed, that a Man could not approach it, who had not either too high a Regard for it, or no Regard at all.

I will now anſwer your Queſtion, how the Book is received by the *Clergy*? Which I ſhall do with the Freedom you deſire. The D preſent Clergy of the Church of *England* are doubtleſs as Worthy a Body of Clergy, as any this Day in the Chriſtian World; have as much Honour, Virtue, and Love of Truth. But then, they are but Men; ſubject to like Frailties and Paſſions with others. The *Diffi-culties* and *Diſcouragements* they lie under; E and, I may add, the Terms upon which *Encouragements* are to be come at; introduce a *Prudential Conduct*, as it is call'd, which frequently prevents our coming at their Real Sentiments upon all Points. They, you ſee, are ſo peculiarly circumſtanced, that you muſt not judge of them altogether by Appearances. But notwithſtanding, in the preſent Caſe, we hear of very few who ſpeak F openly and plainly againſt the Doctrine of the *Plain Account*; and, if we may judge by the *Preface* of eight Pages newly added, many will think it prudent to write againſt it. Could I change the Scene; and place *Hopes* and *Advantages* on the Side of its Adverſaries; or leave *Hopes* and *Fears* entirely G out of that Queſtion; then we ſhould ſee the Numbers that would openly appear convinced of it, as in the late *Bangorian* Controverſy, the peculiar Points, now thought to be contained in that Treatiſe, would become as evident and general, as the *Rights of Private Judgment* and thorough *Liberty of Conſcience*, did then, and have ever ſince.—— H You would know likewiſe how the *Diſſenters* accept this Work of the Great Friend to Liberty and the Common Rights of Mankind; by whom therefore they muſt have peculiar and high Obligations. I will ſatisfy you as well as I can. The Honeſt, the Diſintereſted, the Worthy Diſſenters, thoſe of the Diſſenters whom you uſed highly to eſteem, are pleaſed with it, as they are with every free Inquiry after Truth, upon the plain Practice of which they know every Virtue depends; While Selfiſh and Deſigning Men among them, and their Weak Followers, take their Cue from other Motives, and from another Quarter; and their Language is but an Echo to the Policy, that is dictated to them. Therefore it is no wonder that, by ſome of theſe Men and Bigots, Important Truths, the Fundamental Truths of Chriſtianity, are repreſented as given up in this Book and great Caution is inculcated not to read, at the ſame Time they are directed to cenſure, the dangerous Argument.——Will Men ever be blind! Is there any Thing more Worthy, than an Honeſt Enquiry after Truth? Is it not every Man's Right, as well as Duty and Happineſs? And ſhall it meet any Diſcouragement from thoſe, who claim Indulgence on that Account, for themſelves?—— I will purſue the diſagreeable Subject no farther. No uncharitable Cenſure, no ignorant falſe Perſecution, can rob the Breaſt of an Honeſt Man, of that Conſcious Pleaſure, which reſults from a Benevolence to Mankind, and the great Purpoſe of promoting their Happineſs here and hereafter. I am

Yours, &c.

(*Price 6ſs*)

The *Craftſman*, Sept. 20. No. 499.

The Fall of Proteſilaus, a wicked prime Miniſter.

Mr *D'anvers*,

THE conſtant Oppoſition, which the Power of a *prime Miniſter* has met with in this Kingdom, and the Acclamations that have generally celebrated his Loſs of it, are the ſtrongeſt Evidence how unpopular a Character this is in a Country, where the *People* have ever been ſuch ſtrenuous Aſſerters of their *Liberty*. Whoever is converſant in the *Engliſh Hiſtory* will find that the peculiar Buſineſs of a *Favourite* is only to be Pander to his *Maſter*, in his moſt predominant Vices, and to reconcile the Security and Happineſs of his Fellow Subjects to the extravagant Views of an *ambitious Monarch*.—This being generally the *miniſterial Function*, it neceſſarily follows, that in Proportion as he riſes in the Favour of his *Maſter*, he ſinks in the Eſteem of the People.——It is well known how often this Country has groan'd under the Violence and Oppreſſion of *theſe State Leeches*, who having glu'd themſelves with the *Nation's Property*, are ever endeavouring to ſecure it at the Expence of their *Liberty*.

The *Engliſh* Nation has ever thought themſelves ſecure under the Government of a *King*, well knowing that the true Intereſt of a *Prince* are inſeparable from thoſe of his People. But when a Prince ſhall unhappily be-

gate his Power to an *haughty, rapacious Miniſter*, the Scene is chang'd. Then a *private Intereſt* comes in Competition with the *Publick*, and a *particular Family* is to be aggrandized at the Expence of the *publick Welfare*. This *Creature of Power*, who is ſet up to beſtride the Nation, like a *Coloſſus*, is ever intoxicating his *Maſter* with the alluring Charms of abſolute Dominion, *paſſive Obedience*, and *Non-Reſiſtance*; he begins his *miniſterial Reign* with deceiving the *Prince*, by making him believe his Power can only ſubſiſt on the Poverty of his *Subjects*, and by ſhewing him the Neceſſity of loading them with the moſt *oppreſſing Taxes, penal Laws, Exciſes*, and the long Train of *miniſterial Artillery*, till with *Cain* they are ready to cry out, *The Burthen is greater than we can bear*. By theſe Means, he has an Opportunity for enriching himſelf and his Creatures, under a Pretence of extending the Prerogative of his *royal Maſter*. And now what he has thus wrung from the People by *Extortion*, is to be ſecured by *Corruption*. The Floodgates of the *publick Stock* are thrown open, and *that Treaſure*, which was meant for the Support and Security of the Kingdom, becomes the chief Means of its Slavery and Deſtruction. Under ſuch an Adminiſtration we ſhould ſee a *Senator*, whoſe Avarice was an Overmatch for his Integrity, bartering his Conſcience for a *Bribe*, or *Penſion*; another's *publick Virtue* falling a Victim to a *publick Title*, and a *G——r*, or *R—n*, made the Reward of plunging through a whole Syſtem of Court Iniquity; while the *great prime Vizier* would riot in a Plenitude of Power, and level his Batteries againſt the Bullwark of *Law* and *Liberty*; the Demolition of which only could ſecure him from the thirſty Vengeance of an oppreſs'd, incens'd People.

As it has been often the unhappy Fate of this Kingdom to labour under the Dominion of a *wicked, prime Miniſter*, I think the People cannot be too jealous of any Advances made by an aſpiring Man to this Sort of *miniſterial Sovereignty*.---If they ſhould ever ſee a *future Miniſter* poiſoning his Prince's Breaſt with falſe and dangerous Principles of Power; tampering with the Conſciences of a *Senate* and its *Electors*; oppreſſing the Publick with *Taxes*, which have a Tendency even to ſubvert the *Conſtitution*; laviſhing the publick Treaſure and Places of Truſt on *mercenary Tools of Power*, and endeavouring to laugh the Principles of *national Virtue* out of Repute; I ſay, ſhould the *People of England* ever ſee ſuch a Monſter of Iniquity again ariſe, I doubt not but there is ſuch a publick Spirit, and generous Ardour ſtill ſubſiſting in this Nation, as would glorioufly animate its People to defend their *Liberties*, by tearing *ſuch a Miniſter* as a Viper from the Boſom of his *Maſter*, and offering him up as a Sacrifice to the juſt Indignation of an injured Kingdom.

* *Proteſilaus*, Favourite of *Idomeneus*, King of *Salentum*, is an Inſtance how dangerous and deſtructive a *wicked Miniſter* is both to the Happineſs of *Prince* and *People*. *This Man*, by a Readineſs to enter into the Pleaſures and indu'ge the Paſſions of *Idomeneus*, had gained ſuch an entire Aſcendant over him, that his Will was become the Law of his *Maſter's* Kingdom; while at the ſame Time his Violence and Oppreſſion render'd him the Object of its Deteſtation, for he governed with ſuch immoderate Haughtineſs and Inhumanity, that the whole Nation groan'd under his Tyranny. In order to ſkreen himſelf from the Vengeance of the People, he laid hold on the Vanity and Ambition of K. *Idomeneus*. He knew how fond his Maſter was of Power, and that by dazling him with the falſe Glory of deſpotick Sway, he could bring him into any Meaſures, that would exalt his Authority and leſſen that of the People. Theſe were the Meaſures he conſtantly purſu'd, knowing this was the Method not only to endear himſelf the more to *Idomeneus*, but alſo to deprive the People of the Power of Revenge; for with him it was a ſtanding Maxim, that the Security of a *wicked Miniſter* conſiſted only in the Slavery of the People. To this End, he would be continually repreſenting to *Idomeneus*, "that if he ſuffered the People to live in Plenty, they would work no more, but grow proud, indocile, and daily more apt to revolt. By inculcating ſuch deteſtable Principles into the Head of *Idomeneus*, he caus'd his *royal Maſter* to be expell'd one Kingdom, and had loſt him a ſecond, had not the wiſe *Mentor* opened the Eyes of the *deluded Prince*. *Mentor*, in Oppoſition to the infamous Doctrines of *Proteſilaus*, convinc'd K. *Idomeneus* how ſcandalous a Maxim it was for a *King* to place his Safety in the Oppreſſion of his *People*. He tells him, "that wherever the Command of a *Prince* is moſt abſolute, there the Prince is leaſt powerful. He takes all, (*ſays he*) ruins every Thing, and is the only Poſſeſſor of his whole Eſtate; but then the State languiſhes; the Country is uncultivated, and Trade ſickens and dies; the *King*, who cannot poſſibly be ſuch by himſelf, and who is great only by Means of his *Subjects*, annihilates himſelf by Degrees, in proportion as he annihilates his *People*, to whom he owes both his Riches and his Power; his Kingdom is drain'd both of *Money* and *Men*; and the Loſs of the latter is the greateſt and moſt irreparable of all Loſſes; his deſpotick Power makes as many *Slaves* as he has *Subjects*, but ſee what will happen, upon the leaſt Revolution. This monſtrous Power, wound up to too exceſſive an Height, cannot be durable; it is deſtitute of Supplies from the Hearts of the People; and having tir'd out and provok'd the *ſeveral Degrees of Men* in the State, it forces all the Members of that Body to ſigh with equal Ardour for a Change. At the very firſt Blow, the *Idol* is thrown down, broken in Pieces and trampled under Foot; Contempt, Hatred, Fear, Reſentment, Diſtruſt, in ſhort, all the Paſſions unite themſelves againſt ſo obnoxious an Authority. The *King*,

* *See Telemachus*, Vol. II.

who

who, during the Time of his vain Prosperity, could ſuffer no Man, that durſt ſpeak the Truth to him, ſhall not find in his Misfortunes any one Man, that will vouchſafe to exhale him, or defend him, againſt his Enemies."---- *Idomeneus*, convinc'd of his Error by theſe ſage Counſels of the *wiſe Mentor*, and the loud Murmurs and Complaints of the whole Kingdom, immediately alter'd his Conduct, and by depriving the *wicked Proteſilaus* of that Power, which he had made ſo ill an Uſe of, became the Darling and Delight of his *People*, the Glory of his Nation, and the moſt potent and happy among all the Princes of *Heſperia*.

But now let us behold *Proteſilaus* in Diſgrace.

Hegeſippus, being ſent from the King to ſeize *Proteſilaus*, and carry him into Baniſhment, "he found him in his Houſe; it was not ſo large, but more convenient and pleaſanter than the King's, and the Architecture of a better Guſto. The *prime Men of the Kingdom* ſat round him on Carpets, compoſing their Looks to thoſe of *Proteſilaus* which they obſerved even to the leaſt Glance of his Eye. Scarce had he opened his Mouth, e'er all of them broke out into Accents of Admiration at what he was going to ſay; a Poet ſung Verſes to him, wherein he recited that *Proteſilaus*, being inſtructed by the *Muſes*, had equall'd *Apollo* in all ingenuous Performances; *another Poet*, more mercenary and impudent, called him in his Verſes the *Inventor of the liberal Arts*, and the *Father of the People*, whom he had made happy, deſcribing him with a *Cornucopia*, or a *Horn of Plenty* in his Hand. *Proteſilaus* hearken'd to theſe Praiſes, with an Air of Moroſeneſs and Diſdain, like one, who knows well enough he deſerves even far greater, and who thinks he ſhews great Condeſcenſion, when he ſuffers you to praiſe him. There was a Flatterer, who took the Liberty to whiſper him in the Ear ſome merry Obſervations, touching *Mentor's new Policy*; at which *Proteſilaus* ſmil'd, and preſently the whole Aſſembly burſt into a loud Laugh: but *Proteſilaus* ſoon recovering a ſevere haughty Air, every one put on their former ſolemn Look and became ſilent. Many of *theſe Nobles* were watching an happy Opportunity, when *Proteſilaus* would look towards them, and give them a Hearing; every one ſeemed pleaſ'd with, and full of Admiration of *Proteſilaus*, tho' in their Hearts they hated him.

At this Moment enters *Hegeſippus*, ſeizes his Sword, and tells him from the King that he is come to carry him to the Iſle of *Lemnos*. At theſe Words, all the Arrogance of *Proteſilaus* fell down, like a Rock that breaks off from the Top of a ſteep Mountain. Now he throws himſelf proſtrate at the Feet of *Hegeſippus*; he weeps, he laments, he ſtamps; he quakes, he embraces the Knees of *that Man*, whom not an Hour before he would not vouchſafe the Honour of a Look. All thoſe, who, had been paying their Adorations to him, ſeeing him loſt beyond Recovery, changed their Flatteries into the moſt mortifying Lybels.

Thus the Fate of *Proteſilaus* is a manifeſt Proof of the Juſtice of *Idomeneus*'s Reſentment. "*Take away the Wicked from before the King, and his Throne ſhall be eſtabliſhed in Righteouſneſs.*"

The Craftſman, Sept. 20. and 27.

IN anſwer to this Poſition of the *Craftſman* that *no body has vindicated the* Revolution *better than the* Diſſertator on Parties Mr *Oſborne* obſerves, what a brave Vindicator he is, who endeavours to prove that inſtead of *Gainers* we are *Loſers* by it (*See* Vol IV. *p.* 667. 671.) therefore the *Craftſman*, ſays he, muſt be underſtood only of the Means that brought it about, which he might vindicate with a View to another in favour of the Pretender. He obſerves again, what a Vindicator he is of the Revolution, when he exhorts the People to riſe and cut the Throats of the Proprietors of the publick Funds which were eſtabliſh'd in the Support of it, which Proprietors the Diſſertator reckons but an Handful in reſpect to ten Millions of People, who he ſuppoſes will not long bear to be *Hewers of Wood* and *Drawers of Water*. (*See* Vol. IV. *p.* 763).

Mr *Oſborne* obſerves further, if we owe 50 Millions, it is the 8th Part of the Value of all the *Lands* of *England*. Yet the Proprietors of the Funds are repreſented as a Handful, and a Rebellion recommended by the Diſſertator, becauſe they are paid the Intereſt of their juſt Debts.

In anſwer to the *Craftſman*'s allowing the Revolution to be a *Renewal* of the Conſtitution, *Oſborne* cries,—what a Renewal of a *Non Entity*, and calls on that Author to ſhew, we ever had ſuch a Conſtitution as was ſettled at the Revolution. If not, how can there be a Renewal?

But it ſeems the Diſſertator *had defended the Revolution with ſo much Strength*, that he hath *enrolled* great Numbers of Perſons to it.

How, ſays *Oſborne*, reconciled Perſons to the Revolution, by ſaying, it *is good for nothing?* The Truth is, he hath made ſome weak Whigs cool and indifferent, and the *Jacobites* and *Tories* thoroughly *hate* the Revolution and the *preſent Settlement* of the Crown.

Fog's Journal, Sept. 20. No. 358.

Marks of a true Patriot.

WAS a Man to collect all the Pamphlets written for ſeveral Years paſt in Defence of our excellent Miniſters, they would furniſh a pretty large Library. The Meaſures of every Year have aſſorded Matter for their ſublime Wits to work upon; and tho' the Meaſures of one Year have been as oppoſite to thoſe of another, as any other Contradictions can be; yet the Reaſonings even for juſtifying both have been much the ſame. There are 4 or 5 general Reſt-Cloaks which all are to Reſt in their Services,—as the Examples

Example, ——— 'Thoſe in the Oppoſition
'are a Parcel of Factious People, who are
'diſappointed and out of Humour for being
'turn'd out of Office; —— that they raiſe
'Clamours in hopes of diſtreſſing the Mini-
'ſters, and getting their Employments; ——
'the Oppoſition is about nothing but Pla-
'ces; ——it's natural for thoſe out of Place
'to envy thoſe in; the beſt Miniſters have
'had Enemies; ——the People bear a natu-
'ral Malignity to their Governours; —right
'or wrong there always will be Complaints;
'——the People are miſled, but they will
'come to their Senſes at laſt.'

When a Man is engaged in a Party, 'tis a great Happineſs to have an Anſwer always ready to any Objection againſt the Conduct of one's Friends. ——Thus when ſome have lamented the Loſſes of our Merchants in the *Weſt Indies* and *Mediterranean*, and wonder'd that the *Spaniards* had not been oblig'd to make Reſtitution, it has been gravely anſwer'd, that if the Complainant could have got a good Place in the Cuſtomhouſe, the Merchants would have no Loſſes. When another has maintain'd, that ſtanding Armies in Time of Peace were inconſiſtent with the Liberties of a Free People, 'twas anſwer'd he who ſaid ſo was a *Jacobite*; yet the Merchants are neither eaſy with their Loſſes, nor the People reconciled to ſtanding Armies.

But ſuppoſe it ſhould be allowed, that a Spirit of Faction has been often conceal'd under a Pretence of Patriotiſm, and that Men have raiſ'd Clamours, and foment-d Diviſions only to gratify their private Reſentments; yet an Inſtance can ſcarce be produc'd, that ſuch Incendiaries have ſucceeded in their Deſigns, where the Adminiſtration has been virtuous and upright.

On the other Side, when Men of vicious Morals and corrupt Hearts have appear'd in an Adminiſtration, ſome Perſons eminent for Parts and for Honour have ſtarted up, and endeavour'd to reſcue the Dignity of the Crown, as well as the National Intereſts, from the deſpotick Prevalency of Miniſterial Oppreſſion.

In ſuch a State of Oppreſſion and Oppoſition, either the People will be diſpirited, and bend their Necks to the Yoke, or bravely back thoſe who endeavour by all lawful Means to bring about ſuch Alterations as may relieve the Commonwealth.

But when the People are made uneaſy by the Politicks of thoſe in the Adminiſtration, from what Quarter may they expect Relief? From thoſe who have enrich'd themſelves by the Oppreſſion of the People, and who dread an Inquiſition into their Actions? Can they expect that thoſe who have engroſs'd the Power of the Crown ſhould part with it? That thoſe who have ſubdued or corrupted that Power appointed to check or controul them, ſhould lay aſide that Influence, and lay themſelves open to Juſtice? Or may they not rather expect Relief from thoſe who always oppoſed ſuch Men and ſuch Meaſures?

'Tis not a Change of Men only, but of Meaſures that is to be contended for; but from which of theſe two is this to be moſt reaſonably expected?

When People are in Diſtreſs it's better to have a bad Chance than none at all. By the Change of a bad Miniſtry, the People have a Chance to be better; by its Continuance they have none.

But the main Point in Diſpute is, to diſcover the Difference betwixt the true and falſe Patriot, which is from their Actions. Thus if we ſee a Man who has always contended for the antient Conſtitution of his Country, and ſtrenuouſly oppoſed every Alteration attempted to be made in it, we may pronounce him a true Patriot. The ſame may be ſaid of a Man, who, after he has had a conſiderable Employment confer'd upon him, acts in his legiſlative Capacity, as he had done before he receiv'd it. If a Man will not accept of the moſt honourable or profitable Poſt upon any mean or baſe Conditions, and will throw up the moſt lucrative Employments, rather than ſeem to approve ſuch Meaſures as appear prejudicial to the publick Good, he is a Patriot. If after he has reſigned his Poſt, no Bribery, Corruption or Mal-practice can be diſcover'd in his whole Conduct, while in publick Buſineſs, it's the Mark of a Patriot. Thoſe who have labour'd to get thoſe Laws repealed, and Abuſes corrected, that have weaken'd the Conſtitution, act like true Patriots.

Craftſman, Sept. 27. No. 482.

MR *D'anvers* preſents us with a little Piece, he had in Manuſcript, of that *peſtilent Wit*, as Mr *Echard* calls him, *Andrew Marvel*, Eſq; the laſt Member of Parliament, who receiv'd *Wages* from his Borough, and who was incorruptible by all the Artifices of the *Court*, and diſtinguiſh'd himſelf by many excellent Writings againſt the *Advocates for Slavery*. It was written towards the latter End of K. *Charles* IId's Reign, when the *Bench of Biſhops* ran ſlaviſhly into all the Meaſures of the *Court*, and extorted from Mr *Locke* this ever memorable Expreſſion, *that they were the* dead Weight of the Houſe. But our preſent *Spiritual Fathers* are ſo far from imitating their *unworthy Predeceſſors*, that it requires a few *marginal Notes* for explanation.

'TIS a very juſt Obſervation, ſays Mr *Marvel*, that the *Engliſh People* are ſlow at inventing, but excellent in the Art of improving a Diſcovery; and I cannot recollect any Thing, in which this is more verify'd, than with Relation to *Epiſcopacy*; which, tho' originally of *foreign Growth*, never arrived to its compleat Maturity, till tranſplanted into this *hoſpitable Country*.

In the early Ages of Chriſtianity, a *Biſhopric* was really a laborious Station, expos'd to numberleſs Dangers, and fiery Trials; inſomuch that many of the Clergy then declin'd it, in good Earneſt; and had too much Reaſon to ſay, *Nolo Epiſcopari*; but amongſt us the Burthen is ſo happily alleviated, that a *double-chin'd Prelate* hath now little more to do than to loll at Eaſe in his *Chariot*, or to ſnore in his *Stall*. No Wonder therefore that whenever any Man is complimented with the tempting Offer of a *Mitre*, tho' the *old faſt dreſſing Form* is half religiouſly obſerv'd, He, like a coy, but prudent Damſel, cries *No*——*and takes it*.

A *primitive Biſhop*, notwithſtanding *the Difficulties and Diſcouragements attending the Study of the Scriptures*, ſpent moſt Part of his Time in poring over his *Bible*, whereas, the *polite Moderns* find it more profitable, as well as pleaſant, to amuſe Themſelves with the Fables of *Phædrus*, or the entertaining Comedies of *Terence*.

It is (1 *Tim.* iii. 2.) one of the Characteriſticks of an *apoſtolical Biſhop*, that He is *the Husband of one Wife*; which ſeveral of the *old godly Fathers* interpret, that *He muſt be eſpouſed to one Dioceſe for Life*. Accordingly in the Times of Ignorance and Superſtition, when *Tranſlations* were eſteem'd ſcandalous, a Biſhop would as ſoon have reſigned his *Religion* as his *Seat*, and would have reſign'd his *Life* much rather than his *See*.——But a *modiſh Prelate*, of our Days, is no ſooner thus allegorically married, than (like *other fine Gentlemen*) He grows weary of his *Wife*, with whom perhaps He never lay much as *cohabited*, and longs to get rid of her. Thus taking hold of the firſt Opportunity, He gives Her a *Bill of Divorce* kicks Her off, and ſwops Her away for *another*, who brings a richer Dowry for her Maintenance. In Token of this *epiſcopal Wedlock*, the uſual Ceremony of a *Ring* was anciently made Uſe of in the Conſecration of *Biſhops*, and to this Day, the *Arms of the Dioceſe* are quarter'd, in their Eſcutcheons, with *their own*—if They have any.

St *Paul*, the firſt Biſhop of the *Gentile Converts* reſolves of himſelf, *that He became all Things to all Men, that by all Means He might ſave ſome* (1 *Cor.* 9.) Our *modern Prelates*, *become all Things to all Men that by all Means* They may *get ſomething*, as well as *ſave*.

The *Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtorians* informs us, that in Days of Yore, *Biſhops* were ſo unmannerly, that They frequently thwarted the *civil Powers*, and diſconcerted their Meaſures.——*But how good and joyful a Thing it is*, when *Church and State*, like loving *Brethren*, go Cheek by Joul, and *dwell together in Unity!* (*Pſal.* 133. 1.) We had a glorious Inſtance of this, in the * *late Times*, and tho' their Zeal happened to fail of Succeſs, it ſhews how ready They were, upon all Occaſions, to ſerve the *Court*. At preſent I can aſcribe the happy Station of our *Affairs* to nothing more effectual than the compliſant Departure of *that too noble Order* to the Intereſts of our *Miniſters*, and their almoſt unanimous Concurrence with their † *ſtupendous Negotiations*.

The *primitive Biſhops* were daily employ'd in attending at the *Altar*, and other laborious Duties of *their Function*.—*Our more political Prelates* are experimentally appriz'd that it holds to much better Account to dance Attendance at a *great Man's Levee*, and leave the Drudgery of *Prayer* and *Preaching* to their half ſtarv'd Curates.

The Patriarchs of the *primitive Church* were but ſcantily ſupported, by the voluntary Contributions of *Chriſtian Profeſſors*.—Tho' of *our own*, beſides the Sums diverted out of the *inferior Clergy* and the various Profits ariſing from their *ſpiritual Courts*, by which the Vices of the *Laity* became marvellouſly beneficial to the *Hierarchy*, are notoriouſly poſſeſs'd of *ample temporal Lordſhips*, but are alſo enabled, by the Diſpoſition of *large eccleſiaſtical Preferments*, to make a handſome Proviſion for a numerous Progeny of *Sons*, *Daughters*, *Nieces* &c.—The *former* uſuſed Themſelves obliged out of their *ſmall Revenues*, to be extenſive in their Acts of *Liberality* and *Beneficence*, even to impoveriſh Themſelves, for the Relief of § *diſtreſſed Strangers*. The *latter* have ſo much a Regard for this œconomical Precept, which injoins Them *eſpecially to provide for Thoſe of their own Houſhold*, or *Family*, that They ſeldom bellow their Charity *abroad*.

As the Advancement of a *primitive Prieſt* to the *Epiſcopal Dignity* was entirely founded upon his own intrinſick Merit, abſtracted from any worldly Conſiderations, ſo, in promoting *others*, He had Reſpect to nothing but Learning and Diligence in the Diſcharge of the *miniſterial Office* together with an exemplary Purity and Integrity of Life. He countenanc'd no *Cringers*, *Sycophants*, or *Informers*, gave no Encouragement to *Bribery*, *Smock-Simony*, or any of theſe *mean Arts*, by which too many of the Clergy now a-days, if not groſly miſrepreſented, endeavour to recom-

* He means the Reign of King *Charles* the firſt; when moſt of the Biſhops ſuffer'd Themſelves to be governed by a proud and inſolent Biſhop of *London*, who work'd Himſelf, by theſe Means, into the *See* of *Canterbury*, and was one of the chief Cauſes, according to Lord *Clarendon*, of all the Diſtreſſes that enſued.

† He alludes to their breaking with our old Friends the *Dutch* and joining with *France*, by which They loſt the Power of that Crown of *Spain*, which *Charles* the Fifth at firſt ſtarted by the Diviſion of *Europe* into the two Scales.

§ It is recorded of Archbiſhop *Cranmer*, that He maintain'd, during the Reign of *Edward* the Sixth, a Number of *foreign Proteſtants*, who fled hither for Refuge and Aſſiſtance, after the Reformation from Germany and other Parts.

recommend Themſelves to the Patronage of the ‖ *Right Reverend.*

The *antient Biſhops*, in Imitation of *John the Baptiſt*, would boldly rebuke the Vices of *Courtiers* and *Princes*. *Ambroſe*, a Prelate of the fourth Century, excluded the Emperor ‡ *Theodoſius* from the *Euchariſt*; nor could He be perſuaded to abſolve and re-admit Him to *Church Communion*, till He had ſate upon the Stool of Repentance for eight Months, and teſtify'd the deepeſt Contrition for revenging the extrajudicial Proceedings againſt *Butherichus*, a great Officer at Court, who had been aſſaulted by popular Fury.

Laſtly, the *Antients* entertain'd ſuch an inſuperable Antipathy to *Pluralities*, that no Motive could influence Them to accept of *any Appendage to a Biſhoprick*.——The *wiſer Moderns*, in Conjunction with their *Biſhopricks* commonly hold either a *Deanary*, or a *comfortable Prebend*, together with a *good fat Perſonage*, and perhaps *half a Dozen Sinecures*, in † *Commendam*.

‖ Mr *Nelſon* ſays, in his Life of Bp *Bull*, that a *certain Clergyman* apply'd to Him for Preferment, and had the Impudence to offer Him a Purſe of Gold. The *good Biſhop* ſaw it, and trembled; and immediately ſent away *this abandon'd Proſtitute* with great Indignation.

‡ Bp *Burnet*, in our own well bred Age, while an Underſtrapper in the Church, took a moſt unconſcionable Liberty in animadverting on the irregular Pleaſures of *Charles* II. as appears from an original Letter, publiſhed in his Life.

† *A* late Writer *hath drawn the Character of* ſuch a great, overgrown Pluraliſt, *in the following Words*.——"It is really odd enough to ſee an *idle Creature* rolling in Wealth Luxury and Eaſe; living voluptuouſly every Day; preaching, perhaps, once a Year, (even then probably) not the *Goſpel*, but ſome favourite Point of *Power*, or *Revenue*; daily accumulating *Riches*; changing almoſt yearly from *Dioceſe* to *Dioceſe*; ſtill aiming at a *better*, and the *higheſt of all*; hardly viſiting *any* or ſtaying long enough with *any one Flock* to know Them; ſcarce ſeeing Them, much leſs feeding Them; yet ſtill calling Them by *that tender Name*, without bluſhing; to ſee Him multiplying *Benefices* and *Commendams*, holding *ſeveral great Cures*, without attending upon *one*; yet declaiming after, and in the Midſt of all This, againſt the Prevalence of *Deiſm* and *looſe Principles*"——*See an Examination of the Bp of* Chicheſter's *Sermon before the Lords*, Jan. 30th 1731 2. (*See Vol. II. p.* 606.)

Mr *Whiſton* likewiſe obſerves, *in his Memoirs of Dr* Clarke, that till our *Biſhops* leave off procuring *Commendams*, and heaping up Riches and Preferments on *themſelves*, their *Relations*, and *Favourites*; nay, till they correct their *Non-Reſidence*; till they leave the *Court*, the *Parliament*, and their *Politicks*, and go down to their ſeveral Dioceſes, and there *labour in the Vineyard of Chriſt*, inſtead of *ſtanding*

The *Greeks* may have excell'd us in the Art of *Rhetorick*, or *Poetry*, but we have fairly outſtripp'd Them in refining upon *Biſhop-Craft*. A *modern* hath as much the Advantage of an *antient Prelate*, as riding in an eaſy Coach is preferable to trudging thro' the Dirt on Foot. Who therefore but a ſtiff-rump'd Diſciple of *Jack Calvin* will be ſo abſurd as to deny that *He, who deſir'd the Office of an Engliſh*, nay, of a *Welſh*, *Biſhop*, *deſireth a* very good Thing."

Thus far the honeſt Mr *Marvel*; but let not any Perſon think that he was unjuſtly ſevere on the *Prelates of theſe Times*, becauſe they ſee the *Bench* fill'd, at preſent, with Men of a *different Spirit*. No body rejoices in this more than myſelf; and therefore I will conclude with the Character of a *good Biſhop*, as it is drawn from the Life, in one of the late *Perſian Letters*.

I went with my country Friend, ſome Days ago, to make a Viſit in a neighbouring County, to the Prelate of that Dioceſe. His Character is ſo extraordinary, that not to give it to thee would be departing from the rule I have laid down, to let nothing that is ſingular eſcape my Notice. *In the firſt* Place he reſides conſtantly on his Dioceſe, and has done ſo for many Years. He aſks nothing of the Court for himſelf or Family, he hoards up no Wealth for his Relations, but lays out the Revenues of his See in a decent Hoſpitality, and a Charity devoid of Oſtentation. At his firſt Entrance into the World, he diſtinguiſh'd himſelf by a Zeal for the Liberty of his Country, and a conſiderable Share in bringing on the Revolution that preſerv'd it. His Principles never alter'd by his Preferment. He never proſtituted his Pen, nor debaſed his Character by party Diſputes or blind Compliance. As he is at too great a Diſtance from the Scene of Action, to judge himſelf of what is doing, he has not thought fit to *put his Conſcience in the keeping of another*. Tho' he is ſerious in the Belief of his Religion, he is moderate to all, who differ from him. He knows no Diſtinction of Party, but extends his good Offices alike to Whig and Tory, a Friend to Virtue under any Denomination; an Enemy to Vice under any Colours. His Health and old Age are the Effects of a temperate Life and a quiet Conſcience. Tho' he is now ſome years above fourſcore, no Body ever thought he liv'd too long, unleſs it was out of an Impatience to *ſucceed him* ---- This excellent Perſon entertain'd me with the greateſt Humanity, and ſeem'd to take a peculiar Delight in being uſeful and inſtructive to a Stranger. To tell thee

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ſtanding moſt part of the Day idle, at the Metropolis; they may write what *learned Vindications* and *paſtoral Letters* they pleaſe. The obſerving Unbelievers will not be ſatisfy'd they *are in earneſt*; and, by Conſequence will be little mov'd by all their Arguments and Exhortations.

that the Truth. *Hence* I was ſo affected with the Piety and Virtue of that Teacher *; the chriſtian Religion appeared to me ſo amiable in his Character and Manners, that if the Force of Education had not rooted Mahometaniſm in my Heart, he would certainly have made a Convert of me.

* *The Author means* Dr HOADLY, *the preſent Biſhop of* Worceſter.

From the Prompter, Numb. 91.

I FELT myſelf *blush*, the other Day, under the Senſe of the *Weakneſs* of human *Vanity*, in the *narrow national Prejudices*, which incline Every People under the Sun to prefer *Themſelves*, *and their Country*, above all the Reſt of the World.

The Occaſion of this Reflexion aroſe from ſuch an Inſtance of Partiality, in one of our own *Hiſtorical* Writers, who, ſpeaking of our *Succeſs*, in a Battle concluded, with this Ingenuous Remark, to the Honour of his Country men — "In fine, The *Engliſh*, in This Day's Action, behav'd themſelves like *Engliſh men*, fighting againſt *French men* —— *That is*,—like *Men*, *born to conquer*."

However laudable the *Motive* of this Judgment, I was ſhock'd at the *Injuſtice* of it, and, throwing aſide my Author, for Another, who lay next him, happened to take up *The Politicks of France* in his Stead;—And the firſt Paragraph I open'd upon, was the following Inſtance of the Author's Reſpect for the *Ladies*, of his Country.

"Of Women, I ſay nothing: but ſhall imitate *Lycurgus* and *Ariſtotle*; who conceiv'd it *impoſſible* to reſtrain *them*, by Rules, becauſe *Love* is *imperious*, and *miſtreſs*.—This, indeed, in *French women*, is more pardonable than *in others*, ſince it is *Their Due* to be *Miſtreſſes*, who have the *Glory of giving Birth*, to Men, who by *Valour*, and *Great Qualities*, have accompliſh'd 'em for *Conquerors of All the Earth!*

By this Time, I *aſpir'd* the *Engliſh man's* Partiality: and looking forward, a few Leaves, where the Author was inſtructing the *French King*, his Maſter, how to become Powerful *at Sea*, and *humble the Inſolence* of the People of *Tunis*, *Algiers*, *Holland*, and *England* (for in this Order, he puts us together), I met with a ſecond Demonſtration, that *Vanity*, might (as juſtly as *Ingratitude*) have been called, by the Poets

"—— *The Growth, of Every Clime.*

"Theſe All, (ſays He) are *Petty States*, (ſo, *dare* meaſure their Force, with *Great Monarchs*—The Former of them, but *Turkiſh Slaves*, the others, *Revolted Burghers*.—And how *inſolent* ſoever the *Engliſh* are, They muſt confeſs, that All their *Iſlands* together equal not *Half* of *our Continent*: either in Extent, in Fertility, in Commodiouſneſs of Situation, or in Number of Men, Wealth, Valour, Induſtry, or Underſtanding—Yet, they fear not to affirm themſelves *Sovereigns of the Sea*—But, hiſt they call up the Ten-ders they have *laſt*; had they well examin'd our *Ports*. In fine, had they *compar'd* the *Coaſts of France with thoſe of England*, They would be *aſham'd of their Vanity*.

As for Matters of the *Engliſh*, (continues He, in another Place) They have not any Friends: They are a Sort of People, without *Faith*, without *Religion*, without *Honeſty*, without any *Juſtice at all*, of the greateſt *Levity*, that can be; Cruel, Impatient, Glutinous, Proud, Audacious, Covetous, fit for handy Strokes, and a ſudden Execution; but *unable to carry on a War*, *with Judgment*. Their Country is good enough for Suſtenance of Life, but not rich enough to afford them Means for iſſuing forth, and making any Conqueſt: Accordingly, they never conquer'd any thing, but *Ireland*, whoſe Inhabitants are *weak*, and *ill Soldiers*. On the contrary, the *Romans* conquer'd *them*, then the *Danes*, and the *Normans*, in ſuch a Manner, too, that their preſent Kings are the *Heirs* of a *Conqueror*. They *hate one Another*, and are in *continual Diviſion*, either about Religion, or about the Government. A War of *Four*, or 3 or 4 Years upon them, would *totally ruin them*. So, it ſeems reaſonable, that we ſhould make no *Peace* with them, but upon Conditions of *great Advantage for us*.

In fine, if we had a Mind to *ruin the Engliſh*, we need but oblige them to *keep an Army on foot*; and there is no Fear, that *they* ſhould make any Invaſion upon *France*; that would be their undoubted *Ruin*, if they be not call'd in by ſome Rebels.—Now, if they have an *Army*, they will, infallibly, *make War upon one another*, and ſo, *ruin themſelves*. —You muſt put them upon making *great Expences*, and, for this End, raiſe a Jealouſy in them for the Iſles of *Jerſey*, and *Guernſey*, of *Wight*, and *Man*, for the *Cinque Ports*, and *Ireland*; and, by that Means, oblige them to keep ſtrong Garriſons, in all thoſe Places: This will create a Belief in the People, that the King forms great Projects *againſt their Liberty*, and, while He is in *Arms*, his Subjects will *hate* Him.

They muſt be wrought to Diſtruſt of one another, by writing Letters, in *Cypher* to ſome Particular Perſons, and cauſing them to be intercepted: For (being *Engliſhmen*, and *Imprudent*) they will ſoon be perſuaded, that the Letters were *ſeriouſly written*.—Some Forces ſhould be landed in *Ireland*, and in other Parts. The *Iriſh* may be induced to *revolt*, as having a mortal *Hatred* for the *Engliſh*: The *Scots* alſo will not neglect to ſet themſelves at *Liberty*.—*Factions* muſt be raiſed, and the *Sects* favour'd, againſt One another, eſpecially the *Catholicks*, among whom the *Benedictine Monks*, in particular, ſhould be ſecretly promis'd, on the King of *England's* Behalf, (wherein it will be eaſy to *deceive* them) that they ſhould be *reſtor'd* to all the *Eſtates*, which they once poſſeſs'd in the Iſland, according to the *Monaſticon* ſince printed.—Upon This, the Monks will more Heaven, and Earth, with the Catholick

Declare themſelves; and, ſo, All will fall into utter Confuſion, and the *Engliſh Monarchy* be in Caſe to be *divided.*"

The Uſe I would make of the *Quotation*, is to recommend a Deteſtation of this *Self-preference*, in our *own Ideas*, which, in thoſe of Another, makes ſo ridiculous a Figure.

So far the *Prompter*. Had he been a Political Author, he would have taken occaſion from hence to recommend Union among ourſelves as the beſt Defence againſt an Enemy, who is always either openly or ſecretly attempting the Ruin of this Nation.

EXTRACT *of Dr* Stebbings's *ſecond Letter to Mr* Foſter *on the Subject of* HERESY.

SIR,

WHEN I firſt undertook the Controverſy, I determined with myſelf, that I would cut off all Occaſion from you of diverting the Minds of your Readers from the Point in Debate, by any Compliints of ill Treatment: But I find my ſelf unſucceſsful, my *Style* and *Manner* of writing does not pleaſe you. (See p. 339 D E) You tell me, that I *ought not to have ſaid your Sermon had given* juſt *Offence, till I had ſhewn ſufficient Grounds for it*; and hereupon charge me with *condeſcending to the loweſt Arts of a Diſputant to amuſe, &c.* What *Arts*, what *Amuſements*? the *Offence* given by your Sermon was a publick, notorious Fact. That it was *juſt*, the whole Deſign of my Letter was to ſhew. Where now is the Harm of ſaying that you had given *juſt* Offence? Am I at Liberty to *refuſe*, and not to *charge*? It might be obſerved of your *Letter* with *great Juſtice*, that, whilſt you are condemning *Arts* and *Amuſements*, you are perpetually fleeing to them as your only Supports.

The main Queſtion between us is this; Who are Hereticks in *ſuch* a Senſe, as will juſtify the Church in *excluding* them from the Privileges of *viſible Communion*? You ſay, that they are thoſe *only* who make a Profeſſion contrary to the Chriſtian Faith, in Oppoſition to the *Senſe* and *Conviction* of their own Minds; which you ground upon the Words of St *Paul, Tit.* iii. 10, 11. You introduce your Diſcourſe on this Subject with a general Obſervation, That Hereſy *in the New Teſtament is moſt commonly uſed in an indifferent Senſe, and but ſeldom in a bad one.* Now, tho' it is evident, that this Point hath no Relation to the main Queſtion (for the *Frequency* of the Uſe of the Word *Hereſy* in an *indifferent* Senſe, be it *more* or *leſs*, has no Tendency to ſhew what is the Meaning of that Word, when it is uſed in a *bad* one) yet becauſe you ſeemed to lay ſome Streſs upon it, I took the Liberty of cenſuring your Obſervation as a *great Miſtake*; and it may be expected, that I ſhould take Notice how you have endeavour'd to clear this Obſervation from my Objections. There are three Texts, *about* which we differ.

The firſt is, 1 Cor. xi. 19. "The evident Deſign of which (ſay you) is, that conſidering the various Tempers of Men, and their different Views, Paſſions, &c. it was natural to expect that they would divide into Parties about Religion——and that the Providence of God wiſely permitted this for the Trial of their Integrity, and to diſtinguiſh the Indolent, from the real Friends of Truth." This is your Remark upon it. Upon which I aſked, *How does it* appear from hence, *that the Word* Hereſy *is here uſed in an indifferent Meaning?* You perceive, Sir, my Expectations were, that You ſhould have *proved*, that the Word *Hereſy* is here uſed in an *indifferent* Senſe. But you, Sir, ſeem to think it was incumbent upon Me to ſupport the *bad* Senſe; and you argue againſt me as if I *meant* to do it. For you aſk, *Have you endeavoured to ſhew that my Interpretation* cannot *be the true one?* No, Sir; nor was there any Occaſion for it. The *bad* Senſe is in *Poſſeſſion* and when you had *wreſted* it from the Text, without ſhewing your Title, was there not Reaſon enough for me to *demand it back again?* Take this Hint with you, Sir, and ſee what will become of your Reply.

You ſay I have *put a Caſe, not to my Purpoſe.* It is in theſe Words; *Suppoſe the Apoſtle had ſaid There muſt be* Gluttony *and* Drunkenneſs *among you, would it* follow, *that the Words* Gluttony *and* Drunkenneſs *were not intended to expreſs ſomething very bad?* How is this not to the Purpoſe? Why, you ſay, that *to juſtify a Parity of Reaſoning*, Gluttony *and* Drunkenneſs *muſt be ſometimes uſed in an indifferent Senſe, as* Hereſy *is*; *or* Hereſy *muſt always be uſed in a bad Senſe, as* Gluttony *and* Drunkenneſs *are*, (See p. 340 H) The Miſtake is your own, Sir, and it lies here; You ſuppoſe that I am arguing here from *like* Caſes; whereas the very Nature of the Argument requires that the Caſes ſhould be *unlike*. If *Hereſy* were *always* uſed in a *bad* Senſe, there would be no Room for the Diſpute; or, if *Gluttony* and *Drunkenneſs* were *ſometimes* uſed in an *indifferent* Senſe, the Argument would conclude nothing. If you ſhould inſiſt, Sir, that this is not your Argument, I then make bold to tell you, that I find not ſo much as the Appearance of an Argument throughout your whole Remark. *The evident Deſign of this Paſſage* (ſay you) *is, that conſidering the various Tempers of Men, it was natural to expect, &c.*—— Stop here, Sir, and ſee whether there be any thing that *looks* like an Argument to ſupport your *indifferent* Meaning of the Word *Hereſies*. You, indeed, have tranſlated the Word αἱρέσεις by *Parties*, meaning thereby (as you tell us your ſelf) *Parties, in a general Senſe, not confined to good or bad, but including both without Diſtinction.* But your Tranſlation, Sir, is but your *Opinion*, and your *Opinion* is no *Proof*.

[*To be continued.*]

The Daily *Gazetteer* of the 26th gives an Account that *Thomas Coulican*, or *Canſoli Kan*, the brave *Perſian* General, is a Native of *Tirlemont* in *Brabant*.

Meditation on the POWER *of* GOD.

RE, mighty genius! I alone adore;
ole-animating and inſpiring power!
theſe meditations all are due,
t their author, and their ſubject too.
gs, thy univerſal influence ſhare,
thy preſence intimate they bear.
t towards the *whole* thou mak'ſt to tend,
their ſecret ſprings from thee depend.
uſe' that moves them thro' their deſtin'd
eſiſtable unwearied force. [courſe
v'ſt them fixt inviolable laws,
hich, each partial good derives its cauſe.
al good, thus drawn, can e'er controul
on, life, or vigour in the whole.
l principle, diffus'd how wide!
gely ſhar'd! how far diverſify'd!
extinct from multitude of lives,
by cloſe ſucceſſion ſtill revives.
orary beings quickly die,
es as quick their borrow'd forms ſupply.
; they ſeize their elemental clay;
w the light, and viewing, paſs away.
one, ſtill others riſe where they have been,
the bliſs, and own the lovely ſcene.
ture, kind, her privilege beſtows
, with hand as lib'ral as to thoſe.
ects infinite, her bounties fall,
nt and great, ſhe gives to all.
knows her gen'rous pow'r a ſtand,
ops her courſe, or ſtays her haſt'ninghand.
or ſubſtance, but her care employs,
ollow forms, ſtill new from old ariſe.
l *corruption*, to the ſenſes vile,
es an equal ſubject of her toil.
ld from fancy, prejudice remove,
ſon judge, then reaſon ſoon would prove,
utrid heaps, ſo nauſeous to the view,
re's means, which glorious ends purſue;
' that abject ſtate, the paſſage finds
nated forms of various kinds.
ual eye ſhe views the gen'ral frame,
conſummate all her works proclaim.
e and ſhort, our unaſſiſted ſight
aches down to comprehend a mite;
rex glaſs, mechanick ſkill applies,
ich, th' attentive eye new ſcenes ſurpriſe.
nt wonders in a chain deſcend,
'd to life, and worlds on worlds depend.
leſs ſeries 'ſcapes the human mind;
tion, lab'ring, lags behind:
ty, wiſdom, goodneſs, pow'r divine,
in *mites*, and *atoms*, equal ſhine.

A HYMN to the CREATOR.

E N heav'ns kind works this curious frame,
My mental eye ſurveys,
ted with the view, I'm loſt,
der, joy, and praiſe.
butes, tremendous God!
moſt thought ſurpaſs,
ments the pencil drew,
hap'd my embryo maſs.
lleſs ſkill, has been employ'd
d my finiſh'd head,
ucus Jervis aims at life,
his tints how dead!
A living crimſon paints my cheeks,
My eyes like ſtars appear,
I ſmile, I bluſh, I ſmell, I taſte,
Each ſenſe is ſeated there.
Here, every ſpeaking feature ſhews,
What inward paſſions move,
What various ſprings to action ſtir,
And when I hate, or love.
The ſecret thoughts I bluſh to own
A piercing eye may trace,
Imperfectly their ſhadows ſtand,
Decipher'd, in my face.
My groſſer parts, tho' leſs rever'd,
Leſs grac'd, or more unſeen,
Contribute to aſſiſt, defend,
Or move, the fine machine.
But when with moſt amazing view,
I look into my ſoul,
I find rich ſeeds of knowledge there,
And grace to crown the whole.
O! how can words expreſs the worth,
Of my immortal mind,
Bright ray, from that tranſcendent light,
Uncaus'd, and unconfin'd.
No pleaſure can affect the heart,
Beyond the joy I take
To contemplate thoſe ſteps the ſoul,
Doth to perfection take.
From ſtrength, to ſtrength, her ſlow advance,
With warm ideas trace,
To new acceſſions ſoaring on
Thro' wide eternal ſpace.
There's ſomething in th' aſpiring thought,
That greatly ſooths a mind,
And favours thoſe ambitions hopes,
To which the ſoul's inclin'd.
Let me with veneration view,
Each wondrous work of thine,
Bluſh atheiſt! and confeſs the hand,
That made you, is divine.

TRIPHIODORUS.

De origine vitæ & mortis—Griphologia.

QU a d tr fu ſtr
OS nguis irus iſti de nere avit.
H ſa m Chr vul l

VERSES *from* New-England, *by* O. B. T. *in his* 14*th Year.*

PEnſive my thoughts deſcend to ſhades below,
And view the regions of eternal woe,
With horror they behold that dreadful fire
That ever burns and never ſhall expire.
While thus my thoughts on awful ſubjects rowl,
Lord let it be ſalvation to my ſoul!
Tho' time is ſhort, and death is always nigh,
Men careleſs live, as if they ne'er ſhould die.
But when the feeble thread of life is broke,
And pale fac'd death has giv'n the fatal ſtroke,
Too late they wiſh they'd hearken'd to the word,
And humbly worſhip'd the tremendous LORD.
Their miſ'ry great, their ſouls can bear no more,
They feel the torments which they mock'd before.

Declare themſelves; and, ſo, All will fall into utter Confuſion, and the *Engliſh Monarchy* be in Caſe to be *divided*."

The Uſe I would make of the *Quotation*, is to recommend a Deteſtation of this *Self-preference*, in our *own Ideas*, which, in thoſe of Another, makes ſo ridiculous a Figure.

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EXTRACT of *Dr* Stebbing's *ſecond Letter to Mr* Foſter *on the Subject of* HERESY.

SIR,

WHEN I firſt undertook the Controverſy, I determined with myſelf, that, I would cut off all Occaſion from you of diverting the Minds of your Readers from the Point in Debate, by any Compliaints of ill Treatment: But I find my ſelf unſucceſsful, my *Style* and *Manner* of writing does not pleaſe you. (See p. 339 D E) You tell me, that I *ought not to have ſaid your Sermon had given juſt Offence, till I had ſhewn ſufficient Grounds for it*; and hereupon charge me with *condeſcending to the loweſt Arts of a Diſputant to amuſe, &c.* What *Arts*, what *Amuſements*? the *Offence* given by your Sermon was a publick, notorious Fact. That it was *juſt*, the whole Deſign of my Letter was to ſhew. Where now is the Harm of ſaying that you had given *juſt* Offence? Am I at Liberty to *refute*, and not to *charge*? It might be obſerved of your *Letter* with *great Juſtice*, that, whilſt you are condemning *Arts* and *Amuſements*, you are perpetually fleeing to them as your only Supports.

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[*To be continued.*]

The Daily *Gazetteer* of the 26th gives an Account that *Thomas Coulican*, or *Caſſoli Kan*, the brave Perſian General, is arrived at Tripolizzan in Arabia.

Quite tir'd with their talking, I held down my head;
So she, who sat next me, cried out, I was dead.
They call'd for cold water, to throw in my face;
"Give her air, give her air—and cut open her lace.
Says good neighbour *Nevil*, you're out of your wits;
She oft, to my knowledge, has these sullen fits:
Let her husband come in, and make one step that's wrong,
My life for't, the woman will soon find her tongue.
You'll soon be convinc'd---O'my conscience he's here— [dear?
"Why what's all this rout!—Are you sullen, my
This struck them all silent; which gave me some ease,
And made them imagine they'd got my disease.
So they hasted away in a terrible fright,
And left me, in silence, to pass the long night.
Not the women alone were scar'd at my fate;
'Twas reckon'd of dreadful portent to the state.
When the governors heard it, they greatly were troubled, [bled:
And, whilst I was silent, the guards were all dou-
The militia drums beat a perpetual alarm,
To rouze up the sons of the city to arm.
A story was rumour'd about, from * *Lambey*,
Of a powerful fleet that was seen off at sea.
With horror all list to the terrible tale,
The barristers tremble, the judges grow pale.
To the castle the frighted nobility fly,
And the council were summon'd, they could not tell why.
The clergy, in crouds, to the churches repair,
And arms, embattled, were seen in the air.
Why they were in this fright, I have lately been told,
It seems, it was sung, by a *Druid* of old, [come,
That the *Hanover race* to *Great-Britain* should
And sit on the throne, till a woman grew dumb.
As soon as this prophecy reach'd the pretender,
He cry'd out, *My claim to the crown I surrender.*

* *A small Island near* Dublin.

On the Marriage of Mr WESTLEY HALL to Miss PATTY WESLEY.

HYMEN *light thy purest flame,*
Ev'ry sacred rite prepare,
Never to thy altar came,
A more pious faithful pair.

Thee, dispensing mighty pleasure,
Rash'y sensual minds invoke,
Only those partake thy treasure,
Pair'd in virtue's easy yoke.

Such are Hall *and* Wesley, *joining,*
Kindred souls with plighting hands,
Each to each entire resigning,
One become *by nuptial bands.*

Happy union! which destroys
Half the ills of life below,
But the current of our joys
Makes with double vigour flow.

Sympathizing friends abate,
The severer strokes of fate,
Happy hours still happier prove,
When they smile on those we love.

Joys to vulgar minds unknown,
Shall their daily converse crown;
Easy slumbers, pure delights,
Bless their ever peaceful nights.

O Lucina, *sacred pow'r,*
Here employ thy grateful care,
Smiling on the genial hour,
Give an offspring wise and fair.

That when the zealous fire shall charm no more,
Th' attentive audience with his sacred lore,
Those lips in silence clos'd whose heav'nly skill,
Con'd raptures with persuasive words instill,
A son may in th' important work engage,
And with his precepts mend the future age.
That when th' accomplish'd mother *(snatch'd by fate)*
No more shall grace the matrimonial state,
No more exhibit in her virtuous life,
The bright exemplar of a perfect wife,
A daughter *blest with each maternal grace,*
May shine the pattern of the female race.

J. DUICK.

FIDELIA to SYLVIUS.

SYLVIUS, *forbear, stop thy once fav'rite muse,*
No praise to me whilst—Fido *you accuse;*
To me those high encomiums you send,
Are stings if thus you ridicule my friend.
In what has worthy Fido *been to blame?*
Is being constant, pray, become a shame?
If Sylvius *woos I hope he'll be the same.*
Believe me, Sylvius, *didst thou* Fido *know,*
Thou wou'dst not think him to the fair a foe,
All that we wish we may in Fido *see,*
A graceful unaffected modesty,
No cringing slave, nor insolently vain,
Nor like our fashionable wits profane;
Yet as polite and eloquent as they,
Sweetly serene, and innocently gay:
And would he injure any, think you? no:
Indeed you wrong him much in saying so;
Perhaps you're dazl'd with Melissa's *charms,*
But don't provoke a man brought up to arms,
One who for twice seven years has known to wield
His shining armour in the hostile field.
You bid me and Melissa *war give o'er,*
Precept will much, but your example more.
Oh might I chuse a subject for thy lays,
You then should celebrate * Camilla's *praise;*
That matchless fair with ev'ry charm replete,
Who's great good nature's equal to her wit.

* The Lady who signs *E. C—r.*

FIDELIA.

The 2d and 3d Epigrams of *Cleophilus* translated into *Latin* Verse. (*See p.* 209.)

CArteris est instar tellus, quasi mœnia cœlum,
Custos peccatum, vincula quæ? mulier.

3. *In mare cornutos jaciendos, Pontius inquit,*
Pontia respondit, discite naturæ primi.

DAGGER.

N. B. Abba Dowse's Advice has been recommended to the Persons concerned.—The making it publick would but augment what it condemns.

L—r—h's Lamentation for the loss of her POET.

DEscend Melpomene, *your aid bestow,*
To solemnize this new wrought scene of woe;
Let Stentor's *voice loud echoing thro' the air,*
In doleful sounds the pompous dirge *prepare,*
And all Apollo's *rhyming sons array'd*
In tragic buskin *form the grand parade.*
Let fading laurel in each hand appear,
And Colley *lead the van, and* The *bring up the rear.*
Hark! how the (1) Bennones *their loss deplore,*
And sighing cry—Ah! Mævius *is no more;*
He was! *but now departed hence, alas?*
How killing are those dismal words, he was!
The country's darling, and the muse's friend,
Intrepid every vice to reprehend.
He curb'd the wanton, lash'd the debauchee,
Nor spar'd or sex, or order, or degree,
The blushing milk-maid *scarce con'd steal a kiss,*
But he'd reprove her for the harmless bliss;
And when good fellows *o'er a jolly bowl,*
To drown their sorrows met, or cheer the soul.
He'd soon expose each inadvertent tale,
Their folly censure, or their guilt bewail.
For moral precepts 'tis e'en hard to know,
Whether we most to him, or (2) D—ley *owe.*
Nor did he rising merit less regard,
Each virtuous action had its due reward.
And yet so subtly were his arrows sent,
You'd scarce believe they execution meant.
His Panegyric *too no praise design'd,*
But harmless was, and as his satyr *kind.*
His learned works the curious have engross'd,
Or they're by (3) Dicey's *scant edition lost;*
Perhaps by barb'rous hands, or cruel fate, ah!
Ad ficum vel ad piperem damnata.
Thus Homer's *golden lines were rudely thrown,*
And toss'd about, their author scarcely known;
Till by succeeding ages made compleat,
Their fame reviv'd, and show'd their value great.
Oft he'd have sold these products of his brain,
But all his humble efforts prov'd in vain.
No generous patron stoop'd to seize the bait,
Their judgment partial, or the price too strait.
The Sybils *books (no doubt you've heard the tale)*
To Tarquin *thus were twice expos'd to sale;*
He careless future mysteries to unfold,
The sacred purchase left, to save his gold.
Henceforth let L—r—h *be* Athens *nam'd,*
More for this poet *than its* Wickliff *fam'd,*
Mantua no more shall Virgil *boast divine,*
Nor Thebes *inimitable* Pindar's *line:*
The seven contending cities must agree,
And own our juster superiority.
This bard as far exceeds all former lays,
As glow-worms *tails outshine the* solar rays.
This mighty genius with uncommon guile,
Can Robin Hood *with* (4) Euclid *reconcile;*
Can find Parnassus *height by* Gunter's *line,*
And poetry with mathematicks join.
His lofty numbers strike all Europe *dumb,*
From thundering Hurlothrumbo, *to* Tom Thumb,

W— S—man.

(1) *Bennones*, High Cross, and the Parts adjacent in *Leicestershire*. (2) A Dissenting Teacher. (3) A Printer at *Northampton* who publish'd some of this Author's Works in the Year 1732. (4) He *was a Gauger or Excisman at L—r—h, but now remov'd to C—n—y.*

A Scarborough ECLOGUE.

A youthful pair, whom mutual love endears,
Now cheer'd with hopes, now chill'd with jealous fears,
In the cool shades of Scarb'rough's *sweet recess,*
Thus in complaining notes their thoughts express.

STREPHON.

Say, lovely maid, of ev'ry charm possest,
Has Strephon *full possession of thy breast?*
Am I alone, of all the num'rous train,
Frequenting Scarb'rough *scenes, thy favour'd swain?*
And may I safe the pleasing thought enjoy,
That rivals never shall my peace destroy?

CŒLIA.

Sure Strephon's *eyes and heart have lately stray'd,*
And now wou'd rax with change his faithful maid;
'Twas surely hence that whilst Climene *sung,*
You as enchanted on her accents hung;
Such fix'd attention charm'd your ravish'd ear,
You surely quite forgot that I was near.

ST. *'Tis true, her angel's voice for ever charms,*
I own her magick song my bosom warms;
But—'tis because her strain so aptly shows
The love which Strephon *for his* Cœlia *knows.*
But say, my Cœlia,—*Was it choice or chance,*
That Damon *was thy partner in the dance!*

CÆ. *If* Strephon *wou'd in these amusements join,*
No other partner ever shou'd be mine;
I swear he took me out against my will,
Lur'd with the empty rumour of my skill;
But I'll my sex's vanity forgo,
Rather than Strephon *shall disquiet know.*

ST. *Bright nymph, thy ev'ry act to love inspires,*
And all the world thy matchless skill admires.
If on the sands the ev'ning walk you join,
Like Cynthia *'mid the fainter stars you shine*
And sure when yonder waves thy limbs embrace
Cœlia *the sea-born* Venus *far surpass,*
The ball but thinly fills, if you're not there,
The long room's crowded, if my love appear,
And whilst thy beauties thus transcendent shine,
I ask my anxious heart if they be mine?

CÆ. *O sympathy of love! these am'rous cares,*
Alike my corresponding bosom shares:
From the same cause our mutual fears arise,
Both fear to lose, what both intensely prize.

ST. *Yet let thy oft-repeated vows assure;*
Thy love to Strephon *ever shall endure.*
Like that, which late on Scarbro' *cliff you made,*
As thence the spreading ocean we survey'd:
'Twas there my Cœlia *breath'd this solemn vow,*
The seas, O *Strephon*, shall forget to flow,
Or up this steepy cliff its waves convey,
Before my plighted faith to thee decay.

CÆ. *And thy protesting words I still retain,*
The everlasting treasure of my brain,
When, lovely maid, thy faithful *Strephon* swerves,
From thee, dear nymph, whom he with rapture serves.
This steepy cliff shall sink, that vale shall rise,
And earth be mingled with the vaulted skies.

ST. *Firm as the base of earth that vow shall prove,*
CAE. *And mine as durable as skies above.*

SYLVIUS.

N. B. Consentia's *Epistle, and a* Latin Poem from Nerva must be deferr'd to another Opportunity.

On the Deists Scheme of Fitness.

SOme daring wits have rais'd an impious scheme
To laws and rules subjecting the *supreme*:
They, with no sacred fear or rev'rence aw'd,
With obligations would restrain their God;
Boldly assigning a superior rule,
Which God must act by, and must God controul;
Maintaining an *extrinsick* principle
Informs his wisdom, and directs his will;
And that their faith in sacred truths and things
From an *appearing* fitness only springs;
Thinking by this to quench the Gospel's light,
And the blind world involve in pagan night;
Saying 'By this criterion that 'tis giv'n,
'To know what comes from man, and what
'from heav'n,
'All idle superstitions to explode,
'Credulity reveres as laws of God.'
A fitness we, as well as they, maintain,
That must in God's proceedings ever reign.
But *one* great question, we shall canvass here,
Is if this fitness always must appear.
In providence, if always to be found,
Where'er we turn our wand'ring eyes around;
In many of his *works*, if not conceal'd,
As much at least, as in his *word revealed*.
The fitness do you see, why God creates
So *variously*? Why their respective states
He has assign'd to angels, brutes, and men?
Why 'tis he thus diversifies the scene?
Such different blessings why his creatures share,
Here so profuse his hand, so scanty there?
Say not, 'All's right if his indulgence grants
'What each capacity of being wants:
'Tho' great that being, and tho' little this,
If all enjoy their *full* and *proper* bliss,
'Th' *all wise* and *good*, can never act amiss.'
Useless this answer, on your scheme must lie,
An empty sound instead of just reply.
To aim it right, you must advance it higher;
For why each nature differs? we require.
To see that fitness, we from you demand,
Which guided first the great all-forming hand;
Whence all the differences of Being flow'd,
And whence such various bounty was bestow'd.
'Tis not enough that providence you draw
Within the sphere of this your abstract law:
O'er the *first* schemes of heav'n it must preside
To pow'r *creative* an unerring guide.
The middle sphere why man possesses, show,
Angels above him, and the brutes below.
The seraph, why indulg'd so bright a day,
So strong his lustre, and so weak our ray.
Thro' scenes of truth his views immediate pass,
Whilst we but see them darkly, thro' a glass.
His knowledge more extensive, as more clear,
And wide-diffus'd his intellectual sphere!
Why, lower still than man, are brutes depress'd?
Why reason's fires not lighted in their breast?
Why instinct only guides, and gives them laws,
A principle unconscious of its cause;
Which nature views with unobserving eye;
Nor nature's Lord in nature's works can spy.
Sound then this wond'rous depth of providence,
Of man but blest with reason, brutes with sense;
Of angels, in the scale of *science high*,
And near in converse with the Deity.
Gradations wonderful, and hard t' explain,
Elusive of thy scheme, presumptuous man!
Who sees that fitness, why brutes are decreed,
Our slaves to toil and sweat, to groan and bleed?
Why, for our food, the unrelenting knife
Deprives the meek and harmless lamb of life
That fitness who can see, himself why man
Is born to so much misery and pain? [breath,
Why in such troubled scenes he draws that
Which sighs in anguish, and expires in death?
On man why misery's entail'd at all?
Let those explain, who disbelieve his fall;
And let them shew us on their principle,
Whence springs each natural and moral ill.
And whence are they disorder'd but by sin,
The world without us, and the mind within.
Whence 'tis that reason differs in each mind,
The eyes of these so piercing, those so blind.
Why some ne'er to the use of reason come,
But are untimely hurried to the tomb.
Why such a proneness some men have to ill;
Whilst some not half the strength of passions
In *all* why reason bears so weak a sway, [feel;
And what should govern, should so oft obey?
Alas! the scheme of fitness, vain and bold,
Will these perplexing mazes ne'er unfold. [man,
So high God's thoughts above the thoughts of
That if the book of *providence* you scan
By the same rule, the scriptures some have try'd,
'Twill not the bold and impious test abide.
Whole pages *there*, you'll say, are not inspir'd,
Fitness a different scheme of things requir'd;
And thus to horrid atheism will you fly,
And him, whose kingdom rules o'er all, deny.
But if to providence you should submit,
Own without seeing, all is right and fit,
Then the same rev'rence shew to sacred writ:
Content to know God *must* be good and wise;
Though these perfections, oft in deep disguise
Are wrapt (in their effects) from humane eyes;
Th' unfolding which, in our next happy state,
Try'd here, and exercis'd, let's humbly wait.

R. T. in Grub street Journal.

ANACREON. ODE XXX.

'Ας Μοῦσαι τον Ἔρωτα, &c.

THE MUSES once intent on play
Young CUPID roving caught,
With flow'ry wreaths they ty'd his hands
And bound, to *beauty* brought.

Fond VENUS ranges all the plain
To seek her little joy,
And soon a pow'rful ransom brings
To free th' imprison'd boy,

But tho' releas'd, the captive god
Refus'd to quit his chains,
And still to BEAUTY's gentle sway
A willing slave remains

CAMILLA.

EPIGRAM.

MELISSA OWNS FIDELIA's lines excell,
And cries "'Tis sure a man that writes so well,
Allow her rule—*Melissa* her self impeaches,
And proves she wears—or well deserves the breeches

D.

De Tempeſtatibus Vitæ.

WHile my poor *Bark* ſuſtains the dang'rous ſhocks [*rocks*;
Of adverſe fortune, 'midſt both *ſhelves* and
Or while ſhe labours in *tempeſtuous ſeas*,
Happy are they, cry I, who live at eaſe!
Of ſtormy *winds* they're not the cruel ſport:
No *Tritons* fright them, and no *Syrens* court;
No *Scylla* nor *Charybdis* need they fear,
While I in dang'rous *Syrts* am forc'd to ſteer.
Yet when at length ſome *quiet port* I gain,
I ſoon forget the terrors of the main,
And bleſs th' occaſion of my preſent wealth,
Not gain'd by rapine, nor poſſeſs'd by ſtealth,
But here, alas! *another* danger's found,
Becalm'd and *careleſs*, I am run *aground*,
And cannot make returns, as I was bound.
So, oft the *like* misfortunes we endure,
When in the *greateſt dangers*, or when *moſt ſecure*.
Wherefore the *ſteddy gale* of life is beſt,
Where, without *wearineſs*, you take no reſt.
When ev'ry *ſail*, and ev'ry *cord* is us'd,
The *owner* and the *veſſel's* not abus'd. *W. Miſc.*

Mr *Urban*,

HAving read a ſorry Ballad printed in a News Paper which begins with theſe Stanza's,

Ye maidens all moſt chaſte and fair,
In, or near, *Ipſwich* town,
Tho' I attempt I can't declare
One half of your renown.

If BRUDENAL here is only nam'd, (*Lady Fanny*
It will not be deny'd,
She is for *all* attractions fam'd,
Which VENUS e'er ſupply'd.

and finding ſuch groſs Compliments as are convey'd in this laſt Stanza beſtow'd on myſelf and ſeveral other Ladies, I ſnatch'd a Pen, and put all their Names into the Verſes following, I hope more worthy the fair Subjects.

To the LADIES *at* Ipſwich *Aſſembly*, June 17 *and* 18, 1735.

YE beauteous nymphs that *Ipſwich* grace,
Modeſt, polite, of noble race,
Permit your names t'adorn the verſe,
That cannot half your charms rehearſe.
Where e'er attractive *Brudenal's* ſeen,
Our thoughts revolve the *Cyprian* queen.
In either *Harland*, courtly eaſe
And winning aſpect ſweetly pleaſe;
The *Graces* charms, their number too,
Expreſt we in the *Lamberts* view.
The ſmiles of *Peacock's* darling eyes
Give equal pleaſure and ſurprize;
Not the gay bird whoſe name ſhe bears,
With half her elegance appears:
On the two *Hanbies* none can gaze
Unpierc'd with beauty's killing rays:
Kent, *Bacon*, *Preſcot* who can eye,
Chaſte nymphs! and not deſpairing die?
Nor ſhould bright *Ventris* be unſung,
Ventris the theme of ev'ry tongue.
My muſe unequal to the ſtrain
Attempts the mighty task in vain,
The numerous blooming fair to trace
Which, Ipſwich, thy aſſembly grace:
As well the vent'rous ſong might try
To count the ſtars that croud the *sky*. SYLVIA

That the Author of the Ballad above mention'd may take his Revenge on me, if he pleaſes, I ſend you a few Stanza's on a late Tranſaction in a neighbouring County. Being in haſte I have left an unguarded Place; but I charge you, Mr *Urban*, let it paſs ---- I chooſe to be corrected by the Gentleman I have made ſo free with. *Yours* SYLVIA.

A true STORY.

GAy *Calia* late in wagg'ry took
Young *Philip's* notes away;
The deacon, robb'd of heart and book,
What could he more than pray?

As you had pilfer'd (wilely Maid)
You ſhould have preach'd the ſermon.
His words had prov'd, by you convey'd,
Like dew upon *Mount Hermon*.

Againſt ſuch force were no defence,
You doubly might ſurprize;
With *thunder* of his eloquence
And *lightning* of your eyes.

P. S. I am inform'd they expect a very bright Appearance at *Bury*-Fair ---- I ſhall not have that Pleaſure this Seaſon --- but if you can procure me a Deſcription of the Ladies in Proſe, my Muſe ſhall be at your Service, provided you allow me a Column for what I now ſend.

A SONG *for the nonſenſical Club, ſung annually on the* 24*th of* June.

ALL whimſical people come hither,
And chuſe a nonſenſical ſtrain;
For who'd be a wit in hot weather,
T'endanger the loſs of his brain?

'Tis nonſenſe we ſing, and we deal in,
And generouſly dole it about,
And if common ſenſe chance to ſteal in,
We kick the preciſe raſcal out.

Whereof, foraſmuch, notwithſtanding,
Moreover, to wit, furthermore,
Sure never were words ſo commanding
So ſweetly adapted before,

Thus free from reſtraint, on we rattle,
Enſlav'd by no precepts nor rules,
Whilſt thoſe who in form prittle prattle,
Are nothing but ſenſible fools.

Should nonſenſe from humane kind ſever,
What numbers muſt ſtrait away run?
The beau pick his teeth muſt for ever,
The chatt'ring coquet be undone.

The bards would have little to write on
The lawyers have little to ſay,
The criticks would nought have to bite on,
The noncons not know how to pray;

Beſides for a Plague wit is ſent t' ye,
Its owners for ever are poor;
Whilſt nonſenſe is veſted with plenty
Whereof you may ſee now therefore.

We ſhou'd be glad to know how to ſend an Anſwer to A. S—n.

FIDO's *laſt Epiſtle to* MELISSA.

WELL!—'tis confeſs'd I play'd the lover,
To give my plot a ſpecious cover:
But jeſts apart—I vow 'tis true—
I neither burn for *Fid*, nor you.
The *eaſy vein* in which ſhe writes,
And your more *learn'd*, judicious flights,
May charm yourſelves, and pleaſe your friends,
But wives ſhou'd anſwer other ends.
Ill wou'd the vain romantick heart
Supply the hus'wife's better part.
—With *medals* let the curious ſhine,
Grant me, ye Gods! life's *current coin*!
What! take a woman to a wife,
Who leads a wild, poetick life!
—Give me the unaffected *fair*,
Who makes a family her care;
With wiſdom ſuited to her ſtation,
To charm her *ſpouſe*—and not the *nation*:
With prudence bleſt—and tho' *no ſcribe*,
She's worth the whole *poetick tribe*.
But ſee! the *ſovereign judge* of *wit*,
Wou'd fain the mighty conteſt ſplit;
'Twixt *Fid* and you divide the bays,
And echo back his debt of praiſe.
"*Sylvius*, thou bard divine"*! quoth *Fido*—
For ſhame forbear—don't make him giddy,
And ſpoil his journies to the ſkies,
By which laſt year he got a** prize:
Tho' 'tis affirm'd by envious crouds,
He never roſe above the clouds.
Chaſte, pious man! pray mind his riddle,
Volume the fourth—about the † middle.
"*Sylvius* aſcends the hill with eaſe" ††
Meliſſa cries—fine ſpeeches theſe!
Here's bri'b'ry, and corruption both—
Pray give the venal *bard* his oath.
But why's the *charming man* enrag'd?
I doubt he too is pre engag'd.
For tho' with fond reſpects he greet ye,
'Tis plain he do'sn't like the *treaty*.
I thought he wou'd have bleſt his *ſtars*,
And ſung my praiſe, in lofty verſe!
But lo! he vents his rage on me,
Well—bleſs me from hypocriſy!
Poor man! I cou'd return his ſpite
In one ſhort word, and bid him—*write*;
But, as I'd rather ſee him mend,
Theſe friendly hints, by you, I ſend.
Bid him—if e'er he writes again,
Attempt a nat'ral, eaſy ſtrain;
Nor fear to give offence by wit,
No law has made it treaſon yet:
Or if it ſhould—it can't affect him,
His innocence wou'd ſtill protect him.
Bid him ſtale fuſtian to reſign,
Forget to glare, and learn to ſhine.
Nor poorly mock the pomp of verſe,
And turn the true ſublime to farce.
Nor downwards climb the vaſt *profound*,
But "riſe in ſenſe, and ſink in ſound."
Let him not trouble others ſchemes,
To gratify his idle dreams:
As buſy *Marplots* ſtill miſtake,
And ſpoil that ſport, they cannot make.
Laſtly, pray tell him, 'tis agreed,
He don't reply—nor I proceed.
We've plagu'd *Cave*'s readers long enough,
'Till *Mag.* has groan'd with loads of ſtuff:
So 'mongſt yourſelves diſpute the laurel,
I here renounce the cauſe, and quarrel. FIDO.

* *Vide* Magazine *for* April 1735. Fidelia *to* Sylvius, *page* 215.

** Sylvius *got one of the Aſtronomy Prizes.*

† *Volume the fourth, vide in* Mag. *for* June 1734. *Page* 325. *a Riddle ſubſcribed* Sylvius, *which was juſtly cenſur'd in the* Magazine *for* July *following. Page* 367—*where Mr* Urban *alſo apologizes for its being publiſh'd contrary to his Intention.*

†† *Vide* Magazine *for* June 1735. Meliſſa *to* Fido. *Page* 321.

On the noted and celebrated Quaker Mrs Drummond. *By a young Lady.*

HAIL happy virgin of celeſtial race,
Adorn'd with wiſdom, and replete with grace.
By contemplation you aſcend above,
So fill your breaſt with true ſeraphick love.
And when you from that ſacred mount deſcend,
You give us rules our morals to amend.
Thoſe pious maxims you your ſelf apply,
And make the univerſe your family.
No more, O *Spain!* thy ſaint *Tereſa* boaſt,
Here's one outſhines her on the *Britiſh* coaſt;
Whoſe ſoul like hers views one Almighty end,
And to that centre all its motions tend.
Too long indeed our ſex has been deny'd,
And ridicul'd by men's malignant pride,
Who fearful of a juſt return forbore,
And made it criminal to teach us more.
That woman had no ſoul, was their pretence,
And womans ſpelling, paſt for woman ſenſe.
'Till you moſt generous heroine ſtood forth,
And ſhew'd your ſex's aptitude and worth.
Were there no more, yet you bright maid alone
Might for a world of vanity atone.
Redeem the coming age, and ſet us free
From that falſe brand of Incapacity. X.

The TOAST.

On Miſs C--TT--N *in* BUXTON *Bath, inſcribed to the Gentleman who ſaw her in* BUXTON-*Walks*. (*See laſt* Magazine, p. 495.)

Alba liguſtra cadunt vaccinia nigra leguntur. Virg.

INamour'd ſwain, to cure your heated blood,
Behold your *Venus*, in the chryſtal flood,
View the pure woman with attentive eye,
And if you ſtill can doat—— unpitied die.
Within the *Bath* I ſaw your lovely maid,
Part in full view, and part the ſtreams betray'd,
In *Eve*'s attire before ſhe wore her coat,
I ſaw your Toaſt within the liquor float,
Uriah's wife with ſuch a ſhape and mein,
In publick might have bath'd, and without ſin been ſeen.
Then ceaſe your plaintive verſe, nor doubt a cure,
For if your *eyes* are good, your *heart*'s ſecure;
But if you ſtill ſhou'd raze the heav'nly pow'rs,
Learn by *my* humble wiſh the worth of *yours*,
I ſlight thoſe *Hand*'ſ which you covet moſt,
Dry bread be my repaſt—be yours the *Toaſt*.

From the Devil's Arſe in the Peak, Sept. 22, 1735. PEAK MINOR.

FIDELIA *to Mr* URBAN.

SIR, ſeveral petitioners beg you'd procure
Of the *Britiſh Meliſſa* true pourtraiture,
For a ſight of her face (ſhe has talk'd ſo about it)
They'd rather give money than languiſh without it.
They hope the expence will not prove very great
However they'll freely ſubſcribe for the plate;
But yet for their ſakes who've their hearts in their keeping, (ſleeping.
'Tis requeſted the nymph may be drawn when ſhe's
For they ſay, ſhould her eyes be unveil'd in the piece,
She might do as much miſchief as *Helen* of *Greece*.
Now 'tis not for myſelf that I make this requeſt
(I think beauty a trifle, a toy at the beſt)
But for the petitioners, each my good friend,
They knowing my int'reſt with you, made me ſend.
So if to get it you'll uſe your endeavour,
Fidelia 'll acknowledge the favour for ever.

P. S.

Sir, pray let the artiſt you pitch on to do it,
Be warn'd of his danger ('tis for he ſhou'd know it)
And queſtion him whether his valour's ſo good,
To venture to ſee her in warm fleſh and blood.
For tho' none upon earth would oblige their friends further,
I would not be guilty of any man's murther.

FIDELIA.

We can refer the artiſt to MERLIN's CAVE for a view of one MELISSA crown'd with the laurel and ſtyled the propheteſs. We conclude there muſt be another, but how to recommend any to a ſight of her, we are entirely at a loſs; that favour muſt be left to her own condeſcenſion.

ENIGMA.

NO prince, like mine, did e'er a palace boaſt,
View but the workmanſhip, the form, the coſt.
Midſt wealth and ſplendor I a captive ſtill,
Reſide obſequious to another's will
Each moment I my keepers viſits ſhare,
As oft enlarg'd I greet the welcome air.
No miſer to his gold ſo often flies,
So cloſely graſps it when he fears ſurprize.
Each time my maſter does his viſit pay,
He piece-meal ſteals me from my ſelf away.
Then thro' a paſſage dark by winds I'm blown,
And reach the place where fancy holds her throne.
Paſt ages long neglected let me lie,
But now each age and ſex my virtues try.
Tho' ſcarcely one in ten times ten knows why,
By long acquaintance I at length grow mild,
Supply freſh matter when the talker's foil'd.
But when a ſtranger does diſturb my eaſe,
I the bold wretch with ſtrong convulſion ſeize.
In ſacred domes I oft am uſeful found,
There drowſy humours rowſe like the laſt trumpet ſound.
To me the ſolemn politician owes,
His grave addreſs, their airs the fluttering beaus.
By aid the fair prepoſterouſly try,
T' improve their charms, which too I oft deſtroy.
Tell then my name, but for ſome reaſon gueſt,
Ne'er hope to know whereof my parts conſiſt.
Here ſome ſly wit the enigma apprehends,
And cries I have it at my fingers ends.

DAPHNE.

Errata.—*P.* 581. *Verſe* 13. for *meal* read *zeal*,
Verſe 29. for *The* read *Tate*.

The Errors

HAving exhauſt
derning the
we have met with,
and the Prizes have
accordingly. All ou
ſtaged to come to a
Oppoſition with thoſe
Place, and No. 2.
on account of their
reſt, as that being
or another; we cho
which came from
us, rather than giv
by declaring in fa
deſerving, wherein
or of others, whi
we knew were wro

We have receiv'd
Philanax, and *Ge*
two other anonymo
Rhyme, if the follo

Medale Noo
Noddle Know
Panegyrick
Merit

and if the moſt inc
poetical. They all
and all complain of
Poems inſerted ſev
Reading Muſes, the *Apparition*, and an *Addreſs to a Friend in the Country*; and accuſe us of moſt *ſacrilegious Crimes*.

And muſick murder'd with our wicked rhymes;

of horrid, baſe Adulteration, murdering *half of* their ſenſe, horridly mangling and torturing the Remnant, of committing a horrid murder on the Body of an Apparition—and for ſuch *ſcurvy Practices* S. URBAN is complimented by their *inwenom'd Quill* with the Appellation of dunce, ignorant, mighty Dulneſs, Blockhead;—*Urban*, or the Devil,—Fool, Chop logick, Plague of Man, Monkey, and at laſt (which *is* mighty to the Purpoſe)

Dreſſing quite alamode *Francois*,
Smart as a beau, and who more gay?
With dapper perukе and toupee,
Compleat a coxcomb cap a-pee.

Such is the Stuff demanded to be inſerted to ſhew our Impartiality—but we think we may be excuſed, having, it is hop'd, filled two Pages it would take up much better.

Tho' the judicious Reader will perceive that theſe Writers do not deſerve an Anſwer, he may be willing to know what we can ſay to this heinous Charge: All at preſent is, that we are ready to ſubmit the corrected Places either to the publick or private Judgment, and if we have made any Miſtakes, we ſhall be very far from perſiſting in them: But as we cannot conceive, that the Authors of theſe three Poems, who ſeemingly in the moſt ſincere Manner left them to our Correction, could be capable of publiſhing ſuch wretched and abuſive Lines, it will be time enough to juſtify our Conduct to them, when they ſhall own this ſatirical Reſentment, or ſhall deny they gave us a Liberty to put the laſt Hand to their unfiniſh'd Pieces.

The Monthly Intelligencer.

SEPTEMBER, 1735.

ABout the latter End of *Auguſt* laſt, at the Aſſizes held for the County of *Armagh* in *Ireland*, one *Makkin* was condemn'd for Cow-ſtealing. The Day before his
A he gave publick Notice, that
be worth People's while to
Miles to ſee him at the Gal-
hear what he had to ſay. Up-
ounting the Ladder, and view-
Gallows, he ſaid, Hah! Am I
you at laſt? And then turning
eople, Pray, Gentlemen, do not
B me another, the fartheſt off ſhall
as plain as the neareſt. Then
, Gentlemen, I have been guil-
ery Crime except that of Mur-
re he was interrupted. Pray,
kin, ſays one, do you know any
f my Mare? Suppoſe I did, ſays
you pay for one Maſs for my
C will by G---d, ſays the Fellow,
n. Promiſe me again (ſays *Mak-*
: other did. Why then, ſaid he,
, I know nothing at all of your
Says another, Pray Mr *Makkin*,
know any Thing of my Heifer?
id he, Pray what is become of
D took her to *Middleton*, ſaid *Mak-*
ock'd her on the Head, I flay'd
ſold the Skin, the Beef was very
ſold it at a good Rate, and I put
ey in my Pocket. After this he
ed, Gentlemen, as little as you
I ſtole a'fa Dozen Weathers near
wn, and I drove them through the
E f :. One ask'd him whether a-
he Biſhop of *Kilmore*'s Sheep were
them? Yes, ſaid he, and they
he beſt Mutton I ever handled.
e turn'd to the People, Pray, Gen-
, are any of you acquainted with
erry Gentleman that overſees the
F g of our new Gaol? one an-
. You mean Mr *Lappington*, I ſup-
No, no, a prettier Fellow than
Boyle—Ay, ay, Mr *Boyle*: Pray
my humble Service to him, and
n I beg he will give me this
Lodging, it is the laſt I ſhall trou-
ble him for: Then turning to the Sheriff, he ſaid, Mr Sheriff, will you give me Leave to ſtep down and p——? No, Sir, ſaid he, I cannot grant you that Favour. Well, ſaid *Makkin*, I am ſure of going to Heaven, for the Prieſt gave me Abſolution Yeſterday. Upon which he was turn'd off, bidding the Sheriff farewell. The Criminal's Mother, above 70 Years old, was preſent when her Son was cut down; ſhe went to Dr *Sheridan*'s Houſe, to beg towards a Winding-Sheet for her Son: Some Perſons there contributed among them as much as was proper on the Occaſion. It was deliver'd to the old Woman by a young Gentleman: She was ſo elated at her Succeſs, that after giving her Thanks and Bleſſing, ſhe ſaid, *My poor Johnny always had Good luck.*

Sunday 7.

At *Worceſter* and in the neighbouring Counties, was a tempeſtuous Wind, attended with ſo fierce Rains as if the Clouds had burſted; the Water ran like Rivers thro' ſeveral neighbouring Towns, particularly at *Droitwich*, where the Inhabitants were forc'd into their Chambers, and their Salt and other Goods ſpoil'd to ſeveral hundred Pounds Damage; Men and their Horſes, Gates, Bridges, Sheep, &c. were borne away by the Violence of the Torrents.

Monday 8.

Seven Smugglers coming up *Limpſfield Hill* in *Kent*, with 7 Horſes loaded with upwards of 500 Weight of Tea, were ſtopt by ſome *Riding* Officers, and Dragoons, who lay in Ambuſh for them in a Chalk-pit, upon which a ſmart Battle enſued, when a Dragoon was wounded, and one of the Smugglers had his Thigh ſhatter'd to Pieces; but the Smugglers at laſt quitted the Field, and both Horſes and Tea became a Prize to the Officers.

Wedneſday 10.

Was try'd before *Michael Foſter*, Eſq; Recorder of *Briſtol*, Capt James Kenth, for the Murder of his Wife; when 'twas prov'd, that a Man and a Woman quarrelling in the Horſley the deceaſed

to him, *You Dog, what will you see Murder committed in your own House?* On this *Newth* knock'd her down with a Cribbage Board, Upon which she cry'd out *Murder*! and he answer'd, *If you want Murder, I will give you Murder*, so stampt upon her 2 or 3 Times, and she never spoke after. The Jury found him guilty of *Wilful Murder*.

On the *Friday* following, after taking Leave of his Children, he took a large Quantity of White Arsenick, of which he died in a few Hours in the most convulsive Agonies. He left a Paper behind him, in which he chailenges the World to give him a bad Character; and excuses the Fact by saying his Wife gave the first Provocation, and insinuates as if she held a criminal Conversation with another Man. But notwithstanding this pretended Honesty, he had been try'd for Piracy, also the Murther of his Cabbin Boy, and was reported to have been the Death of three of his Mariners. The People about *Bristol* were so incensed at his harden'd Wickedness, that they dug up his Body, after it had been buried in a Cross Road near that City, dragg'd his Guts about the Highway, poked his Eyes out, and broke almost all his Bones.

Saturday 13.

A fierce Storm of Hail destroy'd most of the Corn unreap'd, in the Shire of *Air, Scotland*. It lay two foot thick in some places.

Tuesday, 16.

The Sessions ended at the *Old Baily*, when 13 Persons received Sentence of Death, *viz. Mary Wotton*, a Girl 10 Years of Age, for stealing 29 *l.* out of the House of Mrs *Eason*; *W. Lewis*, for House-breaking, *Joshua Dean* for counterfeiting the Stamps upon Paper; *Isaac Dennis*, for a Robbery on the Highway; *Patrick Gaffney*, for stealing 2 Tankards from the Hoop Tavern in the *Strand*; *Edmund Togwel, Pet. Matthews*, and *James Whitney*, alias *Pug*, for a Rape; *Charles Conner*, for the Murder of his Wife *George Holloway*, and *William Phillips*, alias *Clark*, for Horse-stealing; and *James Farrel*, and *Charles Hooper*, for a Robbery on the Highway. ——— *Holloway* and the Girl were reprieved for 14 Years; *Joshua Dean* for Life, for Discovery of a Design some of the other Prisoners had to break Gaol, the other 10 were executed.

Saturday, 20.

Mr *Lisle*, Riding Officer at *Colchester* assisted by some Dragoons, seized 700 weight of run Tea, and 6 Horses, which the Smugglers quitted in their Surprize.

Monday 22.

Ledbury Turnpikes, in *Herefordshire*, were pulled down by a large Body of People, notwithstanding Justice *Skip* defended it with a good Number of armed Men, who kill'd two, and took two others of the Rioters: Only two of his Party were slightly wounded; but the Populace threaten to burn his House and kill him wherever they meet him.

Friday 26.

Was held a General Court of the *S. S.* Company, when they declared their Bond Debt to amount to 482,000 *l.* of which about 30,000 *l.* without Interest, and then chose a Committee of Seven to inspect the By-Laws, *viz.* Sir *Gregory Page Bt. Samuel Holden* Esq;, *Thomas Martin* Esq;, *John Caswell* Esq;, *Wyman Rold*, Esq, ——*itkins* Esq;, and Dr *Sharack*.

Saturday 28.

After a Sermon Sir *John Barnard*, and Mr Alder. *Godschal*, Sheriffs elect, were sworn into their Office; and the Keys o the Prisons deliver'd to them.

Monday 29.

Sir *John Williams*, being next the Chair was elected Lord Mayor of the City of *London*.

Tuesday 30.

Came Advice of the D. of *Dorset*, Lord Lieut. of *Ireland*'s safe arrival in that Kingdom on the 25th.

BIRTHS.

15. The Wife of *Robert Byng*, Esq; Member for *Plymouth*, delivered of a Son.

21. Sir *Charles Hotham*'s Lady--of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

THE Countess of *Suffolk* was married some Time ago to the Hon. *George Berkley*, Member of Parliament for *Heydon* in *Yorkshire*.

The E. of *Peterborough* to Mrs *Anastasia Robinson*, some Years; *but these Marriages have not till of late been publickly owned.*

SEPT. 1. *John Sibbs*, or *Ashwell, Rutlandshire*, Esq; : : to Miss *Macy Herne* of *Manchester* a Fortune of 40,000 l.

John Mumford, of *Lancashire*, Esq; : : to Miss *Arabella Watkins*, with 6000 l. Fortune.

2. *Morgan Williams*, Esq; of *Denbighshire*, married to the sole Daughter of *John Craddock*, of *Chester*, Esq; a Fortune of 8000 l.

7. Mr *Dethick*, a Senior Proctor in *Doctor's-Commons*, aged near 70,---to a young Woman who liv'd at the *Mitre Coffee-house* in the *Commons*, aged 23. Mr *Dethick* being the last of the Name and Family, it's said, married to prevent *its being extinct*.

Dr *Hartley*, a Physician at *Bury* in *Suffolk*—to a Daughter of the late Mr *Packer*, of *Shellingford Castle, Berkshire*, a Fortune of 10,000l.

John *Watts* of *Lancaster*,—to Miss *Caroline Tarton*, a 10,000l. Fortune.

ſter Lake of *Harrow on the Hill*,
Daughter of the late *John Gumley*,
nillary of the Muſters.
ray, Nephew of Mr *Murray* the Face
he died lately and left him 40,000 l.
Turner of *Glouceſter-ſtreet*.
ard Dering, Bart. one of the Knts of A
or *Kent*—to Mrs *Monneſſon*, Widow,
Weſtmor, Eſq; a *Scotch* Gentleman:
r ſe, with a Fortune of 15,000 l.
mond Lake, lately come from the
with a Fortune of 100,000 l. poſſeſs'd
is *Lenan* of *Lee* in *Kent*, whole For-
ves to her Siſters. B
d Edwards, of *Bath*, Eſq; : : to Miſs
Bowyer of *Hereford*.
uel Carteret, Eſq;—to Miſs *Lucy*
ortune of 15,000 l.
Adams, Eſq — to Miſs *Eleanor Wat-*
a Fortune of 15,000 l.
Hale, called Capt. *Hale*, aged 21,
finds her Fortune—to Miſs *Sarah* C
Hall, worth 3000 l. per *Ann.*
Elwes, of *Biſhopſgate*, Eſq; : : to
ria Rachel, with 18000 l. Fortune.
ers of *Hampſhire*, Eſq; : : to Miſs
e, with a Fortune of 12,000 l.
Gibbons, Eſq; : : to Miſs *Pennuddock*,
of 6000 l.
Lord Bp. of *Sarliſbury*, : : to Miſs D
Young, one of the Daughters of the late
Wylde Rector of *Epworth*, *Lincolnſh.*
Lucas, Eſq; : : to Miſs *K. Burroughs*.
Sir Cornſworth Dyke, Eſq; : : to Miſs *Jane*
Dyke of *Barnes*, with 6000 l Fortune.
Wm Pierce, a Surgeon at *Bricklayers-*
Mrs *Mary Hardy* of *Mile-End*, a E
10,000 l.

DEATHS.

1. EDward *Harley*, Eſq Brother to
the late E. of *Oxford*, and many
of the Auditors of the Impreſt.
Taylor, Eſq; in *Saville Row*. He de-
buried in the common Church-
James's Pariſh, without the toll-
Bell, and no Stone or Ornament
Grave. He was one of the chief
the Treaſury when *Sidney*, E. of
was Lord high Treaſurer, and hav-
l a Fortune of near 40,000 l. he
ſt gave to his Relations and Friends. G
n. *George Watſon*, Eſq; ſecond Son
Preſent E. of *Rockingham*.
. Sir *William Strickland*, Bt. Repre-
three Parliaments for *Scarborough*,
the Privy Council, ſome Time one
d of the Treaſury, and ſince Se-
War, which he lately reſign'd. He
e Daughter of the late Sr *Jeremy*
Kt. and Bt. and has left three Daugh-
vo Sons, the eldeſt of whom now
a Minor, ſucceeds.
. Mr *John Smith*, Vicar of *Hadley*
ire.
ſmith, Eſq; Brother to Sir *John Smith*
ire, Bt.

The Laird of *Merkom* in *Perthſhire*, *Scotld.*
2. *Humphry Brewſter*, Eſq; of *Wortham* in *Suffolk*, worth 12,000 l. per *Ann.* and is ſucceeded by his Son *William*.
William Blackſtone, Eſq; of the *Temple*.
3. *Owen Allen*, Eſq; of *Ireland*. He bequeath'd ſeveral handſome Legacies to unfortunate Gentlemen of his own Country, to be paid in three Months after his Deceaſe; and ordered no more than 30 l. to be expended on his Funeral.
4. Mr *Wadhill*, Maſter Miſt. to K. *Geo* I. Mr *Colſon*; formerly a *Weſt India* Merchant.
5. Sir *John Darnell*, Serjeant at Law, and Judge of the *Marſhalſea* Court, aged 63. He married a Daughter of Sir *Thomas Jenner*, and left two Daughters, both marri'd.
The Relict of Sr *Richard Hoare*, of *Wilton*, *Wilts*, Bt.
Francis Beaſil, Eſq; of *Yorkſhire*.
6. *William Rowland* of *Dorſetſhire*, Eſq;
The Hon. *Fairfax Erskine*, Eſq; Son to the E. of *Buchan*.
Offly Jenny, Eſq; at *Leſſtone*, *Suffolk* by a Fall from his horſe.
7. *James Monſon*, Eſq; of *Harrow on the Hill*.
The Rev. Mr *John Taylor*, Rector of *Colton*, *Staffordſhire*.
8. *Geo. Rollins* of *Kiddermiſter*, *Worceſterſh.*
Mrs *Arabella Butler*, a Relation to the late D. of *Ormond*.
9. Mr *John Porter*, Auditor of the Exciſe.
10. *Thomas Jeffe* of *Furnival's Inn*, Eſq;
11. The ingenious and learned Mr *Ashland* Rector of *Brent*, in *Devonſhire*, and Prebendary of *Exeter*.
Abraham Cowley, Eſq; in *Weſtminſter*.
Robert Tracy, Eſq; at his Seat in *Glouceſterſhire*, aged 82, made one of the Juſtices of the Court of Common Pleas in the Reign of K. *William*, in which he continued till the the Death of King *George* I. But on his preſent Majeſty's Acceſſion his Patent was not renewed. He was deſcended of a very antient Family in *Glouceſterſhire*, and married the eldeſt Daughter of *Will. Dowdeſwel*, of *Pooleſcourt*, *Worceſterſhire*, by whom he had three Sons, *Robert*, *Richard*, and *William*, all dead; but the eldeſt left a Son, now a Minor and Heir to his Grandfather. He had alſo two Daughters, *Anne*, firſt married to *Charles Dowdeſwel* of *Glouceſterſhire*, Eſq; now the Wife of *Thomas Wylde*, Eſq; and *Dorothy*, (who is dead) was married to the Son and Heir of chief Juſtice *Pratt*. Mr Juſtice *Tracy* was a compleat Gentleman and a good Lawyer, of a clear Head and of an honeſt Heart, and delivered his Opinion with that genteel Affability and Integrity, that even thoſe who loſt a Cauſe, were charmed with his Behaviour.
14. The Widow of Capt *Young*, an old experienced Officer in the laſt War in *Spain*. She left left 50 l. to her two Nieces, and one ſhilling to her Brother.
Francis Popham, Eſq; deſcended from Judge *Popham*, and worth 6000 l. per *Ann.*
He married the Daughter of Edward Popham of Glouceſterſhire, Eſq; by whom he had one Son and two Daughters.

15. Mr *Joyce*, a *Hamburgh* Merchant.

Capt. *Richard Newton*, formerly in the Service of the *East-India* Company.

Dr *Thomas Terry*, Canon of *Chriſt Church, Oxford*, and regious Profeſſor of the *Greek* Tongue in that Univerſity.

The Rev. Dr *Newey*, Dean of *Chicheſter*.

16. Mr *John Higden*, Sen. formerly a Linnen-Draper, Brother to Dr *Higden* late of St *Paul's Shadwell*.

Mr *Yardley*, in the *Fleet Priſon*, where he had been confin'd near ten Years in Execution for a Debt of 100 *l.* He was poſſeſſed of near 700 *l. per Ann.* and left in his Room Effects and Securities to the Value of 5000 *l.*

Orlando Ham'yn, Eſq; one of the Filazers of the Court of Common Pleas.

17. Mr *George James*, one of the Common-Council-Men for the ward of *Alderſgate* without, and Printer to the City of *London*.

Mr *James Mandevil*, Hoſier in *High-Holbourn*, worth 12,000 *l.*

The Lady *Sudbury*, Wife of the Hon. *Edward Carteret*, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Poſtmaſter General, and Mother of the Hon. *Thomas Clutterbuck*, Eſq; (one of the Lords of the Admiralty) by a ſecond Husband, her firſt being Sir *Tho. Sudbury*.

19. *Frampton Gay*, Eſq; Son of the late Sir *Richard Gay*.

20. *George Throckmorton*, of *Somerſetſhire*, Eſq;

21. Mr *Brown*, Maſter of the Cold Bath at *Hoxton*, by a Fall down Stairs.

22. The Wife of *Phillip Dunning*, of *Northamptonſhire*, Eſq;

James Parker of *Suffolk*, Eſq;

Dr *Browne*, who was conſecrated Biſhop of *Cork* and *Roſs*, *April* 2. 1710. He was formerly Provoſt of the Univerſity of *Dublin*, Author of the *Procedure of the human Underſtanding*, *Divine Analogy*, and other excellent Treatiſes.

27. *Diana*, Dutcheſs of *Bedford* aged 26 of a Conſumption. She was the youngeſt Daughter of the late E. of *Sunderland*, by his ſecond Wife the Lady *Anne*, 2d Daughter of the D. of *Marlborough*. She was amiable and graceful in her Perſon, in her Temper generous and affable, compaſſionate to the poor, by all beloved; and moſt tenderly by her Grandmother the Dutcheſs of *Marlborough*, and by her noble Conſort the Duke.

Chriſtopher Montagu, Eſq; Firſt Commiſſioner of the Exciſe Office; he was a Commiſſioner 37 Years, and Firſt Commiſſioner 9 Years. He was Brother to the Lord Chief Baron *Montagu* and Son of *George Montagu* of *Horton*, *Northamptonſhire*, Eſq;

Mr *James Pitt*, Deputy of *Bridge-ward*.

Mr *Katherine*, Relict of *James Ratcliffe*, Eſq of the Family of *Derwentwater*.

PROMOTIONS.

Henry Kelſal, Eſq; appointed one of the Commiſſioners for the Land Tax, in room of *John Williams*, Eſq; who reſign'd.

Mr Samuel Wakeman, choſen Mayor of *Yarmouth*, in *Norfolk*.

William Benſon, Eſq, made one of the Auditors of the Impreſts, in room of *Edward Harley*, Eſq; dec. by virtue of a Reverſion granted him by K. *George* I. and

Edward Bangham, Eſq; continued Deputy.

John Graham, Eſq; made Lieut. Governor of *Guernſey*.

Mr *Noel*, a Dealer in Horſes, elected Chief Burgeſs for the City of *Weſtminſter*, in room of Mr *French* deceaſed.

Capt. *Skelton*—Aſſiſtant Burgeſs in his room.

Francis Hutchenſon, Eſq; created Arundel Herald of Arms Extraordinary.

The D. of *Richmond*, choſen Mayor of *Chicheſter*.

Mr *John Garway*, choſen Mayor of *Worceſter*.

—*John Floyer*, Eſq;—High Alderman.

—Mr *Wm Stevens*—Sheriff.

Lionel Lyde, Eſq;—Mayor of *Briſtol*.

—*Thomas Clements* and *Jacob Peloquin*, Eſqrs; Sheriffs.

Mr *John Neale*—Mayor of St *Albans*.

Sir *James Fergusſon*, Bart. Member for the Shire of *Sutherland*—appointed one of the Lords of Seſſion in *North Britain*, in room of Lord Juſtice Clerk deceaſed.

The Ld *Strichan*—one of the Lords Commiſſioners of Juſticiary, in room of

Ld *Milton*, now Ld Juſtice Clerk.

Mr *Spry* choſe Mayor of *Exeter* againſt Mr *Hoddy*. The Poll 634 to 619.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments *conferred on the following reverend Gentlemen.*

MR *Cartwright*, Miniſter of *Hornchurch*, *Eſſex*, preſented to the Living of St *Chriſtophers* behind the *Royal-Exchange*.

Mr *Howard*, appointed Chaplain to his Majeſty's Ship *Grafton*.

Mr *Domet* : : Vicar of *Bovey Tracy*, *Devon*.

Mr *Montrow*, preſented to the Living of *Steppingley*, *Bedfordſhire*.

Mr *William Landgherne*—to the Rectory of *Newport* in the Dioceſe of St *David's*.

Mr *Thomſon*—to the Living of *Paynſwick*, *Glouceſterſhire*.

Dr *Henry Galley*, appointed Chaplain to his Majeſty in room of Dr *Terry* deceaſed.

Mr *George Neale*, preſented to the Living of *Keddington*, *Lincolnſhire*.

BANKRUPTS.

John Morris of Stone, Kent, Maltſter.
Wm Gillet of Billingsgate, Lond. Vintner.
Juſtus Gerhard, of Lond. Merchant.
Gab. Small, of Baſinghall-ſtreet, Lond. Hoſier.
Amos and Franc. Matthews, of Tiv. Dev. Mer.
Charles Denhold Denham, of Norwich, Vint.
John Pack, Mary Field } of Gracechurch-ſtr. Lon. Mer.
Wm Deere of Southwark, Victualler.
James Pilkington of Lond. Warehouſe-keeper.
Sampſon Bennet of Uttoxeter, Stafford, Mercer.
Edw. Mugleſton of Briſtol, Apothecary.
John Gundy of Wincheſter, Maltſter.
Edw. Silcock of Great Hanbury, Nott. Mer.

Towards the End of the Month.

Course of Exchange.	STOCKS.	*Monthly BILL of Mortality, from Aug. 26, to Sept. 23.*
Amsterdam-36*a*36 2½	S. S. Tra. Stock 82 ⅛	Christned { Males 696, Females 660 } 1358
Ditto at Sight 35 10	——Bonds 78 a 79	Buried { Males 968, Females 908 } 1876
Rotterdam--36 1 a 2	——Annu. 106 ⅛ *a* ½	Died under 2 Years old —— 946
Antwerp —— 36 5 a 6	Ditto new 107 ⅛	Between 2 and 5 —— 155
Hamburgh - 35 5 *a* 6	—dit. 3 *per C.* 94 ¼	Between 5 and 10 —— 48
Paris ------ 31 1/4 a ⅛	Bank 140½	Between 10 and 20 —— 52
Bourdeaux 31 ¼	—— Cir. 3 *l.* 00*s.*	Between 20 and 30 —— 109
Cadiz —— 40 ⅜	Mil. Bank 108	Between 30 and 40 —— 137
Madrid —— 40 ¼	India 147	Between 40 and 50 —— 135
Bilboa —— 40 ⅜	—Bonds 97 *a* 98	Between 50 and 60 —— 109
Leghorn —— 51 ⅛	Ditto at 3 54 a 55	Between 60 and 70 —— 91
Genoa —— 53 ⅛	African 18	Between 70 and 80 —— 154
Venice —— 51 ⅛	Royal Aff. 96	Between 80 and 90 —— 33
Lisbon - - 5*s* 6*d*	Lon. ditto 12 ½	Between 90 and 101 —— 7
Porto - - 5*s*. 6*d* ½ *a* ½	Eng. Cop. 5*l*. 5*s*.	
Dublin - - - 11 ⅞	Salt Tallies 3½ per C.	

Bank dividend of 2 three 4ths *per Cent.* due *Sept.* 29. will be paid, *Oct.* 16. ——
S. S. old Ann. Div. will be paid *Oct.* 31. and the Mill. Bank, *Oct* 21. 1876

Price of Grain at *Bear-Key, per* Qr.		Buried		Weekly Burials	
Wheat 30 to 35*s*.	P. Malt 19*s*. to 22	Within the walls	134	*Sept.* 2 . .	433
Rye 20*s*. to 21*s*. 0*d*	B. Malt 18*s*. to 20*s*.	Without the walls	427	9 . .	453
Barley 13*s*. to 14*s*. 00*d*	Tares 17*s*. to 21*s*.	In Mid. and Surry	852	16 . .	508
Oats 11*s*. to 16	H. Peafe 17*s*. to 20*s*.	City and Sub. of West	463	23 . .	482
Peafe 19*s*. to 20*s*.	H. Beans 17*s*. to 20*s*		1876		1876

Prices of Goods, *&c.* in *London.* Hay 1 *l.* 16 *s. to* 2 *l.* a Load.

A Receipt to kill Rats.

TAke one Ounce of Cantharides and one Ounce of Antimony, both finely powder'd, and mix it up with half a Pound of Currants, and one Pint of Oatmeal; put it in small Quantities where you please; leaving some Water near it.

Dr Bracken *of* Preston's Receipt *for a Powder for the Teeth.*

TAke Tartar of Vitriol, beft Dragon's Blood and Myrrh, each half a Drachm, Gum-Lac, 1 Drachm, of Amber-greefe 4 Grains; and thofe who like it may add 2 Grains of Musk; mix well and make a Powder, to be kept in a Phial clofe ftopped. When us'd take a clean Linnen Cloth on the End of your Finger, juft moiften it in Water and dip it in the Powder, and rub the Teeth well once a Day; but if you'd preferve their Beauty, only twice a Week. This Powder will preferve the Teeth and Gums, fweeten the Breath, and prevent the ill Savour from a rotten Tooth, tho' nothing will cure it effectually but pulling it out. After rubbing the Teeth with the Powder, the Mouth may be waffied with a little red Wine warm, or the like.

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FROM *Italy*, That the allied Army had entered the State of *Venice* to the Number of 60,000; that one of their Parties had ſeized 100 Barks loaded with Proviſions for *Mantua*; alſo 12,000 Sacks of Flour and 3000 Loads of Hay, which the Imperialiſts had purchas'd of the *Venetians* and laid up for Winter Stores. —*Mantua* is ſhut up on all Sides, Leave having been firſt given to the Ladies to retire where they pleaſe.

—That the Garriſon of *Mirandola* had at length capitulated upon the following Terms, *viz.* That the Officers ſhould preſerve their Arms and Equipages, and go where they pleaſed upon their Parole, that the Soldiers ſhould have none of their Cloaths or Effects taken from them; that the Sick and Wounded ſhould have all poſſible Care taken of them; and that the Town ſhould retain its Privileges and Form of Government. The *Spaniards* found in the Place no more than 36 Cannon Balls, 4 Barrels of Powder; 430 of the Garriſon entered into the *Spaniſh* Service, rather than be tranſported to *Oran*.

From *Buda* in *Hungary*, That 110 Perſons were lately beheaded there for being concerned in the Diſturbances in that Country a Year ago, in Favour of Prince *Ragotzki*; and their Chief was drawn in Pieces by 4 Horſes, which he ſuffer'd with incredible Courage and Conſtancy.

From *Bruſſels*, That Orders were arrived there for providing Quarters for 40,000 Imperialiſts in the *Auſtrian Netherlands*. This has given ſome Umbrage to the States General, and upon talking over the Affair with the Imperial Miniſter at the *Hague*, his Excellency anſwered, that as the Emperor had the Misfortune not to be ſuccour'd by his ancient and natural Friends, he was obliged to make the beſt of his bad Situation, and to endeavour to draw the Enemy farther from the Frontiers of the Empire, and to remove the Seat of War, if poſſible, into the Heart of *France*; and that as the Emperor was abandoned by his Friends, he ought to be left to himſelf to deal with his Enemies, and was compelled to riſk any Sacrifice rather than conclude a diſhonourable Peace.

From *Vienna*, That that Court is in great Diſtreſs for want of Money, or Expedients to raiſe it; and that in a Grand Council lately held, the brave and generous Count *Konigſegg* offer'd to ſell his Plate and Jewels, and hop'd the other Miniſters and Lords would follow his Example, to maintain the Glory of the Empire.—That the States of *Bohemia*, had repreſented to the Emperor, "that the Practice of the *Bohemian* Nobility and Gentry travelling into *France*, was become an intolerable Abuſe; for they not only took away the Money of their Country, and ſquander'd it away in uſeleſs idle Expences, but that moſt of them reaped no other Fruit of their Travels, than a vain Attachment to Fopperies and frivolous Novelties: That therefore the States beſeech'd his Imperial Majeſty to forbid the like Practice for the future, without Leave, under the Penalty of a conſiderable Fine." The Emperor ſignified to the States, that he agrees with Pleaſure to their wiſe and prudent Propoſitions, and will ſoon publiſh a Regulation on thoſe Heads; that he will alſo forbid, both in War and Peace, the Entry of all Sorts of *French* Toys into the Empire, and alſo all other Goods and Merchandize proper only for Luxury; in order to ſave thoſe great Sums to the *German* Nation, which otherwiſe would be annually carried out of it. —The Baron *Stentz*, the brave Governor of *Mirandola*, is promoted to the Rank of a General, for his Bravery.

From the *Rhine*, That Pr. *Eugene* continued at *Heidelberg*, and that his Troops were in Motion; and by their Movements it was conjectured that his Highneſs deſigned to penetrate into *Treves* and the *Moſelle*, to gain Winter Quarters there at the Enemy's Expence.—That the *French* continue forraging the Country.

It has been remarked, that ſince the War broke out, the Court of *France* has run in Debt to ſeveral Bankers, *&c.* 13 Millions of Livres, the K. of *Sardinia* 10 Millions, the Imperial Court 2 Millions Sterling, beſides what has been borrowed on the Silver Mines and other Eſtates of the Empire; the Court of *Saxony* 3 Millions of Ducats; from the Court of *Ruſſia* we have had no Account; but from *Spain*, that they have borrowed nothing yet.

From *Conſtantinople*, That a Conſpiracy had been form'd for depoſing the Grand Signior, and reſtoring the late Sultan, but was diſcovered the Moment before it was to be put in Execution The Plague rages there very much. The Porte has been obliged to buy her Peace with the Janizaries and the People, by diſtributing among them 4000 Purſes (2 Millions of Crowns) which belonged to the late Grand Vizier, who was mortally hated by them. *Achmet* Baſhaw, formerly Governor of *Babylon*, and who now commands the Ottoman Army in *Perſia*, is declared Grand Vizier.

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THE
Gentleman's Magazine:
OCTOBER, 1735.

PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the first Session of the present Parliament, 1735. Part IV.

DEBATE, *about Augmenting the Forces.*

FEBRUARY 14.

THE House of Commons, (according to Order) went into a Committee of the whole House, to consider further of the Supply granted to his Majesty; and it being moved, that the Committee should resolve, *That the Number of effective Men to be provided for Guards and Garrisons in* Great-Britain, *and for* Guernsey *and* Jersey, *for the Year* 1735, *should be (including* 1815 *Invalids, and* 565 *Men, which the six independent Companies consist of for the Service of the* Highlands) 25,744 *Men, commissioned and non-commissioned Officers included*; a Debate ensued, in which the principal Arguments for the Motion were to the following Effect:

SIR, Tho' we are not as yet any way engaged in the present War, yet such Events may happen, as may make it absolutely necessary for us to engage either of one Side or the other. The *Affair of Poland*, which is the only Motive, the only Bone of Contention, hitherto publickly avowed, is an Affair with which this Nation has but very little to do; but if that should appear not to be the real Motive, or if Success should encourage either Side to extend their Views, and to push their Conquests, the Balance of Power may at last be brought into real Danger; and then, for the Sake of preserving the Liberties of *Europe*, upon which the Liberties of this Nation will always depend, we must take a Share, a principal Share in the Way. This is the Danger we are exposed to at present, and it may not perhaps be so remote as some People pretend to imagine: This is what has made his Majesty become a sort of Mediator, for restoring the Peace of *Europe*, and for reconciling the contending Powers, before Success of either Side shall have encouraged them to extend their Views so far as to take away all Hopes of succeeding in that Way; and his Majesty has already pushed his Negotiations with so much Vigour, that a Plan of Peace will soon be offered to all the Parties concerned; a Plan so reasonable, and so well adapted to the Honour and Interest of all the Parties concerned, that whoever refuses to hearken to it, will thereby make it manifest, that their secret Views are much more extensive than any they have hitherto openly declared.

From hence, Sir, I must conclude, that we should be very soon able to determine, whether we must engage in the War or not: If that Plan be accepted, if both Parties appear willing to agree to reasonable Terms, then we should attain our Ends; the Peace of *Europe* will be restored, the Balance of Power will be preserved without our engaging in the War, without subjecting this Nation to any Inconvenience, or to any great Expence; but if reasonable Terms should be haughtily rejected by either Side, what will the Consequence be? We must then necessarily take a Share in the War, and that speedily, lest the weaker Side should be quite overwhelmed: It is therefore very much our Interest at present to take every Measure that may contribute towards rendering his Majesty's Endeav-

ours ſucceſsful, that may contribute towards inducing, or even compelling, every one of the contending Powers to accept of that Plan which his Majeſty, in Conjunction with his Allies, is to offer to them; and, in my Opinion, nothing can contribute more towards theſe great Ends than our having ſuch a ſtanding regular Force, as may convince all the Parties concerned that we are in earneſt, and that we have it in our Power to alter the Scale when ever we have a Mind; for this Reaſon I can hardly imagine that any Gentleman in this Houſe will oppoſe the ſmall Augmentation of our Land Forces now propoſed, when he conſiders how ſmall an Expence it will be to the Nation, and how many Millions we may be obliged to expend, if, by refuſing ſuch a ſeaſonable Expence, we ſhould at laſt make it neceſſary to involve ourſelves in a heavy and expenſive War.

The Proſperity of this Nation, Sir, or at leaſt our Security, depends upon the Tranquillity of our Neighbours: While they are at Peace, while they are living in Plenty and Eaſe, they will always conſume more of our Manufactures, and all the other Conveniences of Life, than when they are involved in Blood and Confuſion; and conſequently we ſhall always have, in Times of Peace, a greater Demand for the Manufactures and Produce of our Country than in Time of War. Beſides, while they continue at Peace, the Balance of Power can be in no Danger, but the Events of War no Man, no Nation can depend on; and therefore every one, and this Nation among the reſt, may be deeply affected by the extraordinary Succeſs, or the rapid Conqueſts of any one Power in *Europe*. Let us not therefore grudge a ſmall Expence, when it may evidently contribute towards reſtoring Peace and Tranquillity among our Neighbours, upon which our own Proſperity and Security does and always muſt depend.

Our Houſe is not, 'tis true, as yet on Fire, but our Neighbour's is all in a Flame; and when our Neighbour's Houſe is in Flames, it is Time for us to prepare the Engines which are neceſſary for preſerving our own. The proper Engines for preſerving this Nation from thoſe Flames of War which are now blazing in *Europe*, are a powerful Fleet, and a ſufficient Body of regular well diſciplined Troops, ready to march at the firſt Word of Command, in order to extinguiſh *thoſe* Flames which may at laſt approach *us too near, or may* become ſo fierce as to endanger our being involved. This, Sir, will give Weight to his Majeſty's Negociations; it will make all the Parties concerned give a due Attention to what may be propoſed by his Majeſty's Miniſters, for reſtoring the Peace of *Europe*; for a Miniſter, whoſe Equipage conſiſts of a large Body of good Troops, will always be better hearkened to, than one whoſe Equipage conſiſts only of a great Number of fine Pages and uſeleſs Footmen.

From agreeing to the Augmentation propoſed, we may therefore expect, Sir, that the Parties now at War will be prevented from forming any ambitious Views, either againſt this Nation or againſt the Balance of Power; and if any ſuch Views have already been formed, the Projectors will find themſelves under a Neceſſity of laying them aſide; by which Means we ſhall be able to reſtore the Peace of *Europe*, and eſtabliſh the future Security of this Nation, without expoſing ourſelves to the Inconveniences, the Misfortunes and the doubtful Events of War, and without putting ourſelves to any further Expence: From a contrary Behaviour, let us conſider what we are to expect: Will not *France* and her Allies from thence conclude, that they may go on and conquer; that they may place upon the Imperial Throne a Prince of the Houſe of *Bourbone*, and that *England* is not now, as formerly, apprehenſive of the growing Power of *France*, or concerned about the Preſervation of a Balance of Power in *Europe*: Theſe are Concluſions which, I am ſure, no *Engliſhman* ought to give them an Opportunity to make; for the Continuance of the War is a certain Conſequence of ſuch Concluſions, and if it ſhould continue, we muſt engage in it, or we, as well as the reſt of *Europe*, muſt ſubmit to be Slaves to the Conqueror. Thus the Danger of not agreeing to what is propoſed, is infinitely great; in agreeing to it there is no Danger, and the Expence is inconſiderable; it is not only inconſiderable, but likewiſe, take it in what Light you pleaſe, it will be uſeful; if it has the wiſh'd for Effect, if it procures a Re-eſtabliſhment of the publick Tranquillity, the Uſefulneſs of it muſt be acknowledged by all; but if it ſhould fail of the Effect deſired, it will ſtill be of great Uſe, becauſe it will enable us to join ſpeedily and with Vigour in the War.

To me, Sir, it is evident, that the ſmall Expence now propoſed may prevent an infinite Expence and an infinite

Danger,

ſuch a Caſe, ſuppoſe the Gentleman's Stewards and Managers ſhould come to him and tell him of his Danger, and that the Dykes might then be repaired for a ſmall Expence, but that one Flood or two might make ſuch a Breach as would coſt him near the Value of his Eſtate to repair: Would not that Gentleman be very much in the wrong, would he not be mad, not to hearken to ſuch Repreſentations, and put himſelf to a ſmall immediate Charge, in order to prevent the entire Ruin of his Eſtate?

Our preſent Caſe, Sir, is the very ſame; one ſucceſsful Campaign, two or three compleat Victories, would not only involve us neceſſarily in the War, but would make ſuch a Breach in thoſe Barriers, by which the Liberties of *Europe* are preſerved, as would coſt an infinite Treaſure and a vaſt Effuſion of Blood before it could be made up. This is a Danger, which is apparent from thoſe general Circumſtances which are publickly known; but there may be particular private Tranſactions concerted, or now carrying on, which would demonſtrate the Neceſſity of what is now propoſed. Theſe his Majeſty may probably have diſcovered; and from the Experience we have of his Majeſty's great Regard for the Eaſe of his People, we may, I think, conclude, that he would not have propoſed to have made any Augmentation of his Land Forces, or to have put his Subjects to any additional Charge, without an evident Neceſſity for ſo doing: I hope, therefore, Gentlemen will depend upon his Majeſty's Wiſdom and Conduct, in an Affair which is of ſuch a Nature, as may render it impoſſible for his Majeſty to lay his particular Reaſons before this Houſe, without running the Riſk of diſappointing all the Meaſures he has concerted for defeating any ambitious Projects that may have been formed, and for reſtoring the Peace of *Europe*, and thereby preventing this Nation's being obliged to engage in the War.

The Anſwer was in Subſtance as follows.

SIR, I wiſh Gentlemen would be more cautious of bringing his Majeſty's Name into every Debate that happens in this Houſe. I am perſuaded, no Gentleman upon all other Occaſions of the ſame Nature, it is not his Majeſty's Regard for the Eaſe of his People, but the Regard his Miniſters have for the Eaſe of the People that we are to conſider, it is their Wiſdom and Conduct that are now under our Conſideration; and, in my Opinion, this Houſe has no great Reaſon to depend much upon either: I am ſure the Generality of the Nation have no great Confidence in either; and therefore, if we ſpeak the Language of our Conſtituents, which I hope will always be the Language of this Houſe, we cannot depend ſo much upon their Wiſdom and Conduct as to load the People with any additional Expence, for no other Reaſon but only becauſe the Miniſter has told us it is neceſſary. This is a Method of Proceeding which no Man ought to agree to in any Caſe, but eſpecially in a Caſe which is of the moſt dangerous Conſequence to the Liberties of our Country.

The Hon. Gentleman, Sir, was very much in the right to argue from general Circumſtances, and ſuch as are publickly known; for particular Care has been taken that we ſhould not have any Thing elſe to argue from: But if we argue only from ſuch Circumſtances, we muſt conclude, that we are neither concerned in the War, nor can be concerned in its Event: If we have nothing to do with the Affairs of *Poland*, if we are no way engaged to protect the Emperor's Dominions in *Italy*, ſurely we have no Concern in the War, and as to the Event; *France* has declared they will not pretend to keep any of the Conqueſts they make; they have declared, they have no Intention to make any Conqueſts or to extend their Dominions, but that their only Aim is to eſtabliſh *Stanſlaus* upon the Throne of *Poland*; and the other two Allies have declared, that they have no other View but to eſtabliſh and preſerve the Neutrality of *Italy*. Theſe are the only Circumſtances that are publickly known, and from theſe neither this Nation nor the Balance of Power can be in any Danger.

What Particular Reaſons we may have not to truſt to thoſe Declarations, I ſhall not pretend to determine, but all the other Princes and States of Europe, &c.

already engaged in the War, ſeem to put their Truſt in them, becauſe none of them have as yet put themſelves to any Expence, or made any Preparations: Nay, even the Princes of *Germany* ſeem to think their Country in no Danger, for ſome of the chief of them ſtill continue neutral, and thoſe who have joined in the Declaration of War, have great Numbers of Troops unemployed, which certainly would be all ſent to the *Rhine*, if they thought their Country were in any real Danger of being conquered, or that *France* had a Deſign to impoſe an Emperor upon them: While they remain ſo ſecure, while they give themſelves ſo little Concern about the Event of the War, why we ſhould be ſo terribly frightened, why we ſhould imagine that *France* has a Deſign to conquer *Germany*, and to place one of the Houſe of *Bourbon* upon the Imperial Throne, I cannot comprehend: I am ſure no ſuch Intention can be preſumed from any Circumſtance yet publickly known; and I hope we do not think that either *Spain* or *Sardinia* has a mind to conquer *Germany*, or that *France* would allow them, if either or both were able to accompliſh ſuch a Deſign. From publick Circumſtances, therefore, I can ſee no Reaſon we have now, or indeed ever had, to put ourſelves to any Charge, or to make any Preparations; and if there be any private Reaſons, they muſt be ſuch, I ſhould think, as concern us in particular, becauſe if they related to the Balance of Power, and conſequently to *Europe* in general, the other Courts of *Europe*, particularly the *Dutch*, would certainly have diſcovered them as well as we; nay, if they had not, it would have been the Duty of our Miniſters to have diſcovered them, not only to the *Dutch*, but to all the Princes of *Europe*; for whatever Danger there might be in diſcovering them to this Houſe, there could not ſurely be any Danger in diſcovering them to thoſe Courts, which have as deep a Concern as we have in the Preſervation of the Liberties of *Europe*.

As no Part of our late Tranſactions has ever been laid before this Houſe, as all ſuch Lights have been denied us, I do not know, Sir, but there may be private Reaſons for our being particularly concerned in the Event of the preſent War: If there are any ſuch, they muſt proceed from ſome of our late Tranſactions; and in that Caſe, thoſe Tranſactions ought to *have been laid* before this Houſe at the *very Beginning* of the War, that we might from them have ſeen our Danger, and might have provided for our Safety in Time. But to inſinuate, that either of the Parties now engaged in War may have ambitious Views againſt the Liberties of *Europe*, is an Inſinuation that is contradicted by the Behaviour of all the Princes and States of *Europe*, not already engaged in the War; and is therefore an Inſinuation that cannot, in my Opinion, have any Weight, much leſs ſuch a Weight as to prevail with any Member of this Houſe to load his Conſtituents with an additional Charge, or to ſubject the Liberties of his Country to an additional Danger.

We are next told, Sir, that tho' neither Party may at preſent have any ambitious Views, yet they may form ſuch Views, and in order to prevent their forming any ſuch, we muſt put ourſelves to a great Expence, we muſt make great Preparations; this will ſhew them we are in earneſt, and will make them give Ear to the reaſonable Plan of Peace his Majeſty, in Conjunction with his Allies is to offer: Whereas, if we make no ſuch Preparations, *France* will conclude, we have loſt all Apprehenſions of the growing Power of that Kingdom, and that we have no Concern for the Preſervation of the Balance of Power. For God's Sake, Sir, can Gentlemen be ſerious when they argue at this Rate? Can *France*, or any Power on Earth, imagine that we will look tamely on, and ſee the Liberties of *Europe* overturned; or can the Addition of 7 or 8000 Men to our Army add any Thing to their Dread of our Power? They all know, and *France* in particular has Reaſon to know, the Strength and the Power of this Nation, when wiſely managed and prudently exerted; if therefore they form any ambitious Views, if they reject the juſt Terms of Peace that are to be propoſed by his Majeſty, or if they deſpiſe the Mediation that has been offered, it cannot proceed from any Contempt they have of the real Strength of this Nation, but from a Contempt of the Councils by which that Strength is to be exerted: This is a Contempt which, I am afraid, they have already conceived; and if we ſhould agree to the Propoſition now before us, without ſeeing any Reaſon for ſo doing, I am ſure either the Wiſdom or the Integrity of this Houſe will ſuffer conſiderably, in the Opinion of the World both abroad and at home.

Another terrible Thing we are this Day taught to apprehend, is, that Succeſs

ceſs may inſpire one of the Parties engaged in War, with an ambitious View of overturning the Balance of Power: That two or three compleat Victories may make it abſolutely neceſſary for us to engage immediately in the War; and that therefore we ought to prepare in Time, that we may be ready to fly to the Relief of the Unfortunate, before they are quite overwhelmed. Upon this, Sir, I ſhall only aſk of any Gentleman in this Houſe can imagine that *Germany*, *Poland* and *Muſcovy*, (for I think I may now ſay they are united) can be conquer'd in one Campaign; or ſuppoſing the other to be the unfortunate Side, can they imagine that *France*, *Spain* and *Italy* can be conquered in one Campaign? If any Gentleman can imagine ſuch a Thing, with him I ſhall not pretend to argue; but with thoſe who cannot, which I believe is the Majority of this Houſe, I think I may contend, that neither Side can in one Campaign be reduced ſo low, but that the united Force of *Britain*, *Holland*, *Denmark* and *Sweden*, thrown in early the next Campaign, will be ſufficient for their Relief, and for obliging the proudeſt Conqueror to ſubmit to reaſonable Terms, in which Caſe we ſhall have the whole Winter to prepare, and till then 'tis certainly quite unneceſſary for us to put ourſelves to any Expence.

As this Day ſeems to be a Day of Paradoxes, among the reſt we have been told one with reſpect to our Trade. We are told, Sir, that the Proſperity of this Nation depends upon the Tranquillity of our Neighbours, and that in Times of Peace, there is always a greater Demand for the Manufactures and Produce of this Country than in Time of War. This, Sir, is ſo far from being a juſt Maxim in Trade, that the direct contrary is true. The chief Part of the Produce of this Country, conſiſts in the Neceſſaries and not the Luxuries of Life, and conſequently our Neighbours will always conſume as much of ſuch ſort of Things in Time of War as in Time of Peace; but the Difference is, that when their Heads are not diſtracted, nor their Hands diverted, by any foreign or domeſtick War, they have Time to apply themſelves to Tillage, they have Time to apply themſelves to Manufactures of all Kinds, they have Leiſure to think of and to improve all the Arts of Peace, and by ſo doing they furniſh themſelves at home with a great many of thoſe Neceſſaries, which in Time of War, they are obliged to purchaſe of us. This is not only evident in Theory, but it is confirmed by Experience, for our Trade has ſuffered more by the domeſtick Improvements made by our Neighbours, during this laſt long Tranquillity in *Europe*, than it has done by any other Means, except the heavy Duties we have laid upon ourſelves, and the great Trouble and many Fees and Perquiſites we have ſubjected our Merchants to, both in importing and exporting their Goods and Merchandize; which Incumbrances will in Time moſt certainly ruin every Branch of our Trade, if we do not take Care to remove them ſpeedily, by paying off thoſe Debts by which they have been occaſioned. And as to our Security, it can never be diſturbed by any Broils among our Neighbours, unleſs the Balance of Power ſhould be brought into real Danger, which our Neighbours upon the Continent would take better Care of than they do, if we did not upon all Occaſions ſhew ourſelves ſo mighty officious as to do it for them.

It is an eaſy Matter, Sir, for any Man who has a quick Invention and a ſtrong Imagination, to form imaginary Dangers, and to frighten Fools with Phantoms. In Time of Peace we are frightened with Invaſions, becauſe our Neighbours have their Troops quartered upon their Coaſts, and have nothing elſe to do with them: In Time of War we are frightened with Invaſions, becauſe our Neighbours have great Armies in the Field, tho' no Power in *Europe* has any Quarrel with us. In Time of Peace we muſt keep up a more numerous Army than is conſiſtent with the Liberties of a free People, in order to prevent a War's breaking out: In Time of War we muſt add to that Army, and put ourſelves to great Expence, in order to reſtore the publick Tranquillity, and preſerve the Balance of Power, tho' no other Nation in *Europe* appears to be in the leaſt apprehenſive of its being in Danger. Thus, Sir, we are always in a Fright, and, for what I know, our Apprehenſions may at laſt become ſo extravagant, that if *Angria*, the *Eaſt India* Pirate, ſhould fit out any greater Number of Grabs than uſual, we muſt fit out a Squadron and augment our Land Forces, for fear of his coming to make an Invaſion upon us. By this, Sir, I do not mean to inſinuate, that we are now in no Danger, for I do not know but we may. But whatever Danger we may be in, I am very ſure it does not appear from any Circumſtances yet publickly known, nor from any Thing that has as yet been communicated to this Houſe.

and therefore I cannot agree to load the People with any new Charge: If the Danger is ſuch as cannot be immediately communicated, it muſt be ſuch as cannot be immediately apprehended; and if we are only like to be in Danger, we ought to follow the Example of our wiſe Neighbours the *Dutch*, in putting our People to no Expence, and in reſerving our whole Strength to be vigorouſly exerted againſt thoſe whoſe future Deſigns ſhall ſeem any way to threaten the Safety of *Europe*.

We have been told, Sir, that the Danger of not agreeing to what is propoſed is infinitely great; but that in agreeing to it there is no Danger; Sir, in my Opinion, it is directly otherwiſe. I ſhall firſt conſider it with reſpect to our foreign Affairs. It is certain, that the Regard we are to expect from Foreigners muſt always depend upon the Eſteem they have of the Strength of the Nation, and of the Wiſdom of thoſe Councils by which that Strength is to be directed. The Strength of the Nation does not ſurely conſiſt only in the Troops we have on Foot, or the Squadrons we have at Sea, but upon the Number of Troops we are able to raiſe and maintain, and the Squadrons we are able to put to Sea; therefore it is certain, that the adding 7 or 8000 Men to our Land Forces; or the Squadrons we have already fitted out, can add nothing to the Opinion Foreigners have of our Strength; this they all know we could do whenever we had a Mind, and they knew we can do much more when we find ourſelves juſtly provoked; but the putting ourſelves to ſuch extravagant, ſuch needleſs Expence, when no Man can ſay that we are in any real and immediate Danger, when no Man can ſay we have received any juſt Provocation, will certainly give Foreigners a very mean Opinion of our Councils; and Strength without Wiſdom is generally miſapplied, and is always contemned; ſo that if any Thing diſappoints his Majeſty's Endeavours for reſtoring the Tranquillity of *Europe*, if any Thing makes his Mediation contemned, it will be our agreeing to the Propoſition now before us: I ſhall add to this, Sir, that the Armaments we have made, and are ſtill making, can oblige neither of the Sides engaged in War, but may probably give great Offence to one or t'other, by which we may draw a *War upon* ourſelves; our Armaments *may very probably* unite ſeveral of the *Powers of Europe* againſt us, while by the Inaction of thoſe Armaments we may be deprived of every Ally; therefore, with reſpect to our foreign Affairs, the Danger of agreeing to what is propoſed is infinitely great; but in not agreeing to it, there is, there can be, no Danger.

But, Sir, with regard to our domeſtick Affairs the Danger is more apparent, and much more terrible. The keeping up of a numerous Standing Army in Time of Peace, or the keeping of ſuch an Army in this Iſland even in Time of War, is abſolutely inconſiſtent with the Liberties of this Nation. The Gentlemen, or at leaſt ſome of them, who ſupported this Motion, talk of an Army of 18,000 Men as always neceſſary to be kept up within this Iſland, in Time of Peace as well as in Time of War. This, Sir, is the true Secret of this Day's Motion; thoſe Gentlemen know, that when Peace is reſtored, the Nation will inſiſt upon a Reduction's being made in the Army, therefore, think they, let us now increaſe the Army, that when Peace is reſtored we may ſtop the Mouths of the Diſaffected (as they call them) by making a Reduction of the Troops we are now to add: And thus, Sir, we ſhall have a Standing Army of 18,000 Men ſaddled upon us for ever. As I am of Opinion, that an Army of 18,000 Men is at leaſt 10,000 more than we ought to have in Time of Peace, as I am of Opinion that ſuch a numerous Army, all under the abſolute and arbitrary Will of the prime Miniſter for the Time being, can be neceſſary for no End but that of enabling the Miniſter to trample upon the Liberties of his Country; therefore I think, with reſpect to our domeſtick Affairs, the Danger of agreeing to what is propoſed is infinitely great, and that in rejecting it with Diſdain, as it ought to be, there is no Danger.

Whether our Houſe be on Fire or not, is what no Man can tell, from any Thing that has been communicated to us, or from any Thing he can know as a Member of this Houſe; but this I am ſure of, that whether our Houſe be on Fire or not, the Engine-keepers, and thoſe who are by them to get either Riches or Power to themſelves, will always endeavour if they can, to perſuade us, that our Houſe is in Danger; when there is no Fire in the Neighbourhood, they will tell us, we ought to pay them for their Engines, in order to have them ready to march at the firſt Word of Command, becauſe a Fire may ſuddenly break forth; and when there is a Fire in the Neighbourhood,

bourhood, they will then tell us we muſt have their Engines, becauſe. tho' the Fire be then at a great Diſtance, it may at laſt approach too near, ſo as not to give Time to ſend for the Engines; therefore when the People's Money is to be diſpoſed of, I hope this Houſe will always depend upon their own Judgment, and not upon the Advice of thoſe who have the Direction of any Engine. As for Miniſters, they muſt expect Regard and Eſteem, not from their Equipage, but from the Wiſdom and Addreſs of their Negotiations; for a Miniſter with a blundering Head, or one that is ſent upon ridiculous Errands, will make as ſorry a Figure with an Equipage of regular Troops, as he ever did or can do with fine Cloaths, and an Equipage of gaudy Pages and uſeleſs Footmen; and I am afraid the Aſs's Ears will appear much more conſpicuous under a well-burniſhed Head-piece than ever they did under a well powder'd Peruke.

The other Parallel, Sir, that has been drawn is very much to the preſent Purpoſe, if it had been properly related. We are in the very Caſe of a Gentleman who is told by his Steward, and the Workmen employed by that Steward, that his Eſtate is in great Danger of being overflowed by the Decay of, or ſome Breach in thoſe Dykes and Mounds, which, as they ſay, were made to prevent Inundations: The Gentleman is ſurpriſed at this, knowing that there were never any Dykes or Mounds made upon his Eſtate for preventing Inundations, but what were made by Nature; that his Eſtate could not be overflowed without ſome artificial Inlets made, or even Windmills or Fire-engines, prepared and ſet up for that Purpoſe: He anſwers, Gentlemen you really ſurpriſe me, I can hardly believe there is a Poſſibility in what you relate; however, I'll go along with you and examine every Part of my Eſtate, and will then take ſuch Meaſures as may be proper for preventing the Danger: Upon this the Steward and his Workmen are in a Fright, they know that the Inlets were made or the Windmills ſet up, either by themſelves or by ſome of their Maſter's Neighbours, with their Connivance, and therefore they reply, O Lord, Sir! you muſt not examine into Particulars, the Breaches are of ſuch a Nature, that if you but look upon them they will become irreparable; give us but a ſmall Sum of Money, and an Order for ſuch of your Tenants as we *ſhall name, to attend and aſſiſt us*, we can now eaſily make up the Breach, but if you delay, or offer to examine into it, the Reparation will coſt you more than the Value of your Eſtate: If ſuch a Gentleman ſhould comply blindly with ſuch a Demand, I am ſure, Sir, it muſt be granted, that if he was not mad, he was very much under the Management of his Steward.

Now, Sir, that I have ſet the Parallels mentioned on the other Side in their true Light, give me Leave to draw one of my own, which I think very appoſite to the Caſe before us, conſidering that the Motion ſo viſibly tends to the keeping up of a great Standing Army, even in Time of the moſt profound Tranquillity: Suppoſe a Country Gentleman took into his Head a Whim to keep a Lion in his Houſe, for no other End but to pleaſe and divert the Spectators; ſuppoſe his Neighbours, his Friends, nay even his own Children, ſhould repreſent to him, it was very dangerous to keep ſuch a fierce Animal in his Houſe; that while it was young it might continue harmleſs, and might now and then play ſome pretty Tricks to divert him; but that ſuch Animals, when they began to grow old, were apt to take wicked and malicious Freaks: In ſhort, let us ſuppoſe that every Man but the Keeper and thoſe under him, who knew they could not otherwiſe preſerve the lucrative Poſts they poſſeſſed, ſhould adviſe the Gentleman to diſpatch this Animal from his Houſe, but the Gentleman rejects all Counſels but thoſe of his Keeper and Under-keepers: At laſt the Animal takes one of its natural Freaks, or inſtigated perhaps by the Keeper, on a Suſpicion of his going to be diſmiſſed, and having got an Opportunity ſeizes upon its Maſter, treads him under Foot, and tears his Heart from his Boſom: would not all the World agree, that tho' the Keeper ought to be hanged, the Maſter highly deſerv'd the Miſchief he had met with?

To conclude, Sir, while the *Dutch* and all the other States of *Europe*, not yet engaged in the War, ſhew ſo little Concern about it, while even the Princes of *Germany* ſhew ſo little Inclination to exert their whole Strength upon the Occaſion, I cannot think the Balance of Power in any imminent Danger; and if there is any Danger threatens this Nation in particular, in God's Name let it be told; when we know what it is, or from whence it is to be apprehended, we may eaſily take ſuch Meaſures as may prevent it; but do not let us, under imagi-

I is with the greateſt Diffidence that I ſtand up to give my Opinion; for the Conjuncture now under our Conſideration is, I think, the moſt difficult and the moſt critical, of any that ever happened ſince I have had the Honour to be a Member of this Houſe. To add to the heavy Burdens my Country already labours under, is what I ſhall never agree to but with the greateſt Reluctancy; but on the other Hand, if through an ill timed Piece of good Husbandry, I ſhould contribute towards involving my Country in Calamities, which by a ſmall but ſeaſonable Expence might have been prevented it would give me the greateſt Uneaſineſs. Whatever Advantage we may draw from the Tranquillity of others, it is certain we muſt always draw great and many Advantages from our own, and it is as certain, that let the Deſigns of the Parties engaged in War be at preſent what they will, we may be deeply concerned in its Event. If either the preſent Deſigns ſhould be puſhed too far, or new and ambitious Deſigns encouraged and ſet up by Succeſs, we muſt neceſſarily at laſt be involved, and this is what we ought if poſſible to prevent. This I take to be the true and only Deſign of the Augmentation now propoſed; it is ſo ſmall that I cannot look upon it as deſigned to engage us in the War, but to prevent our being engaged, and for this Reaſon, I think, we may the more eaſily agree to it.

Whether the Balance of Power be now in Danger, or whether this Nation in particular be now in Danger, is not the Queſtion before us, but whether both may not be in Danger by the Event of the preſent War, and this I really think can't be made a Queſtion. In ſuch a Caſe we are not to be directed by the Behaviour of other States, at leaſt I am ſure the Reſolutions of this Houſe ought as little to be regulated by the Example of the *Dutch*, or of the Princes of *Germany*, as they ought to be regulated by the Advice of our own Miniſters. In the War which was commenced before the Death of the *late King William*, I believe it will not be denied but that the Balance of Power was then in Danger, and yet we ſee how little Aſſiſtance we received from the reſt of *Europe*; and as to the preſent War, we have ſeen how little Aſſiſtance the Houſe of *Auſtria* received from the reſt of *Europe*, and therefore I muſt think, that the outward Behaviour of all or any of the Princes of *Europe*, can never be made uſe of as any Argument in this Debate. Beſides, Sir, the other Princes and States of *Europe* have no occaſion to make any Augmentation of their Forces till they are juſt ready to take the field: They have, all of them, great Bodies of Land Forces in continual Pay; there is hardly an Electoral Prince of *Germany* but what maintains as great a Number of Land Forces as are now in this Iſland, and yet, I hope, it will not be ſaid, but that if we were to engage, we not only could, but ought to take the Field with a much greater Army than either of them can maintain, for which Reaſon we are always under a Neceſſity to begin to prepare much ſooner than any of our Neighbours have Occaſion to do.

We may talk what we will of the Number of Men in our Country, and the Number of Ships in our Harbours, but from ſuch Calculations the Strength of a Nation is not now to be computed. It is from the Number of regular, well-diſciplined Troops with which they may ſpeedily take the Field, and from the Number of Men of War provided with experienced Seamen, which they can ſpeedily put to Sea, that the Strength of a Nation is always now computed. A Number of regular well-diſciplined Troops is now become as neceſſary either for Offence or Defence, as a well-diſciplined well armed Militia was of old, and the Regard a Nation is to expect from its Neighbours, depends now as much upon the former, as it depended of old upon the latter. 'Tis true, in a Country which abounds with able, well-bodied Men, which our own Country does, in my Opinion, more than any other of equal Extent, Regiments may be ſoon raiſed, Regiments may be ſoon augmented; but a Regiment newly raiſed muſt be exerciſed for many Months, before it can expect to engage ſucceſsfully againſt an old, well-diſciplined Regiment; and even an old Regiment newly augmented, cannot re-

pany in the Service, without raiſing any new Regiments or Companies, which could not ſo ſpeedily be made fit for Action, and would, by increaſing the Number of Officers, be more expenſive to the Nation.

I am none of thoſe, Sir, who imagine that *Germany*, *Poland* and *Muſcovy* can be conquered in one Campaign, and much leſs do I imagine that *France*, *Spain* and *Italy* can be conquered in a Campaign, and yet I can imagine, and do verily believe, that a compleat Victory or two, gained in the very Beginning of a Campaign, eſpecially by that Side which has hitherto had the beſt Succeſs, might be attended with ſuch Conſequences, and might bring the Unfortunate Side ſo low, if they met with no Relief or Aſſiſtance before the Beginning of the next Campaign, that to recover the Loſſes of that Campaign, and compel the Conquerors to accept of reaſonable Terms, would moſt certainly coſt this Nation a vaſt Expence of Blood and Treaſure, even though we were immediately joined by *Holland*, *Denmark* and *Sweden*, neither of whoſe Aſſiſtance, even in ſuch a critical Conjuncture, we can pretend to depend upon with Certainty; for upon ſuch an Occaſion ſome of them might loſe Courage, and others might expect to make an Advantage by joining the victorious Side; and if we ſhould be obliged to engage ſingly and without the Aſſiſtance of either of the three Powers I have mentioned, one unfortunate Campaign, puſhed with Vigour by the victorious Side, to the very Beginning of the next, might involve us in a tedious, an expenſive, and even a doubtful War: Whereas, if we put ourſelves in ſuch a *Condition as to be able* to give immediately

make them conceive new Deſigns, which they could not at firſt have thought of; and againſt theſe we are to provide, as well as againſt any Deſigns they may have at preſent in Petto, which we have not as yet diſcovered; for if *France* and her Allies ſhould over run all *Germany*, get Poſſeſſion of all the ſtrong Holds in it, eſtabliſh *Stanislaus* upon the Throne of *Poland*, and oblige the Czarina to ſubmit to their Terms, I am very far from thinking that either of them would abide by the Declarations with which they began the War, I am very much afraid they would begin to think of making ſuch Regulations as to them ſhould ſeem meet, both in this Country and in every other Country of *Europe*, in which Caſe, I am ſure, our Conſtitution both in Church and State would be expoſed to much greater and more unavoidable Danger, than it can be from the ſmall Addition now propoſed to be made to our Army.

This leads me, Sir, to conſider that terrible that imminent Danger our Liberties are expoſed to, by keeping up a numerous ſtanding Army in Time of Peace, which is a Danger that has been much exaggerated upon this and many other Occaſions, by the Gentlemen of the other Side of the Queſtion. I could eaſily ſhew, it has been often ſhewn already, by Gentlemen much more capable than I am, that an Army kept up from Year to Year, under the Direction of Parliament, and commanded by Gentlemen of the beſt Families, and ſome of them of as good Eſtates as any in the Kingdom, can never be dangerous either to our Conſtitution or to our Liberties, were it much more numerous than it is, or is now propoſed to be, but as the keeping up of a ſtanding Army

in Time of Peace is not, nor can be now the Queſtion under our Conſideration, I ſhall ſuppoſe that there is ſome Danger in keeping up even ſuch a ſtanding Army in Time of Peace; will Gentlemen from thence argue, that when all *Europe* is in a Flame, when this Nation may very probably, and perhaps very ſpeedily, be engaged in the War, we ought not to begin to make Preparations? Will they ſay, that we ought never to make any Augmentation, or to prepare for War till it is publickly declared? Can this, Sir, be a ſafe Maxim for any Nation? Surely no; but much leſs can it be a ſafe Maxim for this Nation, becauſe in Time of Peace we never keep up ſuch a great Body of Land Forces as any, even the moſt inconſiderable of our Neighbours.

I do not know, Sir, that any Gentleman has in this Debate declared, that 18,000 is the Number of Land Forces which muſt always be kept up in this Nation, even in Time of the profoundeſt Tranquility; however, it has been diſcover'd, it ſeems, that this is the Opinion of ſome Gentlemen, and that the Addition now moved for, is propoſed for no other Reaſon, but only that theſe Gentlemen may have an Opportunity of ſtopping the Mouths of the Diſaffected by reducing that additional Number as ſoon as the publick Tranquillity is re-eſtabliſhed. Sir, if no Reaſons had been aſſigned for the Addition propoſed, there might have been ſome Room for this Preſumption; but as other Reaſons have been aſſigned, as thoſe Reaſons are apparent from the preſent Circumſtances of *Europe*, I cannot ſee how ſuch a Preſumption can be made: But ſuppoſe this were really the Deſign of ſome Gentlemen in this Houſe, will not every other Gentleman be at Liberty to oppoſe that Deſign when the Peace is reſtored; May not every Gentleman, who ſhall then have the Honour to be a Member of this Houſe, propoſe as great a Reduction as he pleaſes? Is it not as eaſy to propoſe the Reduction of 17,000 as of 7,000? And when we are ſo happy as to have an Opportunity to make a Reduction, which I hope will be ſoon, the Queſtion will then come properly to be argued, what Number of Land Forces is neceſſary to be kept up in this Nation in Time of Peace? Upon that Queſtion, I hope as great a Number will be reduced, without any Regard to the Addition now made, as the Safety of the Nation can admit of; for I ſhall join with the honourable Gentlemen in Opinion, that we *ought never to keep* up a greater Number than is abſolutely neceſſary for the Safety of the Nation, and the Support of his Majeſty's Government; and whoever is againſt keeping up that Number, ſhall always be looked on by me as a Perſon diſaffected to both.

Before I conclude, Sir, I muſt take Notice that from this Debate, as well as from a great many others, it appears to me, that the Gentlemen employed in the Adminiſtration of our Affairs are always in the moſt tickliſh Situation: If they propoſe to make Proviſions againſt Dangers, by which Proviſions the People muſt be put to an Expence, they are then charged with raiſing imaginary Dangers, in order from thence to take an Opportunity to load the People with new Taxes; and their Misfortune is, that the more careful they have been in Time paſt, this Argument grows every Day the ſtronger againſt them, becauſe People begin at laſt to believe, that the Dangers which were never felt were actually imaginary, tho' in Reality they were prevented only by the Proviſions that were made againſt them; however, many People may come at laſt to be confirmed in this erroneous Opinion, by which the Miniſters may be at laſt refuſed thoſe Proviſions that are actually neceſſary; and if, by ſuch Refuſal, any ſignal Misfortune ſhould befal the Nation, the Miniſters would be ſure of being loaded with the Blame of it, tho' they had done all that was in their Power to warn us of the Danger.

I cannot really comprehend, Sir, what ſort of Information it is that Gentlemen want upon this Occaſion; would they have his Majeſty ſend to tell us, that there is a bloody War now carried on by *France*, *Spain* and *Sardinia* againſt the Emperor? Surely they do not expect that his Majeſty ſhould ſend us a particular Meſſage, in order to acquaint us with a Piece of News that is known to the whole World; and as this is ſufficient to put us upon our Guard, and to convince us that we ought to begin at leaſt to prepare for the worſt, I muſt think we ſtand in no Need of any further Information. It may very probably be, that his Majeſty has not yet diſcovered, whether any of the Parties engaged in War have any further Views than what they publickly avow; this I ſay may not probably have been yet diſcovered, becauſe no Plan of an Agreement has as yet been offered to the Parties concerned: Or it may be that his Majeſty has already diſcovered, that ſome of the Parties concerned have ſome ſecret and ambitious Views, which will oblige him to declare very

very ſoon againſt them: In the firſt Caſe, his Majeſty can give us no further Information than what he has already given; but ſuppoſe the laſt to be the Caſe, ought his Majeſty, either by Meſſage or otherwiſe, to diſcloſe to us the Secrets he has diſcover'd, or the Reſolutions he has taken upon ſuch Diſcovery? Would not ſuch a Meſſage be an open and a publick Declaration of War? And will any Gentleman ſay, that it would be wiſe in his Majeſty, or in thoſe who have the Honour to adviſe him, to make any ſuch publick Declaration, before he has made all the neceſſary Preparations, and is juſt ready to enter upon Action? In ſhort, let us put the Caſe what Way we will, it is impoſſible we can have, or ought to have, any further Information than what every Gentleman without Doors, as well as within, fully knows, from the Circumſtances *Europe* is in at preſent; and as theſe are, in my Opinion, more than ſufficient for inducing every Man who regards the Safety of his Country, to agree to the ſmall Expence now propoſed, I ſhall very little regard what may be thought of the Wiſdom or the Integrity of this Houſe; for I am very ſure, every Man whoſe good Opinion is worth deſiring will, from our agreeing to this Queſtion, approve of both'

The *Queſtion* being at laſt put, it was upon a Diviſion carried in the Affirmative, 261 to 208.

The chief Speakers in Support of the Motion, were Sir *W——m T——ge*, *C—l B—n*, *T—s W——n*, Eſq; *P—k L——y*, Eſq; Member for *E——gh* in *Scotland*, *J—n H——ve*, Eſq; Member for *W—ſhire* (whoſe Speech ſee at large, p. 283. 284.) *H—n W——le*, Eſq; Sir *R—t W——le*, &c. and the chief Speakers againſt the Motion, were the Hon. *Y——s E——e*, Eſq; Member for *K—ſh* and *C—e* in *Scotland* (ſee Vol. IV. p. 272.) his H—r the M—r of the R—ls, Sir *Wm W——m*, *Wm P—y*, Eſq; &c.

Other Arguments on this Occaſion.

SOme of the Gentlemen who ſpoke in this Debate, ſaid, they were for an Augmentation of our Forces, but that it was their Opinion, we ought to do it by taking foreign Troops into our Pay, and not by augmenting our own Army; (See p. 284.) becauſe the firſt could be diſmiſſed without leaving any Charge upon the Nation, after the Peace was reſtored, but the laſt would always leave a Charge, by increaſing the Number of Officers on *Half-pay*.—*This Objection* was anſwer'd by informing them, that by the Augmentation propoſed, it was not intended to add any new Officers, but only ſo many private Men to each Company; ſo that when Peace was reſtored, the Augmentation then made could be reduced, without leaving any Charge upon the Nation: With this Anſwer they were ſatisfied, and accordingly voted for the Queſtion. But by other Gentlemen who were againſt the Queſtion, ſeveral other Objections were made, ſuch as, the Danger of having ſuch a great Army within the Iſland; the great Burthen it was to the Places where they were quarter'd; the taking ſo many Hands from the Labour and Induſtry of the Nation, and thereby withdrawing ſo much of that Nourihment, which was neceſſary for ſupporting the Trade, the Riches, and the Power of the Kingdom; and that the adding even of private Men would leave ſome Charge upon the Nation, becauſe when a Reduction came to be made, the old and infirm would be diſcharged, moſt of whom we ſhould be obliged to take in as Penſioners on *Chelſea College*; whereas if no ſuch Augmentation had been made, thoſe very Men would have been continued in the Service for ſeveral Years longer.—To which it was anſwered, that in a Time of ſuch publick Danger it was neceſſary to augment our Forces, even within the Kingdom, and therefore any ſmall Inconveniences that might from thence ariſe muſt be borne with; that by increaſing our own Troops no Money was carried out of the Kingdom; that it would add to the Number of our trained Soldiers, which, if any future Danger ſhould ariſe, would be an Advantage to the Nation; that by a Man's becoming a Soldier his Labour and Induſtry was not quite loſt, for many of them were as induſtrious after liſting as ever they had been before; that old and infirm Soldiers muſt always of courſe be diſmiſſed, and new Recruits raiſed in their ſtead, tho' no Augmentation were ever made.

After the aforeſaid Motion was agreed to, the following Motion was put, and of courſe agreed to, *viz.* 'Reſolved, That a Sum, not exceeding 794,529*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* Halfpenny be granted to his Majeſty, for defraying the Charge of the ſaid 25,744 Men, for Guards and Garriſons, and other his Majeſty's Land Forces in *Great Britain*, *Guernſey*, and *Jerſey*, for the Year 1735'

By comparing this Sum with the Sum voted laſt Year for the ſame Service, (ſee Vol. IV. p. 353.) they will find that

the former exceeds the latter by 147,099 l. 13s. 4d. And the Sums granted last Year for the Service of the Army having exceeded what had been granted in the preceding Year, by the Sum of 35,116 l. 5 s. 3 d. our additional Expence for this Year, on account of the present War, in this Article of our Army only, amounts to 182,215 l. 18 s. 7 d. to which we must add an additional Expence this Year, in the Article relating to the Forces in the Plantations, *Gibraltar*, &c. of 11,813 l. 9 s. 2 d. which I shall hereafter take Notice of, being in the whole 194,029 l. 7 s. 9 d.

Debate on the SCOTS LORDS *Petition.*

Thursday the 20th of *February*, being the Day appointed by the House of Peers, as mentioned in our last, for taking into their Consideration the Petition presented by the six *Scotch* Peers, the Order of the Day being read, his Grace the D—ke of *B——gh*, and after him the D—ke of *A——l* stood up, and took notice, that the Petition they were then to take into their Consideration, was conceived in such general and indefinite Terms, that they could not from the Words of the Petition determine, whether or no the Petitioners designed to controvert, or to object against the last Election of the sixteen Peers, to represent the Peerage of *Scotland* in that House; and as their Right to their Seats in that House, depended upon the Regularity of that Election, they hoped their Lordships would take Care to have that Point cleared up, before they proceeded any further upon that Petition, or at least before they proceeded to the Examination of any Witnesses.

This brought on a Motion, 'That the Consideration of the Petition should be adjourned to a short Day, and that the Petitioners should be order'd to declare against that Day, whether they intended to controvert the last Election of all the sixteen Peers, to represent the Peerage of *Scotland* in that House, or the Election of any, and which of them.'

In Support of the Motion it was argued thus.

'MY Lords, the Petition now before us is, in my Opinion, conceived in such vague and general Terms, that it is impossible to determine, whether the late Election, with respect to all or any of the sixteen Peers last returned, is to be attacked or not; and it is as impossible to determine, whether any and what Persons *are to* be accused, by the Complaint exhibited to us in this Petition; so that I cannot determine, and I believe no Lord in this House can, whether we are to proceed upon this Affair, in our legislative or in our judicial Capacity. If any undue or illegal Practices were made use of, in procuring the Election or the Return of all or any of the sixteen Lords from *Scotland*, now in this House, surely that Election or Return must be void, and the Peers of *Scotland* must proceed to a new Election. In this Case your Lordships are certainly to proceed in your judicial Capacity; and as the Right of private Persons is to be brought *into* Question, as the Right of no less than sixteen Lords to their Seats in this House, is to be examined into and determined, the Affair now before us is then to be considered as a Cause, and I hope your Lordships will proceed in it with the same Justice and Impartiality, and with the same Regularity which you observe in all other Causes. The sixteen noble Lords now in this House, must then be considered as the Defendants or Respondents; and I hope your Lordships will never proceed in any Cause to examine Witnesses for the Petitioner only; if we are to examine any Witnesses against the noble Lords now in this House, I hope you will give them proper Notice, and examine likewise such Witnesses as they may think proper for their Justification.

Tho' I cannot, my Lords, from the Words of the Petition determine, whether any particular Persons are to be accused, yet from the Nature of the Case I must think, that it will necessarily end in an Accusation against particular Persons; for if there have been illegal Practices, there must have been illegal Practisers, and those Practisers must have been guilty of a very high Misdemeanor. In this Case likewise your Lordships are to proceed in your judicial Capacity; and in that Way, I hope you will never proceed to examine Witnesses against any Man, without having first called the Party accused before you, without having given him Notice of the Crimes laid to his Charge, or without giving him an Opportunity both to cross-examine the Witnesses that are brought against him, and to bring what Witnesses he may think proper for his Vindication; so that I do not see how you can proceed in the Affair now before you, till the Petitioners declare, whether or no they intend to challenge or impeach the Election of all or any, and whom, of the sixteen Peers last chosen, and have particularly named the Persons who were guil-

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ty of the undue and illegal Practices of which they complain.

If any Suitor in any of the Courts below ſhould petition this Houſe, and complain in general of undue Methods and illegal Practices made uſe of in any Court below, without naming any Perſon who had been guilty of thoſe undue Methods or illegal Practices, I believe your Lordſhips would not ſo much as receive or give any Countenance to ſuch a Petition; but in the preſent Caſe your Lordſhips have received the Petition, and, in my Opinion, you are in the right, not only to receive it, but to take all proper Methods to get at the Bottom of the Complaint, both becauſe of the Dignity of the Petitioners, and becauſe the Matters complained of may affect the Honour and Dignity of this Houſe; yet ſtill, my Lords, I hope you will proceed in it in ſuch a manner, as not to do Injuſtice to any private Man, and ſo as not to load the Innocent with even the Imputation of a heavy Crime.

In all Caſes of Evidence, the Witneſſes muſt be examined as to particular Facts, and likewiſe as to particular Perſons; and thoſe Perſons, as well as Facts, the Judges muſt be fully informed of before any Witneſſes are brought before them to be examined. I believe, my Lords, it was never yet known that any Court of Judicature proceeded to examine Witneſſes, without having firſt the particular Facts laid before them which were to be proved by the Witneſſes, and likewiſe the Perſons Names againſt whom the Witneſſes were to prove thoſe Facts. This is a Rule which muſt be obſerved in all Courts of Judicature, otherwiſe they can never know what they are about; and therefore if your Lordſhips are to proceed upon this Affair in your judicial Capacity, which I think you muſt, you cannot regularly proceed to examine any Witneſſes till you know the particular Facts thoſe Witneſſes are brought to prove, and the Names of the particular Perſons againſt whom thoſe Facts are to be proved, without which I cannot comprehend what Uſe you are to make of the Proofs that are to be laid before you, or for what End you are to put a great many Gentlemen, and for what I know Noblemen alſo, to the Expence and Trouble of coming a great many Miles to be examined as Witneſſes at the Bar of this Houſe.

I am, my Lords, as much as any Lord in this Houſe, for making a moſt ſtrict Enquiry into the Matters complained of by the Petition now before us; and, for this *Reaſon, I am for our taking* ſuch previous Steps as may enable us to proceed with Certainty, Eaſe, and Satisfaction to ourſelves, without doing an Injury to any innocent Man; for if we proceed to examine Witneſſes before we have fixed upon the particular Matters as to which thoſe Witneſſes are to be examined, I foreſee that we muſt involve ourſelves in Difficulties, which we ſhall find altogether inextricable; and as the Right of the ſixteen noble Lords who now ſit in this Houſe, as the Repreſentatives of the Peerage of *Scotland*, is the chief Thing to be conſidered, I think the Petitioners ought firſt to declare, whether or no they intend, by their Petition, to challenge or impeach that Right.

To this it was anſwered, in Subſtance as follows, *viz.*

MY Lords, the Petition now before us is general, and it ought to be ſo: It is not a Petition relating to any private Right; it is not a Petition complaining of any private Injury; it is only in the Nature of a general Complaint againſt ſome illegal Practices, ſuppoſed to have been made uſe of at the laſt Election of the ſixteen Peers for *Scotland*, which the Petitioners think of the utmoſt Conſequence to the Honour and Dignity of this Houſe, and to the Freedom and Independency of Parliament; theſe Practices the Petitioners have got ſome imperfect Accounts of, and by the Accounts they have got of them, they ſeem to be of ſuch a heinous Nature, and attended with ſuch dangerous Conſequences, that they, as Peers of *Great-Britain*, as Subjects of a legal and as yet free Government, thought themſelves obliged to inform this Houſe of what they had heard, and of the Witneſſes by whom they think thoſe deep and dark Practices may be made appear, well knowing, that if there were really any ſuch Practices, the Power and the Authority of this Houſe, if exerciſed as it ought to be, and I hope as it will be upon this Occaſion, may make up the Deficiencies of the Informations they have had. As the Practices they complain of are of the moſt heinous Nature, they muſt certainly have been carried on in the moſt hidden Manner, and therefore it cannot be ſuppoſed that the Petitioners, or that any Man in a private Capacity can have ſuch a full Information of them, as to charge the Facts or accuſe the Perſons particularly; but upon the Examination at the Bar of your Lordſhips Houſe, of ſuch Witneſſes as they ſhall deſire to be examined, the iniquitous Myſteries will probably come to be revealed

facts and the Perſons may be particularly brought to Light; and then I doubt not but your Lordſhips will take ſuch Methods as the Law directs, in order to puniſh the Guilty, to vindicate the Honour and the Dignity of this Houſe; and to preſerve the Freedom and Independency of Parliament. This is what the Petitioners ſue for, this is what the Nation expects, and I think the Petitioners have taken the moſt proper Way, the only Way they could take, to lay this important Affair before your Lordſhips.

I am ſurprized, my Lords, to hear it ſaid, that the Affair now before us can, in any Light, be looked on as a Cauſe, or that it ought to be treated as ſuch. Do the Petitioners come here to complain of any Violation of their own particular Rights? Do they complain of any Injury offered to them, or either of them in particular? No, my Lords, their Complaint proceeds from a more generous Motive; their Complaint is againſt a general Grievance; and therefore if the Affair now before us is to be looked on as a Cauſe, it muſt be looked on as the Cauſe of our Country and Conſtitution: If any Injury has been done, it is to the Conſtitution that Injury has been done, and it is to the Conſtitution that Redreſs muſt be granted; but whether that Redreſs is to be granted by puniſhing thoſe that ſhall be found to be guilty, or by making a new Law to prevent ſuch Practices in Time to come, or by both, is what cannot now be determined.

I ſhall readily agree, my Lords, that if there were any illegal Practices, there muſt have been illegal Practiſers; but till you come to examine Witneſſes you can diſcover neither, and even after you have examined all the Witneſſes you can, after having made as ſtrict an Enquiry as poſſible, the Practices may have been carried on in ſuch a hidden and ſuch a ſubtil Manner, that even your Lordſhips may not be able to fix them upon any particular Perſon, tho' at the ſame Time it may appear evident, that ſome illegal Practices have been made uſe of: In ſuch a Caſe what are your Lordſhips to do? Surely you are not to leave the Honour of this Houſe, and the very Being of our Conſtitution, expoſed ro the ſame illegal Practices at the next Election. You are not to neglect to repair a Breach made in your Houſe, becauſe you cannot diſcover the Thieves that made it. You are certainly, in ſuch a Caſe, to contrive and paſs ſome proper Law, for preventing ſuch Practices for *the future. But on* the other Hand, if the Practiſers, as well as the Practices, ſhould luckily be diſcovered by the Enquiry your Lordſhips are to make, you will then certainly order a Proſecution to be carried on againſt the Perſons found or ſuſpected to be guilty; thoſe Perſons will then become Defendants, not to this Petition, but to the Proſecution that ſhall then be ordered againſt them; and upon that Proſecution they muſt of courſe have an Opportunity to bring Witneſſes in their own Juſtification, and to croſs-examine ſuch Witneſſes as ſhall then be brought againſt them.

As to the Right of the ſixteen noble Lords, who have now the Honour to have Seats in this Houſe, I hope it will not be impeached by any Proof that can be brought upon this Occaſion, and therefore I wonder that any of them ſhould ſhew the leaſt Jealouſy or Apprehenſion of any ſuch Event; but ſuppoſe, my Lords, that in examining the Witneſſes that are to be brought before you, ſome Things ſhould appear that might tend towards invalidating the laſt Election, and conſequently their preſent Right to their Seats in this Houſe, ſurely your Lordſhips will not, upon ſuch an Examination, immediately proceed to declare the late Election void. You muſt then of courſe appoint a Day to examine into the Merits of the late Election, and then, and not till then, the noble Lords who are now in this Houſe by virtue of that Election, will become Defendants, not to this Petition, but to the Enquiry that ſhall then be ordered into the Merits of their Election; and upon that Occaſion your Lordſhips will certainly proceed with your uſual Juſtice, and conſequently will give them all the Time and Opportunity they can deſire for defending their Right, either by employing Counſel to plead for them, by bringing ſuch Witneſſes as they may think proper for ſupporting their Election, or by croſs-examining all or any of the Witneſſes that ſhall be brought againſt them; for the Witneſſes who are examined upon this Petition muſt be all re-examined, when your Lordſhips come to enquire into the Merits of the late Election, if it ſhall become neceſſary, which I hope it will not, for this Houſe to make any ſuch Enquiry.

I cannot pretend, my Lords, to any great Knowledge in the Law, and much leſs to a thorough Knowledge of the Forms of *Weſtminſter-hall*; but I muſt ſay, and I am ſorry to ſay, that I think your Lordſhips are, upon this important Occaſion, falling too much into the

Forms

, the Honour and the Dignity of
uſe, I am ſurpriſed to hear any
ıbout the Methods how we ſhall
to enquire into it; and I am ſtill
rpriſed to hear it ſaid, that we
ver examine any Witneſſes, un-
firſt know the particular Facts to
they are to be examined: This
be, indeed, tying us down to
n the ſtricteſt Manner, nay in a
trict Manner, in my Opinion,
y Court of Common Law; for, I
I have heard of a Form or Me-
Proceeding in thoſe Courts, which
l pleading the general Iſſue, and
the ſpecial Matter in Evidence;
ch Caſe, if I am rightly inform-
e of the particular Facts, to
itneſſes are to be examined, are
ore the Court, nor does the Court,
ny Thing of the Queſtions that
e put to them till they come to be
ed, and then only the Court is to
whether the Queſtion that is put has
ation to the general Iſſue then
the Court: But as the Affair now
as is no Trial, as this Houſe was
ppoſed to be confined to the Rules
Forms of inferior Courts, and as I
y little converſant in ſuch Forms,
ſay no more upon this Subject.

my Lords, though I am very
cquainted with the Forms or the
r of Proceeding in the Courts be-
et I hope I know ſomething of
ethods of Proceeding, as well as
Power and Authority of this
and therefore I am not a little
ed at the Motion now made to us,
annot comprehend the End for
ſigned, or the Purpoſe it can ſerve:
the Petitioners ſhould declare,
er or no they intend to challenge
peach the Election of all or any,
hich of the ſixteen Peers laſt
: For God's Sake, my Lords,
will this Declaration when made
? Is this Houſe to be confined, or
ay reſtrained by any Declaration
tioners *can make? Suppoſe they*

Declaration the Petitioners can make,
and if we do examine Witneſſes upon
this Petition, with a full Liberty to aſk
all ſuch Queſtions as may tend towards
diſcovering any illegal Practices that may
have been made uſe of, ſuppoſe upon that
Examination ſuch Facts, ſuch Practices
ſhould appear, as muſt evidently tend
towards rendering the late Election void,
is this Houſe to be circumſcribed by any
Declaration the Petitioners can make,
ſo as that it ſhall not be in our Power to
proceed in a regular Way to declare that
Election void? I hope, my Lords, no
ſuch Thing will be pretended; and there-
fore as ſuch a Declaration, when obtain-
ed, can ſignify nothing, I hope an Affair
of ſo much Conſequence to the Honour
and Dignity of this Houſe, and to the
Freedom and Independency of Parlia-
ment, will not be delayed upon that Ac-
count.

To this it was ſaid, by way of Reply,

THAT they would readily grant that
that Houſe was not to be circum-
ſcribed, or any way interrupted or con-
fined by any Declaration the Petitioners
could make; but as ſuch a Declaration
could do no Harm, or any way retard
the Enquiry their Lordſhips were to
make, and as it would be a Satisfaction
to the ſixteen noble Lords then in that
Houſe from *Scotland*, and had been ex-
preſly deſired by ſome of them, they
hoped the Houſe would agree to the Mo-
tion, eſpecially as it could not occaſion
any great Delay, becauſe the Petitioners
could in a very ſhort Time, or perhaps
immediately, make ſuch a Declaration
as was deſired, and therefore they would
move, that the further Conſideration of
the Petition ſhould be adjourned but till
next Day, and that the Petitioners ſhould
againſt that Time declare, whether or no
they intended by their Petition, to con-
trovert the Election of all or any, and
which of the ſixteen Peers laſt choſen,
to repreſent the Peerage of Scotland in
that Houſe.——

Any

Any further Reply in this Affair, was prevented by the D—ke of *B——d*'s ſtanding up and acquainting the Houſe, "That ſince the Beginning of that Debate he had been with the Petitioners, and that they had impowered him to make the Declaration propoſed, and that, for his greater Security, he had taken it down from the Petitioners in Writing, which, if their Lordſhips pleaſed he would read to them; ſo that there was no Occaſion to adjourn the Conſideration of the Affair one Moment on that Account."

This occaſioned a new Debate, in which the L—d *B——ſt*, the E—l of *Ch——ld*, and the E—l of *A——n* inſiſted, That the Declaration, as propoſed by the noble D—ke, was ſufficient, and that the Order propoſed might be entered in their Journals, after which might be entered, that in Purſuance of the ſaid Order the D—ke of *B——d* ſtood up, and by Virtue of a Power from the Petitioners, and in their Names, made the following Declaration, and then enter the Declaration propoſed to be made by the noble D—ke; this, they ſaid, they thought the Houſe could not well refuſe, becauſe the Refuſal would really look ſomething like doubting the Honour of the noble D—ke, for whom, they were perſuaded, every Lord there had the greateſt Eſteem; it would look like doubting, whether he had a ſufficient Authority to make ſuch a Declaration, after he had declared he had Authority for ſo doing.

This was oppoſed by the L—d H——ck *and the D—ke of* N——le, who profeſſed the greateſt Eſteem for the noble D—ke, but they did not think it would be regular to receive a Declaration in that Manner, in an Affair of ſo very great Importance; *and at laſt the L—d Ch——r having declared*, That he did not in the leaſt doubt the Honour of the noble Duke, nor his having a ſufficient Authority for what he propoſed, yet as the Affair had been brought before them by a Petition ſigned by the ſix noble Peers, he thought the moſt proper and the moſt regular Way would be, to have the Declaration propoſed ſigned by them likewiſe; and as it would occaſion a Delay but of one Day only, he hoped the Houſe would agree to it. *Upon this the Queſtion was put for adjourning the Conſideration of the Petition till next Day, which, upon a Diviſion was carried in the Affirmative, without Proxies*, by 90 to 51.

The Queſtion was next put upon the Motion abovementioned, which was agreed to without a Diviſion.

After this it was propoſed to adjourn, but the E—l of A——n *ſtood up, and ſaid*, That as their Lordſhips had already gone a little into the Forms of *Weſtminſter-hall*, he hoped they would go a little further: They had made an Order, and, he believed, they intended the Petitioners ſhould comply with that Order, therefore he thought they ought to take ſome Method to give the Petitioners Notice of the Order they had made.

Upon this the E—l of Ch——y *ſaid*, That he thought there was no Neceſſity for any ſuch Notice, becauſe the Orders of that Houſe, like Acts of Parliament, ſtood in no Need of any Notification or Publication; they publiſhed themſelves, and the Parties concerned were obliged to take Notice of them. *But the L—d* B——ſt *ſhewed*, That no ſuch Thing was to be preſumed, as appeared by their conſtant Practice in all Cauſes; and as ſome Lords ſeemed to be fond of looking upon the Affair then before them as a Cauſe, therefore he would move, That the Lord Chancellor ſhould be directed to write Letters to the Petitioners, giving them Notice of the Order their Lordſhips had made.

The L—d C——r ſaid, *That he ſhould be ready to follow their Lordſhips Directions, but deſired to know, if he ſhould write one Letter to the Petitioners jointly, or a particular Letter to each of them ſeparately*; and ſome Lords having propoſed one Letter to the Petitioners jointly, the E—l of *A——n* ſtood up and ſaid, *That he did not before then know that the Petitioners were a Corporation, which their Lordſhips ſeemed inclined to make them, by propoſing to ſend a Letter to them jointly*; whereupon it was agreed, *that a ſeparate Letter ſhould be ſent to each; and Directions were given to the Lord Chancellor accordingly.*

The Motion for the Declaration abovementioned was made by the L---d H—ck, *and ſupported by the E—l of* Ch——y, *and the L—d* H——y; *and it was oppoſed by the D--ke of* B——d, *the E--l of* S——rd, *and the E---l of* A——n.

Next Day, the Order of the Houſe being read, for taking this Petition into Conſideration, the L—d Ch---r acquainted the Houſe, That two of the noble Lords, the Petitioners, had been with him, and had brought him a Declaration in Writing, ſigned by every one of them, in Obedience to their Lordſhips Order the Day before, which Declaration was read to the Houſe, and was as follows, viz.

D—

on. the Lord High Chancellor,
Lordſhips Petitioners do declare,
at Petition we did not, nor do
controvert the Election or Re-
he ſixteen Peers for *Scotland*,
d in our ſaid Petition, or of any
But we intended, as we thought
y, to lay before your Lordſhips,
nce of ſuch Facts and undue
mentioned in general in our
ion, as appeared to us to be dan-
the Conſtitution, and may in
ctions equally affect the Right
eſent ſixteen Peers, as that of
Peers of *Scotland*, if a proper
be not found out; as we had
powered his Grace the Duke of
o inform your Lordſhips.

on and *Brandon*, *Dundonald*,
bery and *Dover*, *Marchmont*,
le, *Stair*

he reading of this Declaration,
was made, to adjourn the fur-
ſideration of the Petition till
ſe'night, and that the Petitio-
nt be ordered to lay before the
againſt that Day, in Writing,
of thoſe undue Methods and il-
ctices upon which they intended
d, and the Names of the Per-
ſuſpected to have been guilty of
e Methods and illegal Practices,
rgument in favour of this Moti-
Subſtance thus

Lords, when I firſt heard this Pe-
ion read I was of Opinion with
ds, that it was conceived in ſuch
nd indefinite Terms, that it was
: for this Houſe to proceed upon
it involving ourſelves in Difficul-
h we ſhould find inſuperable;
that I have heard this Declarati-
I am further at a Loſs than ever,
what is meant or intended by
ion. When I firſt heard it read
deed, imagine that the noble
e Petitioners, did intend to im-
: laſt Election of the ſixteen
ſen to repreſent the Peerage of
n this Houſe; and as the Right
Lords was to be impeached, I
t was reaſonable that the Deſign
tion of the Petitioners ſhould be
in clear and diſtinct Terms,
I was for their making ſuch a
on as was then ordered. But by
laration, now read to us, I find
: no ſuch Deſign or Intention,
preſented, unleſs their Deſign be to im-
peach or accuſe ſome particular Perſons,
of Crimes which I take to be of a very
high Nature; and if that be their Inten-
tion, ſurely the Perſons Names they de-
ſign to impeach ought to be particularly
expreſſed, and thoſe Perſons ought to be
informed of the particular Crimes which
are laid to their Charge

An Accuſation is not, 'tis true, a Con-
demnation, but, my Lords, it muſt be
granted, that a Man's Character ſuffers
even by an Accuſation, and tho' he may
be afterwards, upon a full and impartial
Trial, acquitted, yet it ſeldom happens
that the Scandal thrown upon his Name
by the Accuſation, is entirely wiped off
by his being acquitted; and in the mean
Time, during the whole Time that inter-
venes between his Accuſation and his
Trial, he labours under an Imputation,
which your Lordſhips muſt allow to be a
very great Misfortune It is certain, my
Lords, that every Man ought to have a
very great Regard to his Honour and
his Character in the World; it is what
the meaneſt Creature in Life ought to be
extreamly jealous of, and much more
thoſe who, by their Birth or their For-
tune, are placed in a ſuperior Station;
and therefore I hope your Lordſhips will
always be cautious of going in raſhly to
any Meaſure, by which the Characters of
private Men may be very much injured.
In the preſent Caſe, I think, it is evident,
that the Characters of ſome private Men
muſt be attacked by any Proof that can
be laid before you, in relation to this
Affair The Characters of ſome Men
muſt ſuffer, and thoſe not of mean Rank
in the World; they muſt be Perſons in
eminent Stations: Therefore I hope
your Lordſhips will not, upon general
Suggeſtions, and without any deter mi-
nate Aim or Deſign, proceed to examine
Witneſſes in a Caſe, where the Characters
of particular Men, the Characters of Men
eminent in their Stations, will certainly
be greatly injured.

It is a Maxim, my Lords, eſtabliſhed
by the Reaſon of Things, as well as by
the Practice, I believe, of all the Judi-
catures in the World, never to examine
any Witneſs, when by ſuch Examination
a private Man's Character may be blaſt-
ed, without giving that Man an Opportu-
nity, at the ſame Time, to vindicate his
Character againſt any Aſperſion that may
be thrown upon it by that Examination

ſpicion, and it is a Misfortune for a Man to be expoſed to any ſcandalous Imputation for a Day, nay for a Moment: There may perhaps be a real, an honeſt Intention, to afford him a ſpeedy Opportunity for his Juſtification; but that Intention may be diſappointed, he may die in the mean Time, and then his Memory will be loaded with that Imputation for ever; ſome of the Witneſſes by whom he might have cleared up his Character, may die in the mean Time, or may depart out of the Kingdom, many other Accidents may happen, which may put it entirely out of his Power to vindicate himſelf, tho' he be altogether innocent of what has been laid to his Charge; and therefore it is abſolutely neceſſary to give a Man an Opportunity of vindicating himſelf at the ſame Time and in the ſame Manner he is accuſed.

Another Maxim, my Lords, as reaſonable, and as uniformly obſerved, is, that no Witneſſes are ever to be examined againſt any Man, without giving him an Opportunity to be preſent, to croſs-examine the Witneſſes, and to take Care that no leading Queſtions may be put to them; for when Witneſſes are examined, *ex parte*, they may vent their Spleen, or gratify their Revenge againſt private Men, by ſwearing falſely againſt them, with much more Eaſe than when examined in Preſence of the Party accuſed, and croſs-queſtioned upon every Fact and every Circumſtance they relate; a Fact may appear criminal by their general and confuſed Way of relating it, which would have appeared quite otherwiſe, if the Party had been preſent, in order to put the proper Queſtions for making them explain themſelves; and by artful leading Queſtions, they may be induced to affirm Things as conſiſting with their Knowledge, which they would never have affirmed or perhaps mentioned, if the Party accuſed had been preſent, to prevent any ſuch leading Queſtions being put to them; and in this laſt Caſe the Danger and the Inconvenience is the greater, that when a Man is once induced to affirm any Thing for Truth upon Oath, even tho' it be perhaps but by way of Information or Preparation for a Trial, yet when the *Trial comes on*, and that Man is again *examined*, as a *Witneſs* againſt the Priſoner, it will be impoſſible to diſcover his Perjury by any croſs Queſtion: Thus, my Lords, it muſt appear to be extremely dangerous to examine Witneſſes in any Caſe, where a Man's Character may be brought in Queſtion, without having him preſent at ſuch Examination; but to examine Witneſſes without knowing what, or againſt whom you are to examine them, eſpecially in a Caſe where the Characters of Men of the higheſt Station may very probably be attacked, is, in my Opinion, a Method of Proceeding not only dangerous but altogether unprecedented.

I ſhall not pretend, my Lords, to be a great Maſter of Precedents, but I do not remember to have heard that there was ever ſuch a general Accuſation brought into this Houſe as the preſent. Even in Impeachments, in Acts of Attainder, and all the parliamentary Proceedings I have ever heard of, ſome particular Facts are always charged, and thoſe Facts are likewiſe charged againſt particular Perſons. I do not know that there was ever any Complaint made to this Houſe of illegal Practices in general, without mentioning ſo much as one particular Fact, or one particular Perſon; but that we muſt find out the particular Facts, as well as the particular Perſons guilty of thoſe Facts, and that we muſt for that Purpoſe enter into a long Examination of Witneſſes, and put People to the Trouble and the Expence of coming perhaps from the remoteſt Parts of his Majeſty's Dominions, to be examined about we know not what, and againſt we know not whom? This ought not, I think, to be done. I ſhall always be ready to agree to hear the Complaints of any Subject, when made in any proper Way, and much more the Complaint of the Petitioners, for all of whom I have ſo great an Eſteem. But let them point out to us ſome Way or other, of what and againſt whom they complain: Let us but know what they complain of, and the Perſons they ſuppoſe to have been guilty of thoſe Facts, and I ſhall be moſt ready and willing to enter into any Method for giving them Redreſs.

There might, my Lords, be ſome Excuſe for the Generality and Indeterminateneſs of the Complaint now before us, if it could be ſaid that it was not poſſible for the Petitioners to be more particular; but

om the very Petition they have pre-
, the contrary appears; for tho' they
lain of illegal Practices in general,
ey afterwards say they are ready to
nstances of these Practices before
: was therefore in their Power to
nentioned those Instances in the Be-
: their Petition; and surely they
till, whenever they please, give us
count of them, and of the Persons
vere guilty; for if they know the
ular Facts, they must know the par-
r Persons; and therefore they not
an, but may easily comply with
otion now made to us: It is what
may do, and it certainly is what
ought to do, and what is absolutely
ry for this House to have done,
we can proceed to examine into
mplaint now before us. Upon this
ion, and indeed upon every Occasi-
e ought to remember the Motto of
eat Hall of Justice below, *Audi alteram Partem*. Let us hear the Defen-
let us hear those against whom the
aint is made, but how can we hear
unless we know who they are?
ll Cases, in all Trials, and in all
, the Examination of Witnesses is
always the last Thing that is done. The Party complaining is heard in Support of the Charge, and then the Court hears what the Defendant has to say against it, or in his own Justification, before they ever proceed to examine the Witnesses of either Side: And in all the Courts I have ever heard of, except a Court which is called an Ecclesiastical Court, but is one of the most unchristian Courts that was ever set up in the World, I mean the Court of Inquisition, the Witnesses are always examined in the Presence of both Parties; but if we should proceed to examine Witnesses upon this Petition as it now stands, and without any more particular Information, we should be still worse than the Inquisition; for it would be entering upon, and carrying on a Trial, before we so much as knew, or had ever heard of the Persons that were to be tried. As I am convinced there is no Lord in this House that desires ever to see a Court of Inquisition set up in this Kingdom, and much less that this House should ever in any of its Proceedings imitate that tyrannical Court, therefore I make no doubt of your Lordships agreeing to the Motion now before us. [*To be continued.*]

View of the Weekly DISPUTES *and* ESSAYS *of this Month.*

...'s Journal, Sept. 27. No. 360.

...f Tyrants and their Instruments.

HEN we examine the Histories of those Nations, which were once free, ose Governments are since become des- and arbitrary, we shall find, that all hanges have been brought about by the on, Corruption, or Avarice of a few atives. *French* Men destroy'd the Li- of *France*, and *Spaniards* those of

West-Indies, Negroes are sometimes vatch Negroes; not but they are as laves as the rest, as much subject to l of their Master, but the Master finds or more, who being of a baser Mind e rest, is tempted, for the Sake of tter cloathed or better fed, to become ument of the Master's Tyranny, and the Servitude of his Companions.

true, that no one amongst these mi- creatures is trusted to act for the rest, ave is his own Representative; but in where one is trusted to act for a great has been seen that the very Trustee with that Share of Liberty he was o guard, for a Yard of Ribbon, for any little Distinction in Title or Name, or for a little Bribe, without having Necessity to plead for the taking it.

But what is strange is, that Millions of People should submit to a hundredth Part of that Number; for it is certain, where Arbitrary Power prevails, those who keep the rest in Subjection, will not make one in the hundred of the whole, yet are the basest and most inconsiderable of the People.

The Treatise on *voluntary Slavery* (See p. 468 D.) explains the Nature of arbitrary Government, and shews the Subordination the Tools of Tyranny are under one to another. "There are always four or five who support the Tyrant, and keep the whole Country in Bondage;---it has always happened, that five or six have had the Tyrant's Ear, have made their Way to him of themselves, or been called by him to be the Accomplices of his Cruelty, the Companions of his Pleasure, Panders to his Lusts, and Sharers of his Pirateries;---these six manage their Chief so well, that by the Bonds of Society he must be wicked, not only to gratify his own Propensities but their wills there ——their six have 600 who depend upon them, and these 600 are to the rest what the six are to the Tyrant;——these 600, have under them 6000 whom they

rais'd to Posts, or to the Management of publick Moneys, that they may be Instruments of their Avarice and Cruelty, and execute their Orders at a proper Time.——These subordinate Officers do so much to their Fellow Citizens, that they cannot live but under the Shadow of their Superiors. In short, it comes to this, that what by Favour, Emoluments, and sharing the Plunder with Tyrants, there are almost as many to whom Tyranny is profitable, as there are to whom Liberty is agreeable.

Thus the Tyrant enslaves his Subjects by the Means of one another, and is guarded by those of whom (if they had any Spirit) he ought to be afraid.

Daily Gazetteer, Oct. 2. No. 83.

In the London Evening Post, *Sept.* 27. *is the following Remark on Mr* Spry's *being elected Mayor of* Exeter (See p. 560. D)

" An Opposition so stiff, was never known on " the like Occasion, and the *Whigs* have the " *Mortification* to see, that as long as the " *Country Interest* is joined by that of the City, their Endeavours will always have the " same Cast.

THIS Paragraph is worthy to be written in Letters of Gold for the Perusal of *all the Whigs* in the Kingdom. Here they are plainly and truly told, that the *Country Interest* is a Faction formed in Opposition to them, their *Principles and Interest*; that the Success of this *Country Interest* is always to be the Mortification of the *Whigs*; and that so long as these *Country Patriots* unite with their Collegues (the *Tories* and *Jacobites*) the Endeavours of the *Whigs* are to be defeated on all Occasions in the same Manner. It is however some Amends for this Insult on the *Whigs*, that they are now acquainted with the true Meaning of that fashionable Phrase, the *Country Interest*.

As to the Contest at *Exeter*, considering how notoriously the Spirit of *Jacobitism* hath appeared in that Part of the Kingdom within the Memory of us all, and the Violence of the *Tories* there-abouts; 'tis no Honour to the *Country Interest*, that they have chosen a *Mayor* by a Majority of 15, in a Poll of 1253 Voices, even supposing that Majority is legally qualified.

However, if this Faction has overpower'd the *Whigs*, by the Accession of any particular *Whigs* to their Number, such deluded Persons may see, that they co-operate with Men who retain their most spiteful Animosities against their very *Name*: against the *Protestant Succession*, ... *Protestant Religion*, universal Liberty of Conscience; the *Revolution*; Bill of Rights and Act of Settlement: In short, *against the Laws of Liberty*, and the *Preservers of Liberty*.

Are these the Effects of the so much boasted Coalition of Parties? We may now see the Success of the *Dissertation on Parties*, and what Grounds there are for the *Craftsman*'s Boasts, that it had converted all the *Jacobites* in *England* to the Principles of the Revolution. (see p. 543. D) If that Dissertation proceeds upon any stated Principles, or supports any *great Maxim*, it is this, "That the Revolution was designed to recover and establish the ancient Constitution; and that this Design so far as it was attained, was carried into Execution by an armed Force, and national Resistance to the Royal Authority: That this great Work was left, and is still unfinished; and that whatever remains to be accomplished, may be as rightfully and lawfully undertaken by Force of Arms against the whole Legislative Power; or by national Resistance, to the Authority of Parliament."---The *Tories* will undoubtedly own the first Part of this Proposition for the Sake of the last; they will own, that the Arms taken up at the Revolution, were justifiable, if they can thence claim a Right to take up Arms against the whole Legislature. But that the *Dissertation on Parties* ever convinced one *Jacobite*, that this protestant Family is preferable to a *Popish Pretender*; or that the *Revolution* was a national Good, in barring the Title of such *Pretender* to the Throne; or that the Ends of the Revolution in barring his Title ought never to be departed from; such Conversions the *Craftsman* or *London Evening Post* would do well to inform us of.

Craftsman, Oct. 4. No. 483.

SOLOMON tells us, there is *no new Thing under the Sun*, which hath been often applied to *Writings of all Kinds*, especially on *common Subjects*, where now nothing farther can be expected, than to throw them into *new Lights*, and treat them in a *different Manner*. This may be properly call'd *just Imitation*, or something more; for tho' the *Subject matter* be generally the same, yet by being diversified, it becomes an *Original*.

But no Sort of Writers are reckon'd so contemptible, as *servile and groveling Imitators*, who, instead of copying after an *Author*, steal his very *Phrases* and *Turns of Thought*, for whole Pages together. Such are our *modern Court Writers*, who, like the Nymph *Echo* in Ovid, *can neither speak first themselves, nor hold their Tongue when another speaks*. Thus their Writings consist of nothing but stale Quotations, and childish Parodies on an *Adversary's* Words. This may be styl'd the *Tit-for-Tat Way of Writing*; by the Help of which, any Body may scribble eternally without any Stock of Wit or Learning, and even with very little Pains.

If the *Craftsman*, or his Correspondents couch their Sentiments in a *Tale*, *Fable*, *Dream*, or *Allegory*, They, by only altering a few Words, turn it directly against us. If we attack them with open Arguments, indeed

inſtead of coming to the Point, they fill one half of their Paper with ſome of the leaſt material Paſſages, partially quoted, and ſupply the reſt with *Billingſgate* Declamation. Nay, when they are duller than ordinary, they ſtick whole Paragraphs out of *our Writings*, without any Pretence of *anſwering* them, but to ſtop up the Gaps of a rotten Paper, and paſs them off for *their own*. *Mrs Osborne* hath often play'd at this low Game, particularly in the *Gazetteer* of *Saturday* laſt. I mention this the rather, becauſe *that profound Writer* is often guilty of a contrary Practice, *i. e.* making her own ridiculous Comments on the *Craftſman*, and then printing them as a *Quotation* from thence.

They have even ſtolen their *Motto's*, and ſeveral of their *Proper Names* from *theſe Papers*. Mr *Walſingham* hath chiefly dealt in *this Kind of Larceny*. But ſince he has no Fund of his own, *He is heavily welcome to our Stock*, as *Dryden* once ſaid, whenever *he pleaſe*.

They have been ſo eager to *imitate* us, that when *we* have happen'd to mention them without *Contempt*, they have treated us as a People of *ſome Parts*, but as ſoon as we touch on the *gall'd Place*, they retract their former Conceſſions, and can hardly find Words bad enough to bellow upon us. In this they judge right; for they know they are not taken into pay for their *Honeſty*, and therefore give themſelves no Trouble about it, but if their *Maſter* ſhould once entertain the ſame Opinion of their *Abilities* with the reſt of the World, they are undone for ever. *Freeman* and *Britannus* would readily forgive all that is paſt, if I would but do them ſo much Credit with their *Patron* as to write *one ſenſible Paper againſt them*.

As This is their uſual Manner of writing, I fully expected, they would immediately top a *Counter-Prophecy* of *Merlin's* upon Me; but Mr *Walſingham* contented himſelf with maintaining the Cauſe of the *Garden*. It muſt be own'd that He hath prov'd the *Garden* ſo very *ſacred*, like the antient oracular Grove of *Dodona*, that it is little leſs than *Blaſphemy*, or *Treaſon*, to touch a ſingle *Tree*, or *Shrub*, that grows in it. (See p. 533.)

But They have ſhew'd all their Dexterity, with Regard to the *Bank Contract*; for We had no ſooner intimated a Deſign of having a *Sterling that ſhould ſpeak nothing elſe*, than They having pick'd up one of the moſt ſad Birds of *that Kind*, immediately ſet Him up, in Oppoſition to Us. I was in Hopes that, for Variety's Sake, They would have chang'd Him into a *Mag Pye*, at leaſt, which can chatter as faſt, and would have ſerv'd their Purpoſes full as well, but They are reſolved, it ſeems, to be always witty in *our own Way*.

Again; when We found that a *certain hon. Gentleman* was reſolved, if poſſible, to drop *the* Affair of the *Bank Contract*, after He had been detected in a moſt *infamous Falſhood* about it, and it was thought proper to keep it alive by a *ſtanding Advertiſement*, in Imitation of the *Medley*, 24 Years ago; *theſe ingenious Operators* have been more than even with Us, by crouding their Paper with *three or four Advertiſements of the ſame Kind*.

This notable Device puts me in Mind of the *young Poet*, mentioned in the *Spectator*, who, finding a *Child or two* introduc'd upon the Stage with good Succeſs, was delighted to bring a *Widow and half a Dozen fatherleſs Children* into his next Play, which would certainly have thrown the Audience into a Fit of Laughter, inſtead of moving Compaſſion.

The *Commercial Advocates* have not only got the better of Us, in the *Number of their Advertiſements*, but alſo in the *Language*, being plentifully ſtor'd with the Words *Villainy*, *Roguery*, *Hanging*, and *other Polite Expreſſions* of the ſame Kind, ſuch as ſuit the Delicacy of the *Writers*, as well as the noble and generous Spirit of *Him*, by whoſe Direction *ſuch fine Strokes of Satire* are propagated thro' the Kingdom. Indeed, I cannot think it over-judicious in Him to ſuffer the Terms, *Breach of Truſt* and *infamous Corruptions*, to ſtand in quite ſo glaring a Light; becauſe if He reviews the *Journals of the Houſe of Commons*, in the Year 1711-12, He will find the *ſame Charge* recoil very heavily on *Himſelf*. For the ſame Reaſon, I was a little ſurpriſed to ſee any Gentleman charg'd, in a publick Advertiſement, with *continuing to inſult a plunder'd Nation, by erecting Palaces, and extending Parks, with a Profuſion of Expence, magnifying moſt prodigious Ruins*. —But the *Subject* ſeems to be of ſo tender a Nature, that He does not value any Severities upon *Himſelf*, in order to turn a Diſpute about *Facts* into *perſonal Altercations*, and He could not make Uſe of a *fitter Inſtrument* for that Purpoſe than Mr *Walſingham*.

They have likewiſe wander'd into *Points* quite foreign to the Diſpute, in order to furniſh Matter for *theſe exquiſite Pieces*, by taking into *private Characters*, and ſtuffing them with *perſonal Abuſe*; which it would be no difficult Matter to retort upon Them and their *Patron*, with conſiderable Advantage, if We could ſubmit to *ſuch dirty Work*. —But, at preſent, as for *Richard Steele* formerly ſaid of *Dunkirk*, *let us think of nothing but the* Bank Contract.

If any Thing could be thought ſurprizing, in *theſe Writers*, it would be their clamorous Demand for an Anſwer to the *Gazetteers* of the 17th, 18th and 19th of *Auguſt*, with their *Aſſumed* Triumph upon *our Defeat*, tho' *their Patron* was ſoon *promis'd a full and particular Anſwer to every ſilly and lying Paper*. I choſe this Method, for the Sake of Candour and for Dealing towards the *hon. Gentleman*, and out of common Prudence, with Regard to *Myſelf*, for as I could [illegible] to be ſet a *Gentleman of his Family* [illegible] courage *ſuch an Rhinoceros* [illegible] did not care to ſubject myſ[illegible] of the World, by [illegible] might be given up, as [illegible] point. But ſince the hon. Gentleman

order'd, or permitted them to be bundled up in a *Pamphlet*, and to be recommended in his *new Gazette*, with repeated Defiances, as the *proper Object of my Reply*; I appeal to the World whether they ought not to be look'd upon as *his own Defence*; and whether I have not a Right to treat them accordingly.

Mr *Walsingham* seems to think that He hath catch'd me in an *Inconsistency*, because I call'd upon *all the ministerial Writers* for an Answer to what had been alledg'd against their *Patron*, and yet did not immediately reply to the *first*, that appeared. But tho' I challenged *Them all jointly*, it does not follow that I am bound to answer *every one of Them separately*; but ought to wait, and enter the Lists with *Those*, upon whom the chief Stress is laid. I am heartily glad to find that this Honour is done to *Him*; and hope soon to see Him in his *Chariot* again.

Besides this Reason, for delaying my *Reply*, I was really out of Town, and at a Place, where I had no Opportunity of consulting the *proper Books* for that Purpose. Perhaps, This might be their chief, if not their only Motive for insisting so peremptorily on an *immediate Answer*; in Hopes that it might be *imperfect*, for Want of *those Lights*, together with a Consciousness that it was capable of being *compleat*, by *such Vouchers* and *Authorities* as are in being.

I mention these Particulars, in View to an idle Suggestion, that I waited for Instructions from *France*, or *Yorkshire*, or the Lord knows whence. But they will soon find that there are ample Materials for the Business much nearer home.

These hasty Gentlemen ought likewise to remember how long it was before I could draw *any Answer*, or even the *Promise* of an Answer, from *Those*; whereas I publickly promis'd *Them* one, in *eight Days after their* last Paper *came out*. That is, as soon as it was possible for me to do it, in the *Craftsman*.

However, since They pretend to be so very impatient, I will endeavour to give Them Satisfaction on *Saturday* next, with as much Decency as the Subject will admit and leave the Publick to judge, whether I don't fully make out the *Point in Dispute*.

Universal Spectator, Oct. 4, No 365.

The Female Sex not the weakest.

MR *Stonecastle* gives the following Account of the Mortification that *Cento*, a talkative Fop, met with from *Clemene*, as he was railing in Company against the Fair Sex.

I knew not, says *Cento*, any Thing so weak, so vain and contemptible as that fantastick Creature called Woman; who, fond of themselves, endeavour to please with no other View than to exert a tyrannick Power over the weak Wretch who has fallen into their Cobweb-Nets: I say *weak* Wretch, for their Airs and and their alluring Arts are all lost upon Men *of Sense, who, like Æsop's* Swallow, break thro' the Webb wrought to confine them, without being sensible that any such Attempt was made upon their Liberty. A Woman, if you endeavour to please her, immediately proves you have undertaken to wash the *Æthiopian* white; you may as well undertake to make a Coat to fit the Moon, which is always changing; and, if you neglect or cross her, she is as loud as a *Turkish* Drum, as boisterous as a North-East Wind, and as revengeful as a disturb'd Nest of Hornets. To embellish themselves and depreciate others are their chief Studies; they are a Composition of Vanity and Ill-Nature; they are a very Paradox, covetous and extravagant: In a word, they are so great a Nusance, so great an Obstacle to the Repose of the World, that I think, with a certain Philosopher, that it would have been a great Happiness if the Gods had found out some other Means for propagating our Species.

Of what Mischiefs have they not been productive! How many States have they subverted! How many noble Enterprizes have they render'd abortive! How many——Here *Clemene* interrupted him by saying, *Cento*, I cannot, in good-nature but warn you, that you are unaware running into Encomiums upon us. You indeed look upon us very weak Creatures; but at the same Time you are going to prove us a great deal superior to that lordlike Ornament of the Creation, *Man*. You, yourself have courted the Smiles and apprehended the Frowns of this despicable Part of the Creation, and I have seen you as much upon your Guard before *Rosinda*, as if your Life depended in earnest, as you have often protested, upon her good Opinion of you. But not to digress from the Subject you were upon, the Enumeration of the Evils which our Sex have occasioned; to what are they owing, but to the absolute Dominion which we exercise over yours? such, that hardly is there any great or even trifling Enterprize which is not animated by some Woman; a Woman either gives Birth to, carries on, or concludes the most notable;——if then we are so weak, and therefore contemptible, are not you equally or more despicable for that Weakness which you discover towards us? We can influence the Designs of the deepest Politicians, and History can shew you Men who would sacrifice their Country, their Honour, their Conscience, to purchase the Approbation of a Woman. Philosophers will discard their Severity to gain the Smiles of a Woman; a Woman can disarm the greatest Hero; and what is still more, Woman can make the Covetous prodigal, can make him with his Gold who had paid the Price of his Soul to obtain it. One Look from a Woman shall make the Man tremble whose Frowns would strike Terror in a whole Nation; her Eyes can triumph over the most fixed Resolves, and by a tender Glance prove too strong for habitual Virtue. When once a Woman has Possession of the Heart of Man, he will hes-

tore at nothing, regard nothing, ſpare nothing, to content her; nay, ſo abſolute is our Power that we can change the Nature of yours, take from you the Sword and arm your Hand with Diſtaff; you are little better than Machines, which we, by the Springs of your Affection, can wind and turn as we think fit; we can ſink your Joy into Grief, or enliven the afflicted; it is Woman that poliſhes the Ruſticity of Nature, and can make a Beau of a Sloven, a reaſonable Man of a Pedant; and the moſt indolent aſſiduous: What Man ever yet was rais'd to that Height of Grandeur as to think it below him to ſue to Woman! What Tongue ever refus'd our Praiſe! As we have this Empire over your Sex, you cannot pretend to hold us in Contempt, but at the ſame Time prove you are the more contemptible; your Satires and Invectives, are only ſo many Monuments of your Subjection; like a ſubdued Nation, you may rail in private at the Weight of the Yoke which your Conquerors have impoſed, but you will never be able to ſhake it off while you tremble at their Sight. If *Roſinda* was here I ſhould have the Pleaſure to hear you retract every Word you have ſaid.

But what Advantages can you claim over us? we have a Strength of Reaſon equal to yours; we can attain the Knowledge of the moſt difficult Arts and Sciences with, at leaſt, an equal Facility; indeed you are of a more robuſt Form, but then it is in our Power to direct and manage that Strength you boaſt; and the Beauty of our Sex is given to govern the Strength of yours; you cannot vaunt a Courage beyond ours; your Friendſhip or Love is not ſo unalterable; your Virtue we can overthrow with a kind Look, and ours will ſtand firm againſt all your Aſſiduity; you may vainly beſiege us, neither Time nor Artifice will get the better of a virtuous Woman: If then there is a Difference between us, you muſt own it is gloriouſly on our Side, as our Reſolution is far ſurpaſſing yours, we yield to you in no Endowments of the Mind, and you confeſs we ſurpaſs you in the Beauty of our Form. I know not by what barbarous Policy we were firſt debarred the Improvement of our Mind by Study, and our Time employed about Trifles, what e your Sex has all Advantages of this Kind, but I can impute it to your Jealouſy only: It is to this Injuſtice of your Sex that you ought to attribute the greater Part of us being pleaſed with Follies, and accuſtomed to utter them, but how many of you Sex do we every Day hear talk ſtupidly, and ſay Things which move the Compaſſion of thoſe who have made a better Uſe of their Education? Had we the ſame Pains and Care taken of us, we ſhould find, I fancy, more excellent Philoſophers among the Women than among the Men. We have equal'd the greateſt among you, and have publickly taught thoſe who have, under our Care, become famous for their Erudition, and you have among you a pretty happy Number, who can rival the moſt Inconſiderable of ours, in Indolence, Ignorance, Affectation, Dreſs, Detraction, and Garrulity.

'Twas agreed that *Cimon* had fairly proved that Men were the weaker Sex, and that the Concluſion was undeniable, if Weakneſs was the Ground of Contempt, we muſt conſequently be the more contemptible of the two. *Cato*, both confuſed and angry, ſaid we were partial Judges, that *Cimon* argued from a Principle which he deny'd, viz. that they had a Power to make Fools of us, which was falſe; that if it was true in ſome Particulars, as in *Mark Antony*, *Alexander*, *Samſon*, *Solomon*, and ſome others, which he might make a Parade of, as being attacked in drunken Fits, unguarded Moments, and old Age; that it was not juſt to conclude from Particulars to Generals; as for his Part he never was nor ever would be a Woman's Machine; that he had indeed a Regard for *Roſinda*, but it proceeded rather from her maſculine Senſe, than Female Beauty, which did not paſs the Epiderme, and would be blown off with the Revolution of a few Suns, and to think otherwiſe of him would be entertaining a mean an Opinion of his Senſe, as he had a contemptible one of thoſe vain talking Things who have ſo great a Dependance on the Power of their own Charms: Saying this he flung out of the Room, in a Paſſion, and ſet the Company into a Fit of Laughter.

The Daily Gazetteer, Oct. 4.

MR *Osborne* expreſſes his *Indignation* and *Contempt* of the Writers againſt the Government, who are employ'd to wound the Conſtitution with various and even contrary Weapons; for, to make the People apprehend that we are ſinking into a *State of Slavery*, dreadful Diſcourſes are publiſhed againſt *Tyranny*; and yet in Spite to the Revolution and the preſent Settlement, the *antient Tyranny* of the *Engliſh* Government is pronounced better than our *modern Government by Laws*, which is called *Parliamentary Slavery* and *legal Tyranny*.

He next recapitulates what he had formerly ſaid of the *antient Slavery* of the People, and the *Prerogatives* of the Crown; and then ſtates the *eſſential Differences* between the Times from whence we date our Parliaments, and the Times ſince the Revolution, *i. e.* That before the Revolution, there were two *Springs or Fountains* of publick Action, *Prerogative* and *Law*; both obligatory on the People; but ſince the Revolution, there has been but *one Fountain* of Act on to the King; and but *one Meaſure* of Obedience to the People, *viz.* the *Law*.

In the 20th *Edward* I. there was a Cauſe before Parliament, which the King put an End to by Virtue of Prerogative. On which

of the King it was inſiſted, that *Rex pro communi Utilitate*, per Prerogativam ſuam, *in multis Caſibus, eſt* ſupra Leges & *Conſuetudines, in Regno ſuo, uſitatas.* And *Henry* VIII. would frequently give no other Reaſon for his Acts of Power, than *Ex regia noſtra Prerogativa quam nolumus eſſe arguendam.*

Theſe Acts of State were done in every Reign; even down to K. *James* IId's, when 11 of the 12 Judges declared, that the King's *Prerogative* in *diſpenſing* with the Laws, *was according to Law.* Before the Revolution, *Trials* between the King and People, were almoſt always carried againſt the Subject; and if the Perſon aimed at happen'd to be a *Lord*, the King choſe a Committee of Lords, to *try* him; who generally, right or wrong, cut off his Head, and divided his Eſtate amongſt themſelves. Yet all theſe *tyrannical Reigns* are not only oppoſed to the Government ſince the Revolution; but in every *Reſpect* preferred before it.

F. Osborne.

Daily Gazetteer, Oct. 9. No. 87.

FIrſt gives this general Character of theſe in the *preſent Oppoſition*, viz. that there is not a *Crime againſt Mankind*, which can poſſibly be committed, but has actually been committed, by ſome of their *Fraternity*, and then enquires what Reformation we are to expect from them.

If the *Grand Accuſer* of *our Negotiations abroad*, and of our Care of the *Conſtitution at home*, be that *Prodigious Criminal*, who made the *Britiſh Name* a Word of Reproach in all the Courts of *Europe*, and who incited a *Civil War* in this Kingdom to exterminate the Conſtitution:

Or, if the *Grand Accuſer* of this Adminiſtration in the Article of the *Publick Revenue*, be a Perſon of no Ability but *Craft*, conſtant to no Intereſt but his own, who, void of all Principles, ſerved under all Miniſters that would truſt or employ him; with a puzzled and perplexed Underſtanding, pretending to the Knowledge of Figures and Finances; ſo zealous for reducing the Publick Debts as to pay off Sums owing at 4 *per Cent*; and ſo extrous to avoid new Incumbrances, as to borrow again at 5: A great Diſcerner of Conſequences, and a mighty Enemy to Frauds, confeſſing that he knew, and pretending that he dreaded the Tendency of the moſt flagitious Scheme which ever was deviſed to impoveriſh a Nation, yet lending his Hand to advance its Progreſs, and making the utmoſt Profit to himſelf of the wicked Secret; affecting to have it thought that he had no Intimacy with the Contrivers of the Ruin, yet, in the ſame Breath, owning to his Judges, that he proſtituted the Dignity of his high Office, to wait on an infamous Director *for his Commands to the Treaſury*, and that he ſubmitted to aſk Leave *for going into the Country* from the ſame venerable Perſon. For theſe Crimes purſued by the Juſtice of his Country, yet not repenting himſelf of his flagrant Iniquities, but avenging his Puniſhment on that Perſon who mitigated the Severity, and ſaved him from the Rigour of Juſtice: Not exempt from Suſpicion of Fraud even in the Commutation of his Guilt, and known to have *realized* more Wealth, after having ſatisfied his Sentence, than he would own himſelf to be worth before it, outvying in Poſſeſſions and Expences with Miniſters of the firſt Rank, and of the longeſt Standing: And, after ſuch provoking Crimes, permitted to riot in his Plunder without Reproach; yet, not ſatisfied with ſo much Indulgence, entering into every Cabal, to diſturb the Government, and vilify the Miniſters as unworthy to be truſted with Affairs, becauſe the Juſtice of Parliament hath made him incapable of Truſt: (*See p.* 488 B.)

If theſe are the Men to be obtruded on the Nation, as beſt of all qualified to govern the *People of Britain*, and worthy to ſupplant that Perſon whom the Choice of *Two great Kings* hath honoured with the Weight of the Adminiſtration; and if all the great Works now carrying on are meant to accompliſh theſe virtuous and publick Ends: The World muſt be left to judge what Benefits will accrue *from the Change*, and what Improvements of our *National Councils*, and *Publick Credit*, ought to be looked for, when our *Foreign Affairs*, and our *Publick Funds* ſhall be reſigned to the Wiſdom and Integrity of two ſuch Miniſters.

Daily Gazetteer, Oct. 11. No. 88.

A Calculation of the Number of Electors.

IN anſwer to what we had proved, ſays Osborne, *that anciently, but few of the People were ſummoned to the* great Councils, *the* Craftſman *remarks, That according to this way of Reaſoning, not* one in a thouſand, *thro' the whole Kingdom, hath any right, by our preſent Conſtitution, either to ſit in Parliament, or* give his vote for a Repreſentative (*See p.* 531.) *this is ſo far from being true, that there is throughout the Kingdom,* one Man in three or four, *who* hath a Right *to vote for a Repreſentative*; Man, *I ſay*; *for, in this Argument,* all Women and Children *are naturally and neceſſarily* excluded.

I prove the Fact *thus. There are allowed to be about* 7 Millions *of People in* England: *Of this Number, the* Men, *from twenty one Years old and upwards, may be reckoned a Million: Let us ſee, how many of theſe may be* Freeholders *or* Freemen: *We will try it for one County.* Norfolk *is about the* 30th Part *of the Kingdom*; *conſequently, it contains the* 30th Part *of a Million of Men*, viz. 33,333. *Of theſe near* 12,000 *are Freeholders or Freemen*; 6000 *for the County*; *near* 4000 *for* Norwich;

which; and, taking in Lyn, *and the other Boroughs, the Number of Voters will amount to near* 12,000; *above a 3d of the Men in the County; the Proportion will hold in moſt of the Counties of* England.

But ſuppoſe a Million and a half *of Men in the Kingdom, from* 21 *Years old and upwards; then, upon the above Calculation for* Norfolk, *there will be one Voter in five; ſuppoſe two* Millions *there will be* One in Six. *But upon the* Craftſman's *Account of* not one Voter in a Thouſand, *there are but* two thouſand Voters *in the Kingdom, ſuppoſing* Two Millions *of Men; which is at leaſt half a Million more than there are.*

What an abſurd Writer in Politics is this little Creature!

In the old Times we were writing about, perhaps not one in ten thouſand of the People were ſummoned to the Great Councils; and theſe being only the Kings Tenants, and not choſen by the People, can never be called the People *of England, the* whole, *or* the univerſal *People: But now, when there are between* 3 *or* 400 Thouſand *Electors out of a Million, they may with great Propriety be ſaid to be the* People *of* England, *to have a large* Share in the Legiſlature, *and to be governed by* Laws of their own making. F. Osborne.

Fog's Journal, Oct. 11. No 362.

NO Part of Hiſtory ſo well deſerves our Conſideration, as that which ſhews us the Riſe and Progreſs of Luxury and Corruption in the ſeveral States and Commonwealths of Antiquity. In *Athens* a Fondneſs for all Theatrical Repreſentations deſtroy'd all publick Spirit. It had the ſame Effect in *Rome* whoſe Virtue ſeem'd at its Height about the Time of the ſecond *Punick* War; then the Great as well as the Little brought out their own Treaſure for the publick Service, the Matrons ſelling their Jewels, not for Fiddlers and Eunuchs, but to aſſiſt *Rome* againſt *Carthage*; but after *Hannibal* was conquer'd, and *Carthage* reduc'd, when the Luxury of *Aſia*, and the Vices of *Africk* had found Entrance into *Rome*, a Genius of Intereſt took Place of publick Spirit. However, there remain'd for ſome Time a Mixture of both; for the publick Faith and Honour were preſerv'd in ſome Things, while nothing but ſordid Intereſt prevailed in others.

Nothing was more unjuſt, than the Judgment of the Senate on many Occaſions, nothing more ſordid than the Avarice of the Senators, yet this Senate was ſcrupulouſly nice in preſerving the Dignity of the Commerce towards with Foreign States and Princes: But this had an End, as appear'd in their Conduct with *Jugurtha*, who reſolving to deſtroy both his Kinſmen, and to take the whole Kingdom of *Numidia* to himſelf, nothing took with him but the Fear of the Roman Senate; but conſulting a crafty wicked Fellow, this Man told him he would become Maſter of a vaſt Treaſure, and he need not fear the *Roman* Senate, for every Thing was venal at *Rome*; and ſo it happen'd; he got off both of the Murder and Roobery by bribing the Senate; and as he left the City he ſaid to his Companions, That this excellent Senate would have ſold *Rome* itſelf, if a Purchaſer had offer'd. Where was the Wonder then, that theſe Senators ſhou'd be look'd on by the People as little better than a Gang of Thieves, and when one of them walk'd the Streets with a gaudy Equipage, to be call'd one of *Sejanus*'s Curs?

This Contempt of the *Roman* Senate is hinted at by *Cicero* in his Oration againſt *Verres*, Governor of *Sicily*, whom he charges with ſelling all Employments of Judicature, Magiſtracy, and Truſt; Places in the Council, and in the Prieſthood itſelf, to the higheſt Bidder, and with having plunder'd the Island of 60 Millions of Seſterces; yet publickly declaring his Confidence of being abſolved by the Influence of his Wealth; for that nothing is ſo high or holy which Money can't corrupt.

EXTRACT *of Dr* Stebbing's *ſecond Letter to Mr* Fuller *on the Subject of* HERESY.

Continued from p. 548.

THE next Text to be conſidered is *Acts* xxiv 5. where St *Paul* is ſaid to be *a Ringleader of the Sect of the* Nazarenes. As this Speech came from the Mouth of *Tertullus* the Orator, who was accuſing him before *Felix*, I conclude that the Word *Hereſy* was uſed as a Term of *Reproach*, and conſequently in a *bad* Senſe. You tell me, Sir, that *a great deal may be ſaid to ſhew that Tertullus in this Place might uſe the Word only in a general indefinite Way.* (See p. 540 A) And to do you Juſtice, you have ſaid a great deal to very little Purpoſe. You put a Caſe as *parallel*, which I need not recite. The Application would have done as well without it, and yields me all I have Occaſion for. *It might not* (ſay you) *be the Deſign of* Tertullus *to reproach St Paul for adhering to a Sect, but for being a Ringleader of the Sect of the* Nazarenes. Pray, Sir, please to inform me in the firſt Place who ever *ſaid* or *thought*, that it was the Deſign of *Tertullus* to reproach St *Paul* for adhering to a Sect, as *ſuch*? He charges him with being *a Ringleader of the Sect of the* Nazarenes, and ſo I have cited him. Once more then I aſk, Does not this ſhew, that the Word *Hereſy* was uſed by him as a Term of Reproach? Why not. The *whole Phraſe* (you allow) *was intended reproachfully. but the Word Hereſy retains its general Meaning.* (See p. 540 B) But how is it poſſible, Sir, that a Word ſhould retain its general Meaning, when it is daily ſurrounded with Circumſtances which bend it to a particular Senſe? And ſince you allow, that Words are

ſuch Circumſtances in this Place, this is allowing (in my humble Apprehenſion) that in this Place, the Word is uſed in a *bad* Senſe. I know not what you mean, or what *can* be meant by ſaying, that *Hereſy* is uſed in a *bad Senſe*, but this, that it is applied *particularly* to ſome Sect, either *bad*, or *eſteemed* to be bad; and this is clearly the Caſe in the Paſſage under Conſideration. You may ſtill go on to *refine*, and ſay, that the bad Idea ariſed not from the Word *Hereſy*, but from the *Characters* which ſtand *connected* with it. (See p. 340 D) But a Cauſe is not worth a ſingle Ruſh that hangs upon ſuch Niceties as theſe. St *Paul* was ſo far from *denying* that he was a Leader of a *Sect* in this Senſe, that he confeſſes it in the very Words before us, *After* THE WAY *which they call* HERESY, &c. Is not this declaring, that he followed a different Way, or was of a different *Sect* from the *Jews*?

The laſt Text is *Acts* xxviii. 22. where the *Jews* ſay to St *Paul*, *As to this Sect, we know that it is every where ſpoken againſt.* Upon which I thought it ſufficient to ask this ſhort Queſtion; *Do you not conſider that the Speech comes from the Mouth of a* Jew? And what do you anſwer? Why you grant, that *if theſe had been prejudiced, perſecuting* Jews, *they might perhaps have uſed the Word* Hereſy, *as a Term of Reproach*; but you think that you ſee *Circumſtances in the Hiſtory, ſtrongly intimating, that they were honeſt Enquirers after Truth, and open to Conviction*; But where do theſe Circumſtances appear? Why, they *appointed him a Day* to hear what he had to ſay. Very well; and ſo may I appoint You a Day, Sir, and have never the better Opinion of your Principles for that. But ſince you reſt the whole Weight of your Reply upon the ſuppoſed *Honeſty*, and *Openneſs*, and *Candour* of theſe Men, pray hear what the Hiſtory ſaith. A Day was appointed *and* MANY *came. Paul expounded and teſtified the Kingdom of God, perſuading them concerning* Jeſus, *both out of the Law of* Moſes *and the* Prophets, *from Morning till Evening.* The Iſſue was, *ſome believed the Things which were ſpoken, and ſome believed not.* Upon which *Paul* applies to them the Words of *Eſaias*, ver. 25, 26, 27. In fine, ſo ſlender was the Encouragement, that the Apoſtle inſtantly warns them, that the Word of God was taken from them.---Go now, Sir, and make the beſt of your *Men of Candour*, and ſuffer me once more to proceed to the *Life* you have made of your *general, indefinite* Notion of *Hereſy*.

According to this Account, the general Notion of a HERETICK *is one that ſets up to be the Head, or chuſes to join himſelf to a particular religious Sect.* Upon which I remarked, that this Obſervation was againſt *Fact*. *For though it be in the general Notion of it ſignifies a* SECT *indefinitely, yet in this Caſe* (a HERETICK) *is ever more fixed down to a bad Senſe, as every common* Engliſh *Reader knows.* It muſt be viſible here to any Man of common Underſtanding, that the Purport of this whole Paſſage was to ſhew, that in the Uſe of the *Greek* Word αἱρετικος and the *Engliſh* Word *a Heretick*, there is no Variation, and that both are conſtantly uſed in a bad Senſe. But becauſe I did not ſet forth this in moſt exact Order, but left it to the good Senſe of my Readers to join Perſons and Things *properly* together, I am treated as if I was ſo abſurd a Creature as to maintain, that every common *Engliſh* Reader underſtands *Greek*. (See p. 340 F) You are welcome, Sir, to any Advantage you may be able to gain from ſo mean a Cavil.----But to the Point. Does not *a Heretick* in *Engliſh* always ſignify one who holds ſome *erroneous* Doctrine? You confeſs it. Is not the *Greek* Word αἱρετικος uſed in the ſame manner? Pray obſerve, Sir, I do not ſay that becauſe the Word is ſo uſed in *Engliſh, therefore* it is ſo uſed in *Greek*. This is *your* way of ſtating the Argument, not *mine:* But I ſay, that in *Fact* the *Greek* Word *is* ſo uſed in that Paſſage; and this you confeſs too.

I here leave this Part of the Diſpute, with a Reſolution never to take it up again: If you would have ſaid the right thing, it ſhould have been this; That tho' in thoſe Parts of the New Teſtament where Matters are only *hiſtorically* delivered, *Hereſy* is often uſed in an *indifferent* Senſe; yet in the *Epiſtles*, which were written to ſerve as *Directions* to Chriſtians in the Conduct of their Lives, we are *perpetually* warned againſt *Hereſies* as *very bad* Things. This, Sir, is *Truth*; and if you had ſet the Point in this *juſt* and *honeſt* Light, it would have raiſed, perhaps, *other* Sentiments in your Hearers and in your Readers.

To proceed now to the main Subject.

I took Notice of your *unfortunate ſetting out*. You had undertaken to prove, that in St *Paul's* Senſe, he only is a *Heretick*, who *knowingly* eſpouſes a falſe Doctrine. But in the very ſame Breath you ſay, that, according to St *Paul's* Account, an *Heretick* is one, who *entertains wrong Sentiments* of Chriſtianity; which *overthrows the very thing you intend to ſupport*. Hereupon you cry out in your Letter, *Upon what Principles &c.* (See p. 477 A) I am ſorry, Sir, to find you ſo much diſturbed upon ſo ſmall a Provocation. He that really *intends* to prove, that *none* is a Heretick, but he who maintains what he *knows* to be falſe, cannot, at the ſame time *intend*, that he is a Heretick who maintains what he *believes to be true*. But he may *unwarily* or *unfortunately* contradict himſelf; and this is all, Sir, that I have charged upon you. Is this Charge true, or is it not? Why, you confeſs it, only what I call a *Contradiction*, you call an Inconſiſtency: Names, Sir, alter not the Nature of Things; Call it what you pleaſe, a Con-

a *Contradiction* it is; and if it is not beneath *your* Gravity to *write* Contradictions, why ſhould you think *it* beneath *mine* to take *Notice* of them? As much as you think this to be *playing* upon Words, I have gained this Advantage by it, that I have drawn from you *your own* Explanation; which is, that, by *entertaining wrong Sentiments of Chriſtianity*, you mean *maintaining Doctrines contrary to Chriſtianity*. Your Explanation (ſo far as your own *Meaning* is concerned) is admitted; and I ſhall now make an Uſe of it, which will ſettle a very material Point between us. For, to come to the Text;

1. In order to prove, that by a *Heretick* St *Paul* means him *only* who maintains wrong Opinions, *knowing* them to be ſuch, you firſt argue from the Word *ſinneth*. Thus I ſtated the Caſe; and obſerved, that to draw any Argument from hence to your Purpoſe, it will be neceſſary to ſay, that no Man *ſinneth*, but he who acts *directly* againſt Conviction. The Truth of this Obſervation is undeniable: For if a Man *may* ſin, who does *not* act againſt Conviction, it will not follow, that, becauſe St *Paul* affirms of a *Heretick* that *he ſinneth*, therefore a *Heretick* is one who acts againſt Conviction. It was material to know, whether it is your Opinion, that no Man *ſinneth* but he who acts againſt Conviction. Your Sermon gave me not ſufficient Light. What now do you ſay? Why, you tell me, in Effect, that a Man *may* ſin, though he doth *not* act againſt Conviction; and allow that *you* CANNOT, from this Breach of the Heretick's Character, *He ſinneth*, INFER, that he acts *againſt Conviction*. The Argument then is thus far ſafe on my Side; and whereas you pretend, that you never *intended* to draw any ſuch Inference, and charge me with *inventing* this for you, *in order to fix another Abſurdity upon you*: Of the Truth of this let the Reader judge from your own Words, *Serm.* p. 290, 291.

'An Heretick, in a *bad* Senſe, muſt be one 'who *knowingly* eſpouſes a falſe Doctrine---- 'and defends what he is *convinced* is contrary 'to Chriſtianity.---This will appear beyond 'Diſpute, when we have conſidered the Text. ---According to St *Paul*'s Account, an Here-'tick is not only *ſubverted*, or turned aſide 'from the true Faith; he not only entertains 'wrong Sentiments of Chriſtianity, but *ſin-'neth*, *i. e.* he doth this *wilfully*, and with 'an *ill* Intention.' Do you not here *explain* the Word *ſinneth*, by *entertaining* (*i. e. maintaining* wrong Sentiments, *wilfully*, and with an *ill Intention*? You do. You *affirm* by Conſequence, that the Word *ſinneth* SIGNIFIES, maintaining wrong Sentiments *againſt* the *Convictions* of a Man's Mind, it being abſurd to ſay, that he who is *convinced* in his own Mind, maintains that whereof he is convinced *wilfully*, and with an *ill* Intention. But how does it appear, that this is what St *Paul* means by *ſinneth*? You go on to prove it thus: 'Such as have merely an erroneous 'Judgment cannot be here meant; becauſe 'Errors of the Underſtanding, conſidered in 'themſelves, are not *criminal*.--And, THERE-'FORE, the Perſons deſcribed by the Apoſtle 'as *Sinners*, muſt be WILFUL OPPOSERS 'of the Chriſtian Religion,' &c. This Reaſoning, whether good or bad, is manifeſtly intended to ſhew, that by the Word *ſinneth* the Apoſtle intended to deſcribe a *wilful* Oppoſer of the Chriſtian Religion. And is not this to *argue* from the Word *ſinneth*, that every Heretick muſt be a *wilful* Oppoſer of the Chriſtian Religion? If the Reader can yet doubt, let him go on to what follows. 'And 'that this is the real Caſe, appears farther 'from hence, that the Crime ſpoken of in 'the Text is of ſuch a Nature, as required 'not Inſtruction, but Admonition.' To ſay a thing *farther* appears, is to refer to ſome *antecedent* Proof, but how had you *before* made it appear, that when the Apoſtle ſaid of a Heretick, that *he ſinneth*, he meant to deſcribe a *wilful* Oppoſer of the Chriſtian Religion? Why, merely from his Character as a *Sinner*, or not at all. Had I not Reaſon then to ask, Is no Man a Sinner, but he who acts againſt Conviction?---This is the Caſe juſt as it ſtands. I make no Reflexions upon your Conduct: Every Man of Senſe will make them for me. [*To be continued.*] P. 647.

Craftſman, Oct. 11. N° 484.

Of the BANK CONTRACT.

Addreſs'd to a certain Rt Hon. Gentleman.

SIR,

WHEN the *three Gazetteers*, intitled *the Caſe of the* BANK CONTRACT, were firſt publiſhed, it was thought proper to give You an Opportunity of diſavowing them, or adding any Thing farther in your Defence; that You might not afterwards complain of Miſrepreſentation. But You have been ſo far from diſowning, that You have not only ſuffered *your Advocates* to inſult and triumph upon them, as unanſwerable, but to ſpread through the Kingdom, by your Authority, with the moſt outrageous Abuſe, and the very Sink of all *Billingſgate*. You muſt therefore excuſe *this ſecond Addreſs*, in which I ſhall conſider them as *your own*, and prove them a ſhameleſs Attempt to juſtify ONE FALSHOOD by *ſeveral more*.

Mr D'anvers *re-ſtates the Affair, and then ſays*, It is a pretty remarkable Circumſtance, that any Man ſhould be *Paymaſter of the Army*, without any *Credit* or *Power at Court*, But whether the *Paymaſter of the Army* is, properly ſpeaking, a *Miniſter* or not; it is certain that He had *more Power*, at that Time, than the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*; and carried, in Oppoſition to *Him*, one of the moſt ſcandalous Projects of the whole Year, beſides the

the *Bank Contract*. It was called at first the *Reconciliation Bargain*; but is better known at present by the Name of the *two Insurance Companies*; which gave Money to the *Civil List* for the Privilege of becoming *two Bubbles*, under the Sanction of an Act of Parliament? at a Time too, when the *Treasury* was provided with Ways and Means for the Supply of it otherwise; and when even the *South-Sea Directors*, who were afraid of this *unnecessary Fewel*, offered to advance the Money for the *Civil List*, upon sure and easy Terms, rather than let *those Bubbles* take Place. It ought to be remember'd that, upon the first forming of *this Project*, a Share sold for about 5 *l.* and the same Share, at the highest Price afterwards, for about 140 *l.* Now if You will compare the proportional Increase of the *South-Sea* to it, You will find how immensely larger the Gains were on the *latter*; and the World must judge, from the *hon. Gentleman's* Character, whether He made no Advantage of his *own Bubble*.

I must here refresh your Memory with a Passage or two in Mr *A---bie's second Speech before the House of Lords*.

"The unaccountable Success of this Undertaking (meaning the *South-Sea Scheme*) gave Birth to many *base* and *ruinous Projects*; and it must ever be a publick Reproach, that Encouragement was given to *those two Bubbles* which were established to raise a Supply for the Support of the *Civil List*. 'Tis very well known that *those two Projects* did not proceed from ME."

"Whatever Opinion the World may have of the *South Sea Scheme*, I will presume to say that *those two Projects* were founded in greater Iniquity, and contributed more to the publick Calamity, than any Thing else."

Let This suffice, as to the *hon. Gentleman's* Want of *Credit* and *Power*. As to his being *sent up for*, &c. I believe, it may be true enough; but the chief Question is by WHOM He was sent for up, and what was *his own particular Motive* for obeying the Summons so readily.

It must be observ'd, even from your own Account of the Transaction, that the Meeting, on the Part of the *South-Sea*, was to persuade the *Bank* to *circulate their Bonds*; a Thing, which the *latter* did not *immediately relish*; but *what was done*, to make Them *relish* it, and by *whom propos'd*, were Points of too tender a Nature to be mention'd; however the very *Contract* You produce, *imperfect* as it is, shews plainly enough from *which Side* the Proposition came, relating to the *Stock*. After the *Bank's* Agreement to circulate the *South-Sea Bonds*, it is added,

"That IN CONSIDERATION of this Undertaking, the *South-Sea Company* shall pay the 3,700,000 *l.* to be paid to the *Bank* by Notice of Parliament, in the *South-Sea Stock*, at a *Price* to be agreed on between the *two Companies*.

From hence, it appears that This was a *Relisher* of the *Bank's* own proposing, or a Thing given Them *in* CONSIDERATION *of what they promis'd to do*; and there can be no Doubt that both *They* and *You* made the best of it; since it soon afterwards appear'd *that it was never design'd to be kept*, unless it happen'd to prove *for the Advantage of the* BANK; and You still acknowledg that the whole of that Affair was only the *Biter's being bit*; and Expression so full to every Point now brought into Dispute, that it must and shall be often repeated. For who were so well qualify'd to be the *Biters*, in this Case, as Those, who made the *Bargain*, in order to sell out their Stock at 400 *l. per Cent.* and serve *other useful purposes*; with a secret Reserve to *make it void*, if it should happen to turn against Them afterwards? The *Transfer Books of the South-Sea Company* bear some Memorials of the great Sales of Stock by *Those*, whom You intrusted with this Scene of Iniquity; nor must the extraordinary Transactions of a CERTAIN SHOP, at that Time, be forgotten. You would think, no Doubt, that We had a very mean Opinion of your Parts, if We should suppose that *You* (who made no Scruple of drawing your *intimate Friends* into Contracts for Stock, at the highest Price) would let Them into *such a Secret* as This, without partaking of it yourself.

There is one Article more in your *first Account*, which deserves a little Notice; and That is where You say; "I have been told there was some little Dispute, *who* should write down, or draw the *Minute*; but it being the general Desire of the Company that Mr *W*---- should do it," He accordingly did it.---This *some little Dispute* was so very little, as I am informed, that no body ever heard, or saw it.

Grubstreet Journal. Oct. 16. No 303.

The Female Manager.

I Have been Married these Twenty Years, and for almost the whole Time, have had my dear Husband under my Direction and Government. And well has it been both for him and his Family, that I have had a proper Influence and Authority over him. He is a very honest sort of a Man: but his Abilities lying another way, than in the Management of an Estate, I thought it incumbent upon me, to take care of what was now our mutual Property. When I made my first Attempts this way, I seemed to have no other Intention, than to take a little Trouble off his Hands, and to divert myself for the sake of Curiosity and Amusement. Upon which my Husband was much pleased with me, for easing him of a little Trouble, not suspecting, in the least, what I was aiming at. In less than a Year my Husband began so admire my qualifications for this sort of Business, and very much

more

encouraged my Application to it. For he being rather inclined to the ſtudious and contemplative, than to the buſy and active way of Life, was as willing to let me manage his Affairs for him, as I was deſirous of it. I pay'd, a ſhort, all the workmen's Wages, gave and took Receipts, let Farms, and made almoſt all ſorts of Bargains. You may imagine, that I had almoſt got the reins of Government entirely into my Hands: for it holds for a general Obſervation, that where a Wife manages an Eſtate, ſhe is capable enough of managing her Husband. But as I know few Men care for the Thoughts of being governed, I judged it beſt, to influence him in ſuch a manner, as to make him believe he was laying Obligations upon me, when all his Compliances were but the natural Effects of a certain, gentle, indiſcernible prevalency I had over him. No couple can live more happily than we do, and no one's Affairs can be better taken care of.

Now I ſhould have behaved myſelf, if I had met with a Man of a leſs tractable and calm Diſpoſition, is another Caſe. If ſuch a one was not to be wrought upon in the way I have been ſpeaking of, I believe I ſhould have proceeded in a more open and undiſguiſed Manner. I would have had a fair ſtruggle at leaſt with him for Victory; for I was not born with ſo mean a Soul, as to ſubmit to any, but an involuntary Slavery. But I will be fair and ingenuous with you: my natural Diſpoſition may perhaps affect Dominion too much, and I cannot ſay, it is ſo neceſſary for my Sex in general to be ſo deſirous and reſolute of having it. But I believe it would be better for the World in general, for Men to be adviſed and influenced by their Wives, eſpecially when they could not but ſee, that they followed better underſtandings than their own. Neither Side ought to be too dictatorial, or pretend to a right over each other, without ſhewing good Reaſon for it. It is very hard to exact Obedience merely on the Score of Authority, and very unreaſonable, that a poor Wife ſhould be obliged to do a Thing, only becauſe her imperious Husband expects it from her. I think the leaſt privilege we ought to have, ſhould be to *argue* with our Husbands, and *overcome* them, if we can, by Reaſoning, when Things appear unreaſonable to us. And ſuch of them as are rational Creatures ought to be never ſo well pleas'd, as when they are overcome by Reaſon.

If I ſhould allow that a Husband has the ſame Authority over his Wife, that the King has over his People, this would not advance the Authority of a Husband near ſo high, as moſt of you *would*, and ſome of you, when you can, do carry it. You know very well the common prevailing reaſon of civil Government at preſent is, that it was originally agreed to and inſtituted for the good of the People, that were to be govern'd; that when the good of the People is not pretended and the authority given to anſwer this end, ceaſes. Let us ſuppoſe, for once, this to be the Caſe of Husband and Wife. The Husband is to govern her, for her good. Very well. As long as he does that, ſome perhaps may be willing to obey him. But ſuppoſe that would be governed, his Government is nothing, but the continual plague and vexation of his poor Wife, and likely to be the ruin of his Family. How then? his Wife according to this Scheme, has the ſame right to relieve herſelf, as the Subjects of a civil Government, under an arbitrary and tyrannical Prince. Yes, and as good an Inſtitution, I can tell you. We ſay, that we are a *free* People, tho' under a civil Government! We will ſay then, that we *Wives* are free, tho' under the Government of our Husbands. And what are a free People, but People who are to be govern'd for the Preſervation, and not the deſtruction of their Liberties? You then muſt either govern us for our good, or we deſtroy our Freedom.

Some Ladies have a nice art of ſhewing themſelves very obedient to their Husbands, and making their obedience, ſo engaging, as that it is impoſſible, for one, who is not a brute, not to be reciprocally Dutiful: their compliances with their Husbands humours being a certain way of having their own complied with. For my Part, I think the Caſe is a little hard, when a Man is to be humoured and ſneaked to at all, tho' the Conſequence may be that of his doing as much for us. This is a ſort of a diſagreeable mixture of Liberty and Slavery, Obedience and Government.

Mr Pope thought it was a fine Character he gave of a Lady in the following Line,

That never aſſerts 'till a Husband calls,
Or if ſhe rules him, never ſhows ſhe rules!
Charms by accepting, by ſubmitting ſways,
Yet has her humour moſt, when ſhe obeys.

But I ſee no reaſon, why a Wife muſt hold her Tongue, whilſt the brains of a Madman are cooling. The ſecond Line I approve very well, for it is my own Scheme. But I have already given my Reaſons againſt what is imply'd in the two laſt, and may trouble you ſhortly with ſome Obſervations upon many other verſes in that ſcandalous Piece of his, wherein he pretends to be very nice and diſtinguiſhing in his Remarks upon our Sex, many of whom, I would have him know, have more Virtue to recommend them, than he has either wit or malice to deface them.

MARTHA LOVE RULE.

ſee p. 669.

K 14 15 16.

Craftſman, Oct. 18. No 485.

Of the Bank Contract *addreſs'd to a certain* Right Hon. Gentleman.

IT hath been ſufficiently proved, in my laſt, that the *Bank* were not drawn into the firſt *Part of the Agreement* by the *deceitful* Directors,

Directors, as *you* and *your Advocates* have aſſerted a thouſand Times over, but that it was *a Propoſal of their own*; in *Conſideration of their circulating a certain Number of the Southſea Company's Bonds*, which they did not *immediately reliſh*. From whence it appears that the * *Bank* thought it an *advantageous Bargain for themſelves*. and no doubt you would have aſſiſted them in pinning the *Southſea Company* down to it, *in Caſe it had proved ſo*, but it ſeems they had private Aſſurances given them of being releaſed from it, *if it prov'd otherwiſe*. It is ſuggeſted, indeed, that theſe Aſſurances were given the *Bank* by the *late Miniſtry*; but this is a ridiculous Suppoſition, and has received a full Anſwer. (See p. 363, 373.)

The *next Point* to be conſidered is, *whether the* honourable Gentleman *was himſelf actually drawn into theſe Meetings of the* two Companies, *and the* remarkable Part *he bore in them*, (as it hath likewiſe been aſſerted in a thouſand Places) *or who it was, that had ſuch a powerful Influence over him.*

Your good Friend Mr *Walſingham* is pleaſed to do Mr *A—bie* this Honour, and after calling upon us 4 or 5 Weeks together, in the moſt abuſive Manner, for an Anſwer, tho' immediately promis'd, begins to *hedge off*, and prepare for his *Retreat*, conſcious to himſelf, as well as you are, that he cannot ſupport what he hath ſo confidently averr'd.

For this Reaſon, in the *Gazetteer*, *Oct.* 9. he attempts to divert the Publick from the *Facts in Diſpute*, by inſinuating that the only Deſign of the *preſent Oppoſition* is to thruſt *two Gentlemen* into the Adminiſtration, who lie under *legal Incapacities*; but this is ſo poor and ſtale an Artifice, that I mention it only to expoſe it to the Contempt of the World.

In *this Paper* likewiſe there is a new Fund of *ſecret Hiſtory*, which could come from nobody but *yourſelf*, and further juſtifies me in this *Addreſs*; if it prove *diſagreeable* you muſt teach your Friend Mr *Walſingham*.

I am no Advocate for Mr *A---bie*, to whom I am utterly unknown; and, I hope, it will not be expected that I ſhould diſpute with *Acts of Parliament*, tho' *your candid Advocates* are continually endeavouring to lay that Office upon me; but when *Facts* come into Diſpute, I think myſelf at Liberty to clear them up; and whatever *Miſmanagement* may have been laid to Mr *A--bie's* Charge, he hath a Right to *common Juſtice*, and ought not to be ſaddled with *other People's Sins*.

As to Mr *Walſingham's* State of the Affair, and what he alledges againſt Mr *A—bie* for prevailing on the *hon. Gentleman* to draw a *Paper*, &c. and then calling it an *infamous Act* (See p. 485 D.)

Firſt, How induſtriouſly does Mr *W.* avoid owing that the *hon. Gentleman* was at the Meeting *Sept.* 23. and how conſiſtently does he make what was done in ſeveral Days, appear to be done on that Day?

Secondly, in what a ridiculous Figure does he place the *hon. Gentleman*, thro' the whole? For having ſet him forth as a *great Perſon*, *of the greateſt Diſtinction*, and the like, he dwindles him down at laſt to the Idea of a *little Clerk*, with a Pen behind his Ear, a *ready Machine*, to write down any Thing, that ſhould be dictated to him.

Thirdly, Suppoſing there was any Iniquity in *this Tranſaction*, as I think cannot be any longer deny'd; is it any Juſtification of the *hon. Gentleman*, to ſay that he was dupe'd or *drawn into it* by Mr *A—bie*? or did he not deſerve the *ſame Puniſhment*, which Mr *A—bie* hath ſuffered, and ſeveral of the *S. S. Directors* who were no more in the Secret than *he* pretends to have been?

But, laſtly, let us come to the *Point*, and ſee whether the *Fact* really is, as Mr *Walſingham* hath ſtated it.

Now this is ſo far from being the Caſe, that we have the following Relation of it in the *political State*, for the Month of *September* 1720.

The *Author of theſe Memoirs* (who, by the Way, was no Friend to Mr *A—bie*) having taken Notice that the *S. S. Directors* were diſappointed in ſome Steps, for keeping up the *Stock*, tells us, "That the ſame continuing ſinking, they were obliged to have Recourſe to more effectual Methods. Thereupon, they made ſome ſecret Advances towards an *Union* with the *Eaſt-India Company*; but it not being accepted, they were neceſſitated to court the Aſſiſtance of their *Rivals*, the *Bank of England*, as the *never-failing Support of publick Credit*. At the *earneſt Deſire, and by the vigilant Interpoſition of Mr Secretary* C—ggs, ſeveral Conferences were held between a *ſelect Number of Directors of theſe two Corporations*; which rais'd ſo great an Expectation, that on the 12th of *September*, in the Morning, upon a Report that they had come to an Agreement for *circulating ſix Millions of the Southſea Company's Bonds*, the *Southſea Stock* roſe immediately 30 670 l. but, in the Afternoon, as ſoon as that Report was known to be altogether groundleſs, the *Stock* fell again to 580 l. the next Day to 570 l. and ſo gradually (on the 19th of *September*) to 400 l. which increaſed the Murmurings and Complaints of the *laſt Subſcribers*, and expoſed ſeveral of the *Southſea Directors* to publick Inſults.

In order to put a ſtop to this growing Evil, the *S. S. Directors* held a Court on *Monday* the 19th of this Month; wherein ſeveral Propoſals were made to give Satisfaction to the *laſt Subſcribers*. At laſt, it was reſolved to ſummon a *general*

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* Southſea Stock *was, at that Time, about* 400 l. *the Price, which the* Bank *agreed to take it at; and it was the general Opinion that* this Contract *would have raiſed it conſiderably. Beſides, it ought to be conſidered that the* Bank *were liable to be paid off this* 3,700,000 l. *at Par; by which they would have loſt all the Profit of the advanc'd Price; and though the* Stock *had not the Turn, which was expected, the* Subſcription for circulating Southſea Bonds *was the Occaſion of ſaving the* Bank *from Ruin.*

a *general Assembly of the Company*, to meet the next Day, at the usual Place; and to desire a Sixth Conference with the *Directors of the Bank of England*. The *latter* consented to it, at the Desire of the right hon. the Lord Vic. *T—nd*, President of the Council, Mr Secretary *C—gs*, and Mr *R. W—le*; and this Conference, which was held at the *general Post Office*, lasted from nine o'Clock in the Evening till near three the next Morning."

There is not a word, nor even the least Hint, that the *hon. Gentleman* undertook this kind Office with the *Bank*, at the *Proper*, *Interests*, and *Importunities* of Mr *A—bs*, as your *Advocate* alleges: It deserves particular Notice that this Assertion of Mr *Walsingham* must be a *wilful, premeditated Falsehood*, because it appears that he had consulted the *political Scene*, and quotes it in several Places.

It does not appear from thence, or any where else, that Mr *A—bs* was so much as present at the Meeting on the 15th, tho' both he and the late D. of *D——shire* are mentioned to be there on the 23d, and as the *Sixth Part of the Contract* was first proposed *at that Meeting*, tho' not completed till the 25th, it is a further Proof that this was not Mr *A—bs*'s Project, nor concluded at his Request. Indeed, I am inclined to believe, from several Circumstances and Passages in Print, that Mr *A—bs* was not in Town on the 15th, but was sent for up, at the same Time with the *hon. Gentleman*, by Mr Secretary *C—gs*, who had the chief Direction of Affairs, and if they both set out immediately upon the Receipt of their respective Messages, it was not possible for Mr *A—bs* to come out of *Yorkshire* so soon as the *other* could out of *Norfolk*. This Conjecture is very much strengthened by what Mr *A—bs* says, in his *second Speech before the House of Lords*, where, having spoke of Sir *John Blunt*'s Power, he proceeds thus:

"But this Glory, *my Lords*, did not last long, and I was scarce got into the Country, when I was called back by the Cries of those concerned in this *unhappy Company*. I found the *Lords*, and *others in the Administration* met, and using their Endeavours to succour and support the *Bank*. The *Bank*, by *their Mediation*, was called in to the Assistance of the *S. S. Company*, and an *Agreement* was made between the *two Companies*, to which I was rather a *Witness* than a *Party*.

"For my part, I (*who was not in the Secret*) could not but think it a *real* and *sincere Bargain*, since it was made in so solemn a Manner, and ratify'd by the *Court of Directors of each Company*, and at last signify'd in Form to the *Commissioners of the Treasury* by Sir *John Cope*, one of the Directors of the *Bank*.

¶ I could not suspect there was any *Intrigue*, or *Deceit*, in *this Transaction*, till I saw, from the extraordinary Motions in the *Alley*, and several private Hints, that were given out, what was intended.

"As for me, *my Lords*, I was thoroughly satisfy'd that *this Agreement of the Bank* was a *legal* and a *fair Bargain*, and I can't yet imagine with what Face of Justice, or Equity, they could ever break thro' it, without providing for the Safety of their *Words* (if I may use that Expression) the *Proprietors of the redeemable Debts*."

The Truth of what is advanced in this *Speech* was never contradicted, till *Walsingham* found it necessary for the Vindication of this *honourable Person*.

And I believe I might safely rest the Point here, and leave the World to decide upon it, but that nothing may be wanting to immortalize your Name amongst the *boldest Assertors*, as well as to satisfy the Publick, I will now give them an Account of what really pass'd at *those Meetings*, as I have been informed by *those who were present at them*, and by Mr *A—bs*.

Sept. 19 her Secretary *C—gs* acquainted the *S. S. Directors*, that Mr *W—le*, who knew *Money Affairs* better than any Man in the Kingdom, was of Opinion that their Proposal to the *Bank*, on the 16th, for *circulating their Bonds*, was an *idle Scheme*, and would do nothing, but that Mr *W—le* had a *Project* to propose to them, which would answer the Purpose. Accordingly, as soon as Mr *W—le* came, he proposed that the *Bank* should subscribe their 1,700,000*l* into the *S. S. Stock*, at a Price to be agreed on, and said it was a Proposal, which he had made to Sir *J—n B—d*, several Months before. He then apply'd himself particularly to *one of the Directors*, and ask'd him if *B—d* had not acquainted the *Directors* with it. Upon his replying that he knew nothing of it, the *hon. Gentleman* dubbed Sir *J—n B—d* a *Villain*, with his usual Politeness. I am further told, that there was not a single Word pass'd about who should take the Pen; but that the *hon. Gentleman* took it of his own Accord, as being best capable to write down his own Proposal; and that Mr *A—bs* was so far from *begging*, *praying*, *importuning*, *and wearying him till 3 or 4 in the Morning*, at any Meeting, that he was very remarkably silent, and appeared to be, rather a *Witness* than a *Party*.

This is a short and true State of the *Fact*, as I have been informed, and such an one as *some of the Gentlemen present* can deny, except the *hon. Person* himself, if e'en he should think fit to persist in it.

The *Minutes of the S. S. Company*, that were delivered into *Parliament*, will be sufficient to shew your *righteous Defence*, as well as the *Bank*'s, from the Beginning to the End of the *Affair*.

Friday 21, *Sept.* 1720. *At a Meeting of a Committee of the* Bank *of* England, *and a Committee of the Directors of the* S. S Company.

The following Paper was drawn up by Mr W—le, *as the* Minutes, *or* Agreement *of this Meeting between the two Companies*, viz.—Then follows the *two Bank Columns*, with all the *Blanks* filled up.

In another Paper are the two following Votes.

N. B. *Both these Agreements, That of the 20th and 23d, were drawn up by Mr* R. W—'s *own Hand.*

N. B. *Between the first treating with the* Bank *about the* Circulation, *and the said* 20th *of* September, *when they agreed to undertake it, several eminent Goldsmiths had stopp'd, which caus'd so great a Run on the* Bank, *that it is generally thought the* Bank *must have stopp'd, had it not been for the* Subscription *they took for the* Circulation. (See Political State, Vol. XXIII. p. 593.)

I mention these Particulars, in order to shew how ridiculous a Pretence it is, *that this is only a Dispute between two Pamphlets*; or that *such a Mistake* could be occasioned by the *hon. Gentleman's Want of Memory*, even amidst the *greatest Multiplicity of Affairs*, when it hath been so often refreshed in Print.

As to the Words in the *Preamble of the Act*, which is made the Foundation of all the Scurrility upon Mr *A—bie*, I cannot help observing that the *hon. Gentleman* himself not only spoke for omitting *those Words*, as too severe, but even against including Mr *A—bie* in the *same Bill* with the *S. S. Directors*. And, indeed, the *Act itself* hath never been named in *Parliament*, as a *Precedent*, but he hath said that it was a *Precedent not to be mentioned*; a *Precedent, which ought to be forgot*; and that it was a *Precedent, submitted to from the Rage of the Times*. But after having acknowledged all this, can he expect that the *Rage of the Times* will be allow'd as a Proof of his *own Innocence*, when he was expelled and committed for *Corruption*, since he will no longer admit it to be a Plea for *any Body else*? What was Mr *A—bie* ever charged with in the *S. S. Affair*, of which he was not, at least, equally guilty; not only then, but almost ever since? His Crime, in short, was, *that he was a Minister of State, and dealt in Stocks, for his own Profit*; which is declared being *guilty of the most dangerous and most infamous Corruptions*. But what was the *hon. Gentleman*, at the Time of making the Bargain for the *Assurance Companies*; at the Time of making the *Bank Contract*; and what hath he been at the Time of every *Job* since?

Mr *Walsingham's* Comment on *this Preamble*, in the *Advertisement* tack'd to his Libels, is still more judicious; particularly where he puts us in mind of a *Person*, "who continues to insult a *plunder'd Nation*, by erecting *Palaces*, and extending *Parks*, with a Profusion of Expence manifesting most prodigious Rapine."—Is not this calling upon Mankind to examine and judge his *honourable Patron* by the same Rules of Evidence, by which he judges *others*? Will they not remember his *Circumstances*, when *this Family* came first to the Crown? Will they not compute that all he hath received in *Salaries* will not amount to 70,000 l.? Will they not reflect on the *Manner he hath lived in* all this Time, whilst the Nation hath been groaning under *burthensome Taxes*? Notwithstanding this, when they come to consider the Greatness *of his Estate*, *his* immense Wealth, the Vanity of his Pleasures; and lastly when they see him laying out, at *one Place*, to the Value of *above Sixpence in the Pound upon all the Lands in England*; when all this, I say is considered, let the World judge *who* it is, that *continues to insult a* plunder'd Nation.

Mr *Urban*, *Oct.* 19, 1735.

SOME Friends in the Country having requested me to give them an Account of a Book publish'd last Month concerning the *State of Souls, separated from their Bodies*, treated of chiefly in 14, and afterwards in some subsequent Letters; to which are prefixed 24 Dialogues, shewing the Value of Truth and distinguishing Virtue from what usually bears the Name of it; I find in the said Book a Letter, which will save me the Trouble of writing, and therefore desire you to insert it as follows, which I dare say will not be unentertaining to your Readers, and will greatly oblige yours, &c.

A LETTER *to Mr* ****.

Being a Parallel between the LETTERS *and the* DIALOGUES.

IT would be difficult, Sir, to bestow the Prize on one of the Books, you mention, to the Prejudice of the other, as I find them of different Kinds; and consequently it is not easy to compare them. You are surprised that in your Part of the World, the *Letters* have more Partisans than the *Dialogues*. I assure you, Sir, that, all Things rightly, considered, I am not at all surprised at it.

The Author, or Authors of those two Works, though uniform as to the *Substance*, seem to me to have different *Ends* in view.

The Writer of the *Letters* has endeavoured to give a short Sketch of the *universal Plan of the Deity, in regard to Mankind*. He rather views Religion from the *Designs* of God towards Men, than the Disposition, or, if you please, the *Indisposition* of Men in regard to God. He cannot indeed avoid mentioning the latter in several Places; and grounds the Necessity of *Purification* on the *Depravation* of Man. But then he shews the *End* in which all those *rigorous Ways* will terminate. That *End* is so worthy of God, and so advantageous to Man, that we are charm'd with it as soon as we have a Glimpse of it. Besides, this Plan is so agreeable to the most *simple Notions* of *infinite Goodness* and *perfect Equity*, that we cannot conceive how we could think otherwise.

Christians for many Ages have not dared to consult those *simple Notions*. They have imagined themselves obliged to silence them, in order, as they have been taught, to submit them to the Decisions of the Word of God; that is, to *Words*, which were made the *Rule* of *Things*, and to which they are at last become Slaves.

Here Man is restored to the Liberty of Thinking, and giving room to Evidence. He is

be no longer obliged to admit of Things contradictory, or imagine he does admit of them. The Religion which is offered him, has no Need of foreign Authority for enforcing its Reception. He finds the *Principles* of it engraved on the Bottom of his own Heart.

The *Mind of Man*, formed for Truth, recoils at every Thing that implies a Contradiction: it is charmed with Harmony and Evidence; it must yield, when they appear. This, no doubt, is what engages the Reader's Judgment in favour of the *Letters*: Most Men will remember they have frequently had the same Thoughts, in spite of the *Strength of Prejudice*. How much are we pleased with an Author who explains their *Ideas* and *Sentiments*, we had already entertained, and which we durst not allow their full Play!

The Author of the *Dialogues* is in a different Case: His Design was not so much to describe the universal Plan of Providence, by displaying the *Scenes* of the *Life to come*, as to *unveil* Man, shew him his *Faults*, and how little he is disposed to enter into the Views of the Deity.

What Satisfaction *there* may be found in discovering the Ways of divine *Wisdom* and *Justice*, as represented in the *Letters*; that Discovery will be of little Use, if we mistook ourselves; we should thereby be out of a Condition of *performing* what was the Design of our Creation. While we falsely imagined ourselves in the Element of the *True*, we should be strengthened in the *False*, and in *Illusion*. Thus likewise we should prepare for ourselves the strongest *Mistrustings* at our Departure out of this Life.

It would therefore be a good Office, while there is Time, to assist Men in beginning, in this Life, a *Work*, which *sooner or later* must be performed. This Work is the *Study of themselves*, the distinct View of their *real Manners*; a View to be gained only by an Attention to the Dictates of *Sentiment*, and a *Flexibility* to the Impressions of *Truth*. This the Author of the *Dialogues* seems to aim at, through his whole Book; and if we follow him somewhat closely, we may perceive, he doth not shoot much short of his Mark, not even in the Digressions, which seem most foreign to the Purpose.

Several have inferred the Prize on the *Letters*, for this Reason only; because they are not loaded with such Digressions; because the whole is carried on in a continued Series; in a word, because we see at the first Glance what the Author would be at. May not the Reason for this different *Form*, be found in the very *Nature* of the Things, which each of these Authors undertakes to explain?

The Writer of the *Letters* has given us a compendious *Description* of the Ways of God: The Writer of the *Dialogues* applies himself particularly to an *Account* of the *Ways of Men*.

The Ways of God, considered in the whole, are *upright*, *luminous*, and full of *Harmony*, in all their Parts: Those of Men are *crooked*, *dark*, and full of *Contradictions*.

Hence it may be conceived, that it is only for a Man who has any Key to the former, to reduce them to a regularly connected *System*; and exclude whatever is unworthy of so noble a Subject, so complete a Plan.

But how was it possible to reduce to a *System* the *Falsehoods*, the *By-ways*, and voluntary *Illusions* deeply rooted in Man? Tho' it were possible, I doubt whether it may be expedient to attempt it. A Piece so deformed, such as at the first Glance, would become odious to Men, by the Aversion they would immediately conceive to it. If it be a good Office to display their *Faults* to their View, it must be done imperceptibly, and by Degrees, in such a manner as may give them an Opportunity of being sensible of it themselves, and willing to own it.

Man is jealous of his *Liberty*. He rejects what you would convince him of in Quality of *Doctor or Moralist*; but when he is witness of the ingenious Confession of one like himself, he is convinced by a secret Sentiment, without perceiving that he *himself* is in the Case. He cannot resist the Force of Truth, the Proofs of which he finds within himself.

These perhaps were the Author's Reasons for giving his Work *so original* a Form, instead of making it a *regular Treatise*.

If, as it has been observed, the serious Pieces interspersed through the same Book, are penned in a more noble Stile, than the familiar Discourse, the Reason for this Difference is easily assigned *. The serious Pieces are of a kind suitable enough to that of the *Letters*: They are of many *short Draughts of the Ways by which Truth manifests itself to Men*. Here every Thing ought to be noble and worthy of the Subject. Here the ironical Strain would be unseasonable: In the familiar Discourse, it is perfectly in its Place; the False does not deserve to be attacked gravely; it is most effectually exposed, when laughed or ridiculed.

This, I confess, may be more offensive to such as shall see themselves in the Picture whether they will or not. And who knows but this may be the secret Cause why some Persons are displeased at the too frequent Digressions which interrupt the Thread of the

* *It would be ridiculous to write familiar Discourses in the same Stile with entertaining Dissertations. All we expect in the former is that they be natural, easy and unaffected; and that such Character be supported. It was once a Commendation to say a Man spoke like a Book. Now it is a Ridicule; and Men even value themselves on writing as they speak. Since such is the Case, ought we to speak as we speak in familiar Discourse, officially in a Work.*

Diſcourſe *? In reality, others have conſidered them in a different Light; this pretended Irregularity ſeems to them not only a Beauty, but even an Opportunity for unfolding *Truths*.

You will now allow, Sir, that it is no eaſy Matter to judge to which of thoſe two Works it is proper to give the *Prize*; and, that if ſome, without Heſitation, beſtow it on the *Letters*; they do not perhaps thoroughly enquire into the Cauſe of the Judgment they pronounce.

For my part, I ſhould be tempted to think that even the *Difference* between theſe *two Works*, might concur to form ſomething compleat in the whole.

* *Digreſſions are ſo natural in Converſation, that they cannot be baniſhed from thence, without giving it an Air of Reſtraint and Pedantry, inſupportable to Perſons of a certain Taſte.*

Mr *Urban*, *Oct.* 18, 1735.

A Principal End of your *Magazine* being the Entertainment of the Publick, an Account of a recent Diſcovery of a fine Collection of ancient *Roman* Medals, will meet with (I hope) a kind Reception from your curious Readers.

The Uſefulneſs of ancient Medals is ſo well illuſtrated by a late eminent Virtuoſo, and celebrated Writer *, that I preſume no one that has read his learned Treatiſe upon this Subject, can make any doubt thereof.

The Pieces of Money, which are the Subject of this Eſſay, are the Silver Denarii of the *Romans*, in the flouriſhing State of the Empire, and were found by a poor Labourer in the Ground, at the Depth of two Feet and an half, lying together in Earth of an uncommon Colour and Lightneſs (ſuppoſed to be the Aſhes of their ancient Poſſeſſor) near ſome Remains of Bones, preſumed to be human.

How long they had remained in this Situation, it is impoſſible to determine; but the ſurprizing Preſervation a many of them are in, in Conjunction with other Circumſtances, forbid me to think, that they had been there, from a very diſtant Period.

Medals preſerved in Cabinets, may long, very long retain their Form and Subſtance; and a thouſand Years may perhaps produce no great Alteration; but theſe have had no other Repoſitory than the Grave of their ancient Maſter, tho' ſome of them appear as if but lately come out of the Mint.

Two or three excepted, all the reſt were coined in the upper Empire, and the higheſt was ſtamped in the Triumvirate of *Octavius*, *Lepidus*, and *Mark Anthony*.

The whole Collection is compos'd of Medals of *Mark Anthony's*, and of the Emperor's *Nero*, *Vitellius*, *Veſpaſian*, *Domitian*, *Nerva*, *Trajan*, *Adrian*, *Antoninus Pius*, *Antoninus Philo*, *Aurelian*, the elder *Fauſtina*, the younger *Fauſtina*, *Lucilla*, and the Empreſs *Sabina*.

Their Buſts appear in their original Beauty and Perfection, and the Inſcriptions generally are fair and legible.

In the Infancy of the *Roman* Empire we don't meet with ſo many Titles upon the Imperial Coins, as after the Reign of *Otho*, when the *Roman* Arms began to retrieve their former Glory.

Vitellius was the firſt that appears in my Medallic Hiſtory, to have aſſumed the Title of *Germanicus*; as *Trajan* added *Dacicus* to the Imperial *Titles*, after he had reduced *Dacia* into a *Roman* Province.

'Twas the latter of theſe, that is honour'd with the Titles of *Optimo Principi*, and *Optimo Auguſto*, by the Senate, and the People of *Rome*, for his extraordinary Merit, and glorious Atchievements.

On the Coins of this excellent Prince, it is no uncommon Thing to meet with this Inſcription,

IMP. TRAIANO AUG. GERM. DAC. P. M. TR. P. COS. VI. P. P.

On the Reverſe,

S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI.

The curious Reader that is converſant in the Science of ancient Medals, can witneſs, that they have peculiar Beauties, to which the Modern have no Pretenſions, and I only wiſh I was qualified to point them out, in an advantagious Manner.

In this Collection there are about ſixty different Reverſes, adorned with various Devices and Legends, which give a very agreeable Surprize, and engage the Attention of the curious Inquirer.

Theſe are the moſt valuable and beautiful Parts of Medals, and ſhew us a great Variety of Pictures in Miniature. Here you may be entertained with the Repreſentations of Heathen Deities, and the Genii of Nations, of Virtues, and the like imaginary Beings, diſtinguiſhed from each other by their proper Titles and Ornaments.

Here you may ſee original Pictures of the moſt celebrated Faces of Antiquity; their different Dreſſes and Modes of attiring their Head; Empreſſes attended by their Children; and Countries repreſented in penſive, anxious, and humble Poſture, deploring their unhappy Fate.

Here you may ſee the famous Pillar of *Trajan*, with his Statue on the Top, holding in his left Hand a Sceptre, and in his right a hollow Globe of Gold; and Altars, Military Arms and Enſigns, with a great Number of other Figures.

But as theſe are curious Subjects, and require the Pen of a learned Virtuoſo to ſet them in a true Light; I dare not attempt a particular Illuſtration, which is too arduous an Undertaking for my poor Abilities.

And

* *See Mr* Addiſon's *Treatiſe of Medals.*

And I intreat the learned Reader to Pardon, the Inaccuracies in this Eſſay, and to put a candid Conſtruction upon the Publication of it, as it is in ſome Meaſure neceſſary to inform the Publick, of ſo extraordinary an Event.

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c. T. W—s.

N. B. *Our Correſpondent ſhould have informed us where theſe Medals may be ſeen, or how to direct to him.*

From the Prompter, Numb. 98.

Defence of the Philoſopher's Prayer.

THERE is a *Meanneſs* in ſome Minds, which will not permit them, when they have once taken a *Diſlike* to a Perſon to approve any thing he ſays, or does, as if *Demerit* was a natural Conſequence of their *Diſlike*, and that *Senſible* a Perſon the Inſtant they withdraw their *good Opinion* from him.

The reputed Authors of the *Bee*, whom I am unacquainted with but by Name, having incurred the Diſlike of a Set of obſcure Writers, of this Turn of Mind, have furniſhed them with an Occaſion of diſplaying the *Meanneſs of Mind* I am here ſpeaking of, by a Publication, and Condemnation at the ſame time, of a Philoſopher's Prayer, full *of noble Sentiments of the Deity*, and the *profoundeſt Devotion* in the *Supplicator*.

They have endeavour'd to ſhew, that a *Prayer, wrote in Imitation of the ancient Philoſophers*, was *neither* Christian, *nor* Orthodox.

A very wiſe Endeavour! Worthy the Genius that inſpir'd the Thought! It is a very great Abſurdity indeed, for a Prayer, formed upon philoſophical Principles, to differ from *Articles of Faith*, and *Points of Revelation!*

As I conceive theſe Reptiles only cenſured the Prayer, becauſe it was wrote by the late Dr *Tindall*, and recommended by Mr *B*—, I ſhall endeavour, by ſome Obſervations on it, to open their Eyes to its Beauties, and remove the Beam of *Prejudice* that obſtructs their Sight.

The Philoſopher's Prayer.

O Firſt Mover! &c. (*See p.* 529 A), *whom Men call God!*

I ſee nothing in this Exordium, but what not only a *Tradeſman*, or a *Gentlewoman* (See p. 530 A) but even the whole Bench of Biſhops, and Body of the Clergy, might, with *great Devotion*, and on *bended Knees*, repeat; nay, I dont ſee why it might not, with great Beauty and Propriety, be as often uſed as *Almighty and moſt Merciful Father.*

If thou wouldſt &c.—Have Mercy upon Me. (*See p.* 529 B)

To ſuppoſe the Divine Nature employed, eternally, in *regarding the Thoughts, the Words, or the Actions of Men*, is what, human Pride, deſirous of rendering Man a Being of very great Conſequence, may pleaſe itſelf in the Thoughts of; the moſteſter Philoſophers were contented to live under the general Eye of Providence, without making the Divinity a minute Inſpector of their particular Actions; and the Prayer-Writer, whoſe *If's* are no implicit Denial of *natural* Religion, nor even of *reveal'd*, as to the *Dogmata*, as numberleſs Texts from the New Teſtament might be quoted to ſhew, has ſuch a Notion of the *immenſe Diſtance* between the Divinity and Himſelf, that he dares not preſume to think poſitively, what, thro' a Conſciouſneſs of his own Littleneſs, he only queſtions, but not denies. A Humility very much to be commended, and that ought to be of more general Practice! But their Pique carries them into the moſt glaring Abſurdities; for what greater can be, than to ſuppoſe ſuch a thing as an *Atheiſtical Prayer*, even in the abundance of their Speculation they have this? An *Atheiſt compoſing a Prayer to* God, is a Notion fit only to be propagated.

I feel myſelf diſplaced by &c. (*See p.* 529 C to) *to Wiſdom, and infinite Perfection.*

Inſtead of amuſing myſelf with anſwering the falſe Conſtructions put upon the Words, believe *ſuch Things*, (for it no where appears throughout the whole Prayer, that by *ſuch things* are meant God's *Attributes*, and particularly his *diſtributive* and *vindictive Juſtice*; the contrary of which evidently appears from the Invocation of the Divinity, with the *Attributes aſcribed* to him, and from the Explanation of *ſuch Things*, by the Words, *Inventions of human Pride*, which the moſt violent Conſtruction in the World can never apply to *God's Attributes*) I ſhall content myſelf with looking upon it in the Light any unprejudiced reader muſt, viz. as a *decent* and *modeſt* Declaration of a Mind, why it *diſſents in Opinions from others.*

If I dare &c. (See p. 529 E F to) *that Species to which I belong.*

I have already taken notice, that a Prayer wrote in Imitation of the ancient Philoſophers, need not, for the Juſtification of its Writer, be either *Chriſtian* or *Orthodox*, with reſpect to *Articles of Faith*, or *Points of Revelation*; ſo that their Argument, *becauſe there is a Revelation, a Philoſopher cannot be ſuppoſed ignorant of the divine Will as revealed in Scripture*, is the higheſt Abſurdity. The pure Precepts of *moral Philoſophy*, and the *Doctrine* of our *Saviour*, may, I believe, be brought to the ſame Standard of Divine Truth; but the Things revealed by *Jeſus Chriſt*, have nothing to do with the *Diſcoveries* of *Philoſophy*, or *Reaſon*. *Reaſon*, and *Faith*, are *Antipodes* to each other. He muſt be a very poor Philoſopher, that makes One a Deſtroyer of the Other; for it is a very true and undiſputed Maxim, that the Moment a

underſtood by *Reaſon*, it ceaſes to be a Matter of *Faith*. Accordingly in the Language of the Scripture, FAITH is beautifully called, The EVIDENCE OF THINGS UNSEEN. A Philoſopher therefore, ſtruck with the Greatneſs of his Requeſt, and recollecting his Littleneſs, in compariſon of the BEING to whom he addreſſes himſelf, inſtead of purſuing his high Demand, *endeavours to avoid offending Him, and reſt contented in that State of Darkneſs*, &c.

That Life, *notwithſtanding the Light of the Goſpel*, may be juſtly call'd a State of *Doubts*, of *Darkneſs*, and of *Ignorance*, none but the VAINEST of our *Species* will deny. Humble thyſelf then, THOU WORM! nor become more contemptible than thou art, by giving thyſelf Knowledge greater than thou haſt?

Since I cannot &c. to the End, p. 16. G H

SOCRATES, tho' the Critick of our Philoſopher's Prayer aſſerts very ignorantly the contrary, in the Dialogue call'd, The Second *Alcibiades*, or, *Of Prayer*, recommends a Form of Prayer, very like this. After having ſhewn, that Prayer requires a great deal of Caution and Prudence, leſt, without knowing it, we ſhould aſk of the Gods, *great Evils*, where we think we are only aſking *beneficial Things*, quotes, as the moſt perfect, the following Prayer of an ancient Poet. "*Great Gods*, Give us ſuch things as are *Neceſſary* and *Good* for us; whether we *aſk* for them or no; and remove from us, ſuch things as are *bad*, altho' we *aſk* for them." Or, in other Words, *Since I cannot diſtinguiſh Good from Evil, and even am ignorant of what is proper for me*, I will not make any *particular Requeſt*, but *ſubmit myſelf to thy Will, whatever it be. Diſpoſe of me therefore*, &c. &c. Part of this Prayer is the very Senſe of one uſed by our Saviour; if not the very Words; *Not my Will, but thy Will be done*. Even in the Lord's-Prayer---there are theſe remarkable Words, *Thy will be done in Earth, as it is in Heaven*; and the only Requeſt contained in it, except the *Forgiveneſs of Sins*, and that even *conditional*, is the Gift of *Daily Bread*.

In ſhort, the who'e Cirticiſm is ſo *abſurd*, ſo *unjuſt*, and ſo, *animodo*, *void of Underſtanding*, that the Writer of it, muſt be the moſt *ignorant* and *prejudiced* Creature living.

Craftſman, Oct. 25. No. 486.

Of the BANK CONTRACT *continued.*

WE have now ſeen not only *who drew this Contract*, but likewiſe *who projected it*, and with *what Views* too; which I mention for the Satisfaction of *one of your Advocates*, who told us, if there was any Thing iniquitous in *that Bargain*, the *Projectors* are anſwerable for it. (See p. 349 A)

To come now to the *Diſſolution of this Contract*, where Mr *Walſingham* endeavours to help you out at *another dead Lift*, which I am afraid will not be any more for your Honour; having obſerved that the Contract could not be executed without drawing abſolute Ruin on the Bank (which is not true) he has this Aſſertion:

A "It is not even pretended that Sir R. W. was once SEEN in any Part of the Tranſaction, after the *Contract* was made. The *South-Sea Company* apply'd Themſelves wholly, from this Time, to the *Lords of the Treaſury*; in which Commiſſion *that hon. Gent.* was not inſerted till many Months after."

B If by the Word, SEEN, is only meant that he did not appear publickly in *this Affair*, I ſhall not diſpute about it; it is common for *Statеſman* to work by *inviſible Means*, and tho' He was not actually in the *Treaſury* till *half a Year* after, He had *bargain'd* for it, and had even virtually the *Power*. Nay, He aſſumed the Language of a *firſt Miniſter* ſeveral Months before He took Poſſeſſion,

C which was on *April* 1, 1721; and the *South-Sea Company* did not give up their *Contract* till *June* 22, 1722; that is *above* 14 *Months* after the *hon. Gent.* was eſtabliſh'd in *full Power*. Beſides, tho' the *South-Sea Company* might apply to the *Lords of the Treaſury*; to *whom* did the *Bank* apply? Will Mr *Walſingham* ſay that the *hon. Gent.* did not privately

D encourage Them in their *Refuſal to comply with their Contract*; or that it was not at laſt diſſolved by *his Means*?

Here therefore is another Prevarication, if not a Falſhood; but, in order to ſhift the *Compoſition* off from his *Patron*, He ſpares no Pains to fix it on *ſomebody elſe*; and having met with Mr P---r's Name in the Debate of theſe Times, He lays hold of it immediately,

E and preſſes it into his Service.

Several unconnected Scraps of different Speeches of Mr *P---y*, particularly that *It was a* BETTER BARGAIN *than many Gentlemen had been undone by*, (*See p.* 486 F G) Theſe he would conſtrue contrary to the Natural Senſe of *that Gentleman*'s Words; but it's obvious that, by a BETTER BARGAIN, He did not mean a *more honeſt, or advantageous Bargain*, but a *more valid* and *obligatory one*. Can it therefore be ſaid, with any Colour of Truth, that He was an *Advocate*, or *Apologiſt for the Bank Contract*, in Mr *Walſingham*'s Senſe? or that there is any Contradiction between *Him* and *Thoſe*, who have aſſerted the *Validity* of it, as a *Contract*, and

F yet call'd it a *worſe Scheme* than the *South-Sea*, conſidering with *what Views* it was made, and by *what Methods* it was eluded? But to ſet your *Advocate*'s great Dexterity at *Quotation* in a yet ſtronger Light, give me Leave to produce Mr *P---y*'s Words immedi-

H ately following, *viz.*

"That, *upon a View of the Paper, He knew the* HAND *very well, in which it was written*; and that He was ſure there could be

Minute but that it was a very VALID ACT."

God's Sake, why are *theſe remarkable* omitted? Was not *your Advocate* a- hat Mr *P—y*'s Expreſſion, a *better* n, could not poſſibly mean any Thing han a *valid Bargain*, as He explains f alſo in another Place, "That, as *Contract*, it was certainly *binding P——*

Sir, ſuch groſs *Prevarication* can o You, or *your Cauſe*, any Good.

Advocate then proceeds to ſome other d Mr *P—y*'s Speeches, particularly ving the Directors a *Power to treat* he Bank, *but to conclude nothing*; re- *ding it on to the Conſidence of the Pro-*, *as well as* Temper *and* Calmneſs *to* ver, *in their Proceedings*. But He y avoids quoting any Paſſage in that n's *Speeches*, which ſhews that He t come to the *general Court* with any ing Views, or Deſigns of ſerving the as He aſſerts, but only to obtain the ers He cou'd for the *South-Sea Com-* n which He was very largely embark'd f Yet This appears as plain a the ſeveral Places where He puts Them s, *that They had it in their Power to themſelves, without any foreign Aid*; ves Them an Hint that They had ſtill *Credit* than the *Bank*, whom He *were Competitors*, and *their Enemies*. uch the Language of an *Advocate for* nk, or an *Inſtrument of the hon. Gentle-* ho was known to be *their Confederate?* n, who did not Mr *Walſingham* quote ly, without picking out here and there ence, and omitting every Line, that n the true Meaning? This is juſt like ractice of a *little, knaviſh Attorney*, deavours to carry his Point by a *falſe of the Caſe*; but when it comes to be d before impartial Judges, it common- s his *Client*, as well as expoſes *Himſelf*. ever reviews thoſe *Tranſactions* will at Mr *P—y* had no farther Concern in than as a very *great Sufferer*; and, as nobody could act a more candid, tem- , and honourable Part. When the s firſt came upon the *Company*, He hem He had not diſpoſ'd of any Part of ck; *for He ſhould think it a Scandal to , if the Nation were ruin'd*. He was g the *Directors* a Power to treat with nk, for the Support of *publick Credit*; d no Hand in the *ſecret Negotiation of* ogain *between Them*; and when it into Debate, above a Year afterwards, ected the *Valid Act* of it, as a *Contract*; as for compounding it upon *moderate* ; but it muſt be obſerved that the *Re-* of the *Miniſters* was not the *Compoſition* hich he propoſ'd, as Mr *Walſingham* tes, but *ſome Conſideration*, or *Satiſ-*, from the *Bank itſelf*, and tho' he de- horted Them from any Reflections on the *Government*, or the *Miniſters*, He had no *Place* himſelf; nor was upon good Terms with the *hon. Gentleman*, *who was then*, as *Mr Walſingham* informs us, *in the* SAME HIGH RANK *and* PLENITUDE OF POWER *as at preſent*. What a ſtrange, inconſiſtent, unreaſonable Creature is Mr *Walſingham*? He hath taken a Delight, in ſetting *this Gentleman* forth as a *revengeful, bloody-minded Perſon*, a *Promoter of violent Meaſures*, and a *Perſon of Deſtruction*. But now He is charg'd with recommending *Temper*, and endeavouring to diſcountenance any *Reflections upon the Conduct of Miniſters*, in an *Aſſembly*, where *ſuch Matters* do not properly fall under Conſideration.

As to the *Remiſſion of the two Millions*, it muſt be confeſs'd that Mr *P—y* was for it, when it came into *Parliament*; but the Caſe was much alter'd. The unhappy Proprietors of the *South-Sea Co.* being compell'd to releaſe the *Bank* from their *Contract*, preſented a Petition for *Relief* from an *unſupportable Burthen*, which Petition was back'd by a *Recommendation* from the Throne; and conſidering the Circumſtances of the Nation as well as that Company, I leave the World to judge whether Mr *P.* did not act a right Part in being for the Remiſſion.

But the Conduct of the *hon. Gent.* in this was quite different; for tho' He ſpoke and voted on the *ſame Side of the Queſtion*, or however reaſonable *that Relief* might be; it is plain from the *Refuſals* They met with before, when They apply'd to the *Throne* for that Purpoſe, that He was reſolv'd not to give Way to it, till They ſubmitted to the *Terms* which *He* and the *Bank* impoſ'd upon Them; or, as their *Sub Governor* worded it, made a PROPER CONDESCENSION. This is fully proved in the *Caſe of the Sinking Fund*.

The *Craftſman* next gives a Quotation from Sir *John Fellowes*'s Speech in relation to the *S. S.* Stock granted to the Bank, and concludes, if *Mr Walſingham* will allow that the ſaid Gentleman (who was Sub-Governor of the S. S. Company) knew any thing of the Matter, it was granted at a *moderate Price*, and not *forc'd upon them* at an *High Price*, as he every where aſſerts.

Mr Urban,

I Could not but ſmile at Mr *Taylor*'s vouchſafing to *deſcend from his Poſt to go on all four*, and his obſtinate perſiſting in miſtaking a Friend for a diſguiſed Adverſary. But why am I repreſented as a *real Adverſary*, is it, that I am an open Enemy of groundleſs Aſſertions? I hope not. The Gentleman ſeems to inſinuate three other Reaſons, viz. 1. That I banter'd his Objections againſt Popery as falſe and trivial. Suppoſe I ſhould do the ſame in regard of the like Arguments us'd by a Papiſt againſt a Proteſtant. What then? 2. The

thinks I know too much of *Romish* Tenets for a Proteſtant. But ſince when is Ignorance a Mark of a Proteſtant? Beſides, ſuppoſe I ſhould ſhew my ſelf equally vers'd in reformed Principles, which I flatter myſelf I am able to do; What then? *Laſly*, Mr *Tarico*'s ſeeming grand Proof of my being a Papiſt is ſome obvious Remarks on the Weakneſs of Mr *Spec*'s Reaſonings againſt Popery (V. p. 171.) But were not theſe made by a *Roman Catholick* Gentleman, and that as he ſaid *without a Deſign of Offence to any of the Company, ſince the Truth of no one's Religion depended on that of* the *Spectator's* Objections. His Champion *Tarico* will ſay, if I am not a Papiſt, why did not I conceal a Papiſt's Remarks? I anſwer, becauſe I wou'd not conceal my Drift in Writing, which was to ſhew my Proteſtant Brethren that Miſrepreſentation, odious Aſperſions, and the like Arguments againſt Popery were far from convincing Papiſts of their Errors, or advancing the Proteſtant Cauſe.

And if this is to be a *diſguis'd Adverſary*, a *Jeſuit*, a *Knave*, to ſpeak, in *Tarico*'s Language, I am one: Nay I ſhould be a Knave in my own, were I in private, much more in religious Affairs, conſcious to myſelf of promoting, or even countenancing ſlanderous Aſperſions, or unfair Dealing. The Gentleman indeed has accuſed me of *notorious Miſrepreſentation* in his Regard, becauſe in ſumming up his Argument I had ſaid, *how elſe can the Pope be* Peter's *Succeſſor*, whereas he had ſaid, *how can the Pope be proved* Peter's *Succeſſor*. That this is Calumny is as hard for me to conceive, as it is for *Tarico* how Papiſts can ſwear Obedience *Romano Pontifici B. Petri Succeſſori*, &c. and not be obliged to believe that the Pope muſt neceſſarily be Biſhop of *Rome*. If I were not afraid of diſcovering myſelf to be vers'd in the Wiles of a Jeſuit, I could diſtinguiſh the Papiſt's Meaning, *i. e.* he ſwears Obedience *Romano Pontifici, non cuâ Romano, ſed qui nunc eſt Romanus*; and in this Senſe he may ſafely ſwear Obedience to the Pope, without holding the Pope muſt neceſſarily be Biſhop of the Place called *Rome*.

I muſt beg leave to repeat one other Inſtance of Defamation *Tarico* lays to my Charge: I had ſaid in Reply to the Gentleman, that to argue againſt Popery from the *depoſing Power of the Pope* was to argue from a *Principle univerſally diſowned by Papiſts, as an Article of Communion in the Church*; and at beſt it was but arguing from an Abuſe of Power, which Popes like our Proteſtant Princes may be guilty of, without their reſpective Subjects being obliged to authorize their Proceedings; and laſtly, that all arguing on this Head is ridiculous in us Proteſtants, nay it is lampooning the Reformation; *ſince all the Reformed Churches, Laity, and Clergy----have pretended to the ſame.* Here *Tarico* cries out, *Cruel Defamation!* What, to ſay we pretend to, what we have, do, and ſhall glory in practiſing? Provocation forces me to mention ungrateful Truths, *viz.* that in *no Country* did we Proteſtants ever get Footing, but by Violence, by effectually depoſing or at leaſt attempting to depoſe the *Roman Catholick* Sovereigns. Was not this done, and is it not maintained as laudable in *Holland*, *Geneva*, *Scotland*, *Swedeland*, and where not? And with us is not the Profeſſion of Popery in our Kings a ſufficient Juſtification of withdrawing our Allegiance, and of excluding 'em their hereditary Realms? Might not K. *James* the 2d have lived the happieſt of his Race, as *Higgens* ſays in the Cloſe of his excellent View of the *Engliſh* Hiſtory, had *he been of any other Religion than that he was of, or of none at all?*

Such are the Defamations Mr *Tarico* charges me with; whether thoſe I have lay'd at his Door be of the ſame Nature, the Curious may judge, by what I have writ, and ſtill more ſo, if you Mr *Urban*, think proper to publiſh, * what I ſent you laſt Month as a farther Vindication of my Sentiments: But if for Reaſons beſt known to yourſelf, you think otherwiſe I am ſatisfied, hoping Mr *Tarico* will be ſo too.

I am, Yours, A. B.

* It being very long was deferred for want of Room, and to ſee whether the Author might not think proper to alter it ſince the Appearance of *Tarico*'s laſt. S. U.

Weekly Miſcellany, Oct. 25. No. 150.

THE Writers on the *orthodox* Side (as 'tis called) meet with very *unfair* and *partial* Treatment. If a *Diſſenter* licenciouſly abuſes the *Clergy* of the *Church* of *England* in the moſt outrageous Manner, accuſing them without Evidence, and reproaching them without Decency, it is repreſented as a Breach of *Brotherly Love* and Union in the *Injured*, if *they* only vindicate themſelves, and demand publick Satisfaction for publick Injuries. If a *Clergyman* turns *Apoſtate*, and writes againſt the *divine Inſpiration* of the Scriptures, it is unpardonably ſcandalous in the *Clergy* to detect and expoſe him. This is expoſing one of their own Order, giving the *Deiſts* an Occaſion to triumph, and laying a Stumbling-Block in the Way of *weak Chriſtians*. They are not, it ſeems, the *Objections* of the *Infidels* that propagate *Deiſm*, but the *Anſwers* of *Believers*. The Way to ſtop its Progreſs, is to let it have its free Courſe. This, ſurely, cannot be the Counſel of a *Friend*. Theſe Perſons would hardly think the *Prieſthood* a Protection for any Crime beſides *Infidelity*. But our Caſe is ſtill harder. With regard to the *Plain Account of the Sacrament*, we are reproach'd for *intending to anſwer* it, and then for not *anſwering* immediately. The *preſent Clergy* are ſometimes treated with Words as ſoft as *butter*, and ſaid to have *Honour*, *Virtue* &c. (See p. 541 D) but the *Apology* that follows for their Suppoſed *prudential Conduct* is as bitter an Invective as the bittereſt Enemy could have invented; an Inſinuation uncharitable and cruel.

TE DEUM.

Attributed to the Rev. Dr Alſop, Author of the Latin Ode to Sir John Dolben, p. 584.

Te Deum laudamus celebramus hymno,
Te Deum, te nos Dominum fatemur;
Te omnium veneratur omnis,
Quæ patet, orbis.
Te jucunda chorus Angelorum,
Te cæli ſpatia ampla cœli,
Te circumſtant ſolium ſuprema
Agmina regis.
Te cubim ſine fine clamant,
Te cubim ſine fine clamant,
Te dicentes, interque Sancte,
Sancte potentum
Te ſuſque interminum tremende!
Te immenſum tua complet orbem,
Te majeſtas tua complet alti
Atria cœli.
Te laudes dat Apoſtolorum
Te reſpondebat ſocii Prophetæ;
Te laudant celebrationem,
Splendidus ordo
Te per ſacros ubicunque cœtus
Te cultus fideique norma:
Te primis animis & uno
Ore fatentur;
Te immenſæ dominationis,
Te agnoſcunt & honore plenum
Patri æquiparem, coævum, æ-
Te quæque potentem:
Te laudant Dominum Deumque
Te & vitæ æthereæ datorem:
Te hunquem purpura veſtit
Gloriæ regem.
Te æterno et Patre ſempiternus
Te nec te piguit ſubire,
Te quo humanum ſcelus expiaret,
Virginis alvum.
Te morti caput ac dediſti,
Te quæque orci domitor, reclusum
Te cœli reſonabat, intro-
Te, fideles.
Te cinctus radio perenni
Te dextra Patris, & ſedebis,
Te donec ſua cuique reddes
Ante tribunal.
Te judex hominum futurus,
Te ſervos, tibi qui miniſtrant;
Te ſanguis (pretium ter amplum)
Morte redemit.
Te ſervi numerentur uſque
Te inter, pariter beati,
Te & ſemper rege, quos tuus grex
Te rite vocantur.
Te æternum altius altiuſque
Te natos: hodie indieſque
Te magnus: coleris, coleriſ-
Te quæque omne per ævum.
Te tum hunc recto pede tranſeamus
Te omnes: miſerere noſtri,
Te noſtri miſerere: amoris
Te ætherei lux
Te in cunctos tibi qui fideles;
Te me, qui tibi fido: noli,
Te noli exitio, Deus mi,
Te dare ſervum.

dated Vol. 6. 106.

The Prayer of CLEANTHES, *the Stoic* Philoſopher, *to the* SUPREME GOD.

Tranſlated from the Greek *by Dr* Bowden; *ſee* Vol. III. p. 431. *alſo the* Philoſopher's Prayer, *p.* 529. 601.

GREAT Father of the ſkies, whoſe boundleſs ſway,
Both Gods above, and worlds below, obey:
Thy laws ſuſtain the univerſal frame,
Various thy tides, but thy pow'r the ſame.
Hail Sovereign *Jove!* All nations ſhall addreſs
Their ſongs to thee, who gave 'em tongue to bleſs.
Behold thy image grov'ling on the earth,
Faint echoes of thy voice, which gave us birth:
Thee back will I reflect thy praiſes ſtill,
And ſing the wonders of Almighty ſkill.

The wide expanſe of yon ætherial plain,
And all below, is ſubject to thy reign.
The forked lightnings, which, with double glare,
Sublimely wave, and linger in the air,
From thy dread arm with pointed fury fly,
And, ting'd with ruddy vengeance, ſweep the ſky.
The ray divine o'er all the frame preſides,
Glows in the ſun, and in the ocean glides.
From thee each atom of creation ſpringe;
Hail! Great ſupport of all inferior things!
The orbs above, and floating ſeas below,
Move by thy laws, and by thy influence flow;
All, rang'd in order, know their deſtin'd place,
All but the mad degen'rate human race:
But thou can'ſt order from confuſion bring,
Bid peace from diſcord, good from evil ſpring,
And when all nature frowns, and nations jar,
Set calms in ſtorms, and harmony in war.
Great *Jove* ſo juſtly fram'd the earthly ball,
That univerſal good reſults from all;
While common ſenſe ſtill ſhines with certain ray,
And thro' the ſeeming maze points out the way,
Yet thoughtleſs men, to this bleſt convoy blind,
Court the wild dictates of a reſtleſs mind;
Perverſely fly the univerſal light,
And the ſweet voice of heav'nly reaſon ſlight.
Unhappy men! who toil and hunt for bliſs,
But the plain road of ſacred wiſdom miſs;
Led by this conſtant, this unerring guide,
Thro' flow'ry paths, man's life wou'd ſmoothly glide;
But urg'd by paſſion, heedleſs we purſue,
The firſt mad pleaſures that invite the view.
Some avarice and ſordid taſte inſpire,
Ambition ſome, and fame's ungovern'd fire;
Soft luxury ſome, and *Cyprian* charms delight,
While all ruſh forward to the heav'n in ſight.

But thou, who thund'reſt in the vault above,
Correct theſe vain deſires, O! bounteous *Jove!*
Let Godlike reaſon in our boſoms dwell,
And from weak minds this lunacy expel,
A ray of wiſdom on our ſouls beſtow,
By which thou rul'ſt all nature's ſcene below:
Then with devotion fir'd, we'll hail *thee* king,
And in eternal ſongs, thy wonders ſing.
No greater good can man, or gods unite,
Than at thy throne with proſtrate [illegible]

On hearing of his Royal Highneſs's viſit to Mr POPE at *Twickenham*.

YIELD, envy, yield; nor longer vainly try
The tim'rous whiſper, or the barefac'd lie;
Greatneſs, ſuperiour to thy arts, can view
Its kindred virtues, and admire 'em too.
Bleſt poet, hail! whoſe injur'd fame cou'd prove
The ſureſt means to gain thy prince's love;
More bleſt the prince, who ſcorn'd a mean diſtruſt,
Pierc'd thro' the cenſuring croud, and ſaw thee juſt:
Approv'd that honeſt bard, whoſe ſacred pen
Ne'er flatter'd heroes, nor made gods of men.
But nobler choſe to fathom nature's law,
And truth tranſparent from its fountain draw,
Shew man to man, bid darkneſs know to ſhine;
In all, but forms exteriour, the Divine.
This be thy praiſe, O POPE! 'tis this perſuades
Kings to thy grot, and heroes to thy ſhades.
For this, while fawning ſycophants purſue;
Glad to eſcape they fly to truth and---you,
Hear from thy lips the pleaſing precepts flow,
And (from a poet!) *learn themſelves to know.*

VATILLUS.

Part of an Epiſtle to Mr POPE *on his excellent* POEMS. *By* G. S. *apud* Ebor.

Aſt vocat officium. Perſ.

AMid theſe ills & nurſe the ſeeds of ſtrife,
And ſpin the clues of our vexatious life,
Why longs the muſe on tow'ring wings to riſe?
Thro' the bleak tracks of *Eboracum*'s skies,
Far from thoſe ſhoars which nobler ends purſue,
And from the bard to whom theſe lines are due.
Friend to the truth, exalted genius, ſay,
From whence this ſweetneſs of thy ſocial lay?
What ſpring unknown to later days is found?
What new *Parnaſſus*, or *Boetian* ground?
Whoſe freſher ſcenes thy heav'nly muſe inſpire,
With genuine raptures of poetick fire;
On arduous wings inſtruct thy mind to ſoar,
Where human fancy never flew before:
The blameleſs life with native charms to raiſe,
In all the pompous majeſty of phraſe;
To make ſmooth *Thames* in ſmoother numbers flow,
From his own *Windſor* to thy domes below;
In ſoft'ning ſtrains th' obdurate heart to move,
Excite the ſigh, and wake the ſoul to love.
'Twas not my care, nor ever was my fate,
To worm myſelf in favour with the great;
Well pleas'd to think the virtuous mind was free,
The pomp of grandeur never troubled me;
Then who ſo fit to chaunt the genial lays,
As one whom no partic'lar int'reſt ſways?
Who ſcorns the ſtate of lazy pomp to know,
Who has no patron, and who fears no foe,
Who ſpurr'd alone by virtue's gen'rous view,
Devotes the morning of his muſe to you:
Who knows, if faults with beauties here be ſown,
The beauty's yours, the faults are all his own;
By ſiding thus who courts the wordy blow,
And makes one half of *Britiſh* pride his foe;
The vaulted eye-brow, the *Parnaſſian* ſneer
The conſcious ſimper, and the jealous leer.
Thrice happy you! who dare the critic rage,
The tedious labours of the pidling page;
The dupes of words, the tools to nonſenſe free,
Sworn foes to virtue e'er they envy'd thee;
Who wake to faults, and to perfections blind,
Muſt devil-like make war on all mankind.
Who truth and virtue for their guides avow
Yet truth ne'er uſe, nor virtues e'er allow,
Eternal railers ever on the wing,
Like drones that buzz without the power to ſting;
Who ſift a poem not for ſenſe's ſake,
But more exalted aim to find miſtake;
Or with officious grace preſent their aid,
Like *Pe'ian* ſpear to heal the wounds they made:
Yet the mad labours of their fruitleſs brain,
Attempt to ſoil your native worth in vain,
For you untouch'd like *Phœbus* from the throne,
Obſcure all rays, and manifeſt your own,
Above the laſh of any fool below,
Since fools are fruit that never ceaſe to grow;
Whilſt gen'rous trees that bear the virtuous ſage,
Like rarer aloes bloom but once an age.

[*More of this in our next.*]

To SYLVIA,

A young Lady near Cavendiſh *Square.*

'EXEMPT from all the buſy cares of life,
And bleſt & ev'ry joy (ſave that of wife)
Attended by a friend to take the air,
We reach'd a * *Grove* (and many Nymphs were there)
Where proud *Clarinda* with majeſtick grace
Commands reſpect as regent of the place;
And ſtarch'd *Corinna*, with a prudiſh air,
The *Circus* walks, as th' only virtuous there:
But chaſter *Delia's* unaffected charms
In ev'ry breaſt a gen'rous paſſion warms;
Fair *Celia* too, with graceful air and mien,
Attracts more eyes than wou'd th'*Italian* queen;
And lovely *Sylvia's* moſt angelick form
Wou'd each rude ſavage to a lover warm.
Her face divinely fraught with all that's fair,
Shaded with ambient curls of jetty hair,
Like when bright *Phœbus* in the morn appears
Thro' ſome denſe cloud juſt falling into tears:
Her ſnowy boſom, place of ſoft repoſe,
More ſweet than vi'lets or the op'ning roſe;
Her taper waiſt, ſo round and ſmall, we ſee
Is fitted with exacteſt ſymmetry;
In true propotion to her other charms
Are form'd her legs and feet, her hands and arms:
In brief, the whole with ſuch perfection ſhine,
She's ſure immortal as ſhe's all divine.
All theſe (and more with ſlight regard) we paſt,
And ſought the *Grotto*, where a cold repaſt
Of rural dainties was in order plac'd,
With cooling liquors pleaſant to the taſte;
But no refreſhment to my weary'd mind,
My *Sylvia*, her idea left behind,
Diana like in mantle green attir'd,
Was like that goddeſs from the grove retir'd:
Or like the *Sun*, when to the weſtern sky
He ſinks in haſte in *Thetis* lap to lie,
Or in his annual revolution turns
From us; we freeze, whilſt other climes he burns.
My *Sylvia* gone, all others I diſdain'd,
And ſighing, thus unto my friend complain'd:
I'm all o'er love, my boaſted freedom's loſt,
As in a tempeſt all my thoughts are toſt,

* *Marylebone Gardens.*

…ge diſorder, never felt before,
…ſpire my veins and ev'ry op'ning pore,
…ſand torments pierce my bleeding heart,
…ibling weakneſs ſeize ev'ry part,
…, I fall,---the miſty vapours riſe,
…ning ſigh---Let *Sylvia* cloſe my eyes.
…th' effect of love! aloud he cry'd
…*ill of love* the echoing grott reply'd)
…other nymph can boaſt ſo true a ſwain?
…ns are real, others only feign
…my friend! the gods muſt ſure approve
…ation worthy of the nymph you love,
…rounding wiſhes to the nymph diſcloſe,
…your cares, and all your thoughts compoſe.
…his my humid eyes began to move,
…aking from the lethargy of love,
…ſaid---my paſſion I'll rehearſe,
…ng my ſymptoms in heroic verſe;
…e my *Sylvia* I'll liſten to my ſong,
…more intent than to my falt'ring tongue;
…'d, I thus the fatal truth declare,
…l my hopes are centred in this prayer:
…heav'n propitious to my wiſhes prove,
…make my Sylvia *burn with mutual love,*
…ymen's influence o'er our wills preſide,
…ylvia prove a tender loving bride.

…e VOLUNTEER. *To* FIDO.

…ength kind fate decides the muſe's quarrel
…to abler bards reſigns the Laurel.
…my inſect has diſcharg'd his ſting---
…ſa! *Is* Sylvius *ſung!*
…humorous a cataſtrophe is ween,
…ſhort drama of one Magazine!
…e his *riddling plot a ſpec'ous cover,*
…*d Fido* counterfeits the *lover.*
…ther ſtratagems, to win regard,
…*al lover,*" counterfeits the *bard.*
…ſs the Zany beſt, is hard to ſay.—
…two rare, merry *Sots* for the play.
…e *Fido*' who th' expected fool to ſhun,
…he renounces, which *himſelf* began,
…eak to rally, and too vain to yield,
…a *generous Miſtreſs* in the field.
…r, th' *inſulting treachery* will proclaim,
…and diſcarded *Lap-dogs* with thy name.
…reful too, thou'rt: to a ſcepter grown,
…*ther'd* lays, which none beſide wou'd own.
…ou, raſh meddler, *trouble others ſchemes?*—
…*ers — to gratify your ſ'ly dreams?*
'twas a maſter policy, I vow.
…wd, ſhrewd *Fido*! who's the *wiſer plot* now?
…aps you'll ſecret jealouſies pretend—
…'d the ſleight to prove *Euſtella*'s friend,
…*ner impoſture* to defend her charms.
…!—*don't prove her a woman brought up to arms.*
…what ſhould kindle thy ſatyric ſtrife?
…il, tow'rds the ſmart, poetick wife!
…*ods*! (you cry) + *ſhe dy, reſuming ſorrow,*
…ſay'd her ſex, her can wit, and brow:
…his right ſhe'll, let me a ſad farthing ſhare.
…male critics paraphraſe your pray'r.
…mbal—of the Muſes ſofter train,
…matchleſs conforts for my praiſe remain?,
…orſha's, ‖ *Barber's* worth thy ſpleen abate
…vy'd *wonders* of the nuptial ſtate. –

…ee Fidelia's *Epiſtle to* Sylvius, *p.* 553.
…*ove p.* 555. ‖ *See p.* 492, 550.

Nor would ſcorn'd *Fido*, or *Melliſſa*, prove
Leſs ſhining patterns of connubial love.
Well – to the ladies I refer th' attack, –
Expect the whole nine Muſes on thy back!
Thy wrongs to *Sylvius*, my reſentment raiſe,
Arm all its force, and point my ſharpeſt lays,
Proud on the ſide of merit to appear,
I liſt at once, a generous volunteer.
To ſink his genius unprovok'd you aim'd,
Then, what you cou'd not rival, you defam'd;
Thy firſt attempt for mere blunt dulneſs paſt,
But gall and *ſtudy'd ſcandal* ſwell'd your laſt.
Thoſe *envious crouds*, ‡ it ſeems, no party ſpare,
They cry—O—*Fido wi'd ſome friend there.*
Tho' ſure, whoe'er his piteous ſatyr reads,
Will rather think poor *Fi* a ſecond needs,
Like *Horace*, ſain he'd *art's Arbiter* ſit;
The *pigmy* aped the *formidable wit.*
But dull'd with ſpleen, he loſes blind humour rule,
Affects the *Critick*, and betrays the *fool.*
So *Æſop's quadruped* in borrow'd hide,
(How ſafely may the fable be apply'd)
When the *true brute*, wou'd for the *lion* paſs,
Bray'd, ſternly dreadful, and appear'd—*an aſs*.
Enough –tho' ſatyr prompt the muſe's vein,
Mild themes delight her, and a gentler ſtrain;
She waits to ſooth with praiſe deſerving art,
Nor loves, like thine, the rude ill natur'd part;
Yet lends to injur'd worth her friendly aid,
Juſt to the fame, thy envy wou'd degrade.
Let *Fido* ſhun the quarrel or engage,
Alike I heed his ſilence, and his rage,
While ſuch an erring judgment he betrays,
Leſs careful for his cenſure, than his praiſe.

ASTROPHIL.

‡ *See* Fido's *Epiſtle, p.* 555. *Verſe* 29.

To the hon. Mrs VERNEY *of* Whitton, *on putting an unfortunate Gentleman's Son Apprentice.*

OF all the pangs to tender parents known,
When adverſe fates of utmoſt rigour frown,
None are ſo poignant as the throws they feel,
Whilſt lab'ring to promote their children's weal;
This fount a conſtant ſtream of woe ſupplies,
Hence gloomy doubts, and anxious fears ariſe.
Unwary youth, their guardian fate'd away,
Are left to every vice, an eaſy prey.
Now the falſe friend in his true light appears,
The fawning ſycophant no longer cheers,
E'en wealthy relatives, (affecting ſight!)
Too oft the poor abandon'd orphan ſlight.
Such melancholy truths we daily ſee,
Such the effects of hated poverty.
Theſe ſtorms o'erpaſt, the flood of woe ſubſides,
And care becalm'd, in ſmoother channels glides.
Long had my lab'ring thoughts, thus ſore oppreſt,
With dismal apprehenſions fill'd my breaſt,
Long had th' aſtoniſh'd ſoul, benumb'd 'neath grief,
Struggling with fortune, vainly ſought relief,
Till you, *and* BENEFACTRESS *join'd*, eas'd my pain.
And her loſt faculties reſtor'd again.
And now the grateful muſe, from flatt'ry free,
Flutt'ring with feeble pinions ſoars to thee.
Accept, *great ſoul*, this tribute juſtly due,
This humble mite deſign'd for heav'n, and you.
For ever bleſt be that auſpicious day,
You lent'd my ears, and check'd my [illegible]

That day, in which your happy influence shed,
Kais'd the desponding tyro's drooping head.
Some vessel thus, on stormy billows tost,
All her provision spent, and pilot lost,
In dang'rous seas, where rocks, and quicksands lie,
No land in view, no happy anch'rage nigh,
Is by some guardian angel's timely aid,
In safety, to the wish'd-for port convey'd.
May he, lov'd youth, the race of vertue run,
And all his parent's fatal errors shun,
Made by experience wise, those ills bemoan,
And never smart for follies not his own:
In duty, diligence, and grace improve,
Compensating his *Patroness's* love,
At length grown ripe in years, and skill'd in art,
To future times her pious deeds impart.
May *you* no troubles know, no sorrows bear,
Let smiling days form each revolving year,
And late, oh! very late, the prize be giv'n,
For charity like yours, reserv'd in heav'n. E. B.

All great Minds seek Fame. The Poet attains it by his Verses. *An* ODE.

WHoever, sprung of human birth,
An elevated genius fires,
Is conscious of superior worth,
And to eternal fame aspires.

Atchievements hazardous and high
To some have grateful toils appear'd;
'Twas thus *Achilles* gain'd the sky,
And *Abram* his vast glory rear'd.

Others, to peaceful schemes inclin'd,
Have study'd with incessant care,
To mend the lot of humankind,
By stilling the fierce rage of war.

Thus *Numa*, fam'd in antient lays,
His *Romans* broke with gentle reins,
And wiser *George* in modern days,
The wrath of *Europe's* sons restrains.

More mild the poet's fate than these;
The fields, and groves, and silver streams,
Are his lov'd haunt; where crown'd with ease
He tunes his lyre to varied themes:

Yet these, if *Phœbus* but inspire,
Shall win an everlasting name;
Thus *Homer* scapes the fun'ral fire,
And *Maro* rivals *Cæsar's* fame. *Sylvius.*

A SONG. *By* PHILODELIA.

THO' to others some fairer than *Delia* may be,
Yet none are so fair, or so lovely to me,
So free is each motion, so charming each grace,
Such good-humour, and sweetness appear in her face.
Such wit and vivacity shine in her eyes,
That whilst I gaze on her, I'm lost in surprize.
But, ye Gods! when she speaks I admire no more,
But fall at her feet, and her wisdom adore.
Such such is my *Delia*, and *Venus* would be
Not so charming, so fair, nor so lovely to me.
And if heaven so kind to my prayers shall prove,
That as I love her, so she also may love.
The rest I will leave with the Gods, and require
No more, since in her, I have all I desire.
Nor nobles will envy, nor kings in their power,
Nor ask for a world, since in her I have more.

The LADLE.

WHAT fair-one of poetic skill
Will stoop, to guide my humble quill,
Scarce can I dare at such a distance,
To call a muse to my assistance.
Besides; those ladies on *Parnassus*,
In that sweet air so far surpass us,
No *Orpheus* with his lyre bewitching,
Cou'd court 'em to a stinking kitchen.
'Mongst pots and kettles, jacks and spits,
Alas: poor souls! they'd fall in fits,
Then while fit subjects I rehearse,
Do thou, *Scullinda*, guide my verse.
Whether with dish-clout thou art seen,
Careful to make the platter clean;
Or brass with brick-dust art refining,
Proud to behold thy pot-lids shining.
Whate'er thy work, for once foregoe it,
And haste to aid thy strippling poet.
Each courtly muse must have essay'd ill,
To handle like thyself the ladle.
Thy dextrous art (experienc'd well)
My shoulders, head and back can tell.
When you the subject take in hand,
Who can its weight and force withstand?
Its use you feelingly display,
And to the quick your proofs convey.
When plotting maids some trick devise,
Pert, tell-tale master to chastise,
To younker's breech the dish-clout pinning,
Rare sport to set the girls a grinning.
If clabb'd off by the foot-boy waiter,
The ladle must correct the prater.
When furious shrew with tongue, like drum,
Has clapper-claw'd her patient chum.
Us'd ribbald names, might e'en provoke stick,
And seconded hard words with oak-stick.
For which a RIDING 'midst the neighbours,
Is made to celebrate her labours.
(As sung in *Hudibras* renown'd)
Where eggs and grains fly dreadful round.
Mounted on raw-bones pick apack,
His face to tail, back to her back.
With ladle arm'd the vixen trull,
On poor *Cornuto's* sounding scull,
Makes many an audible impression,
Chief pastime in the mock procession.
The ladle too is found in drinking,
Of use; I'll prove it in a winking.
For when a sett of thirsty souls,
Have squeez'd the limons, fill'd the bowls,
Well hoping now a cool supply,----
Still, all complain they're choaking dry.
Little such floods of punch avail,
The jovial tipplers to regale,
If with poor *Tantalus's* eyes,
They see, but must not taste the prize.
Here then the ladle's help they crave,
Cerisca's wish is all they'd have.
A ladle!----ah! grant *Jove* protector!
We'll quaff like thee our heav'nly nectar.
But, Sirs, you seem, or I've mistook,
To eye us with a wishful look.
As who should say, we wish this theme
Were ought beside a poet's dream.
Well----if my service may bestead ye,
Find but the bowl—the ladle's ready.

Jove Turn'd to a Savory Spitch.

CLAVIS'D for my poetic itching,
Do make the turn-spit of our kitchen;
Yet hope, some honour to acquire;
My theme affords me, paint—and fire.
Nor need the muse disgrace, and pucker'd,
Turn tail, and leave her Bard unsuccour'd.
What though my rank sounds mean, and't please ye,
An office slavish, and greasy,
In classic song are names as low,
Strip'd of their rhyming tinsel show.
Antagonæus, whom poets make
Employ'd each morn at Lerna's lake,
And sauc'd King Belus' fifty daughters,
Whose crack-skull'd arms look'd out their matters,
In spite of pastry paint, and trimming,
Were naught, but plain old washer-women.
That youth from Phœbus' coach-box hurl'd,
(How bards will lie!) who fir'd the world,
I warr't (more shame on the contriver)
Was but some drunken stage-coach driver.
And Ganymede, and Hebe wanton,
(Whom some so lovishly descant on,)
Tho' gods in Homer's lying book made,
Were but a foot boy, and a cook maid.
Jove's self, Olympus' thund'ring king,
Of whom such boasting feats they sing,
What has he at the best to boast,
But that like me, he rules the roast?
I could fetch parallels enough in,
But hang such pride-like airs and puffing,
In my low sphere, I'll find enjoyment,
And pastime in my employment.
Attend each coin, elated scoffer,
While those grave meditations offer.
Who'd some new Sphynx her riddle bring,
A spit's an enigmatic thing,
Black-horse, on which no flesh wou'd straddle,
And yet a king might ride its saddle;
Travelling all times with nimble pace,
Yet rarely moving from its place;
To man a wise, tho' silent teacher,
A sort of emblematic preacher;
Still labouring, to make others fatter,
And fill'd with choice of savory matter.
When charg'd at once with numerous cates,
Resembler of united states,
Where beasts of kind, with birds of feather,
Stick close, and socially together;
Fair sketch of virtue, seldom seen,
Where fat joints drip, to baste the lean;
Image of fickle wealth, and power,
Full flesh'd, and bare bone in an hour.
Like gamester plump—then rook'd, and whipt bare,
Or poet—cloath'd (at times)—and stripe bare.
But hold, with a satyric sneer,
Methinks you cry, What themes are here?
Treat grave learn'd heads with spits, and polture,
Hard fit for scullion boys, and skelter.
With leave—the learn'd themselves impart
Whole volumes on the cookery art,
Euripds diff'rences expressing,
The terms, and various modes of dressing;
By just deduction our reply bears,
Our subject is a branch of science.

Those asses, (if you please) or geese,
On which our feign'd plant rolls,
Are names devis'd by crazy wits;
In fact they ne'er turn on spits
Round to the fire, (or fame's a liar)
Like capons at our kitchen fire.
The steel that arms the warrior's side,
That badge of state, and royal pride,
Worn by each squire, and knight at court,
Is but a spit of better sort.
A sworded man's a phrase ill fitted,
We say in proper speech, One spitted.
But least (this situation plac'd in)
You think I'm dry, and need a basting,
And finding, as by proverb told,
My argument too hot to hold,
Thus, humbly stooping to your mercy,
I slip the chain of controversy,
Or here at disadvantage posted,
Good souls! I shall be roasted quite.

ÆNIGMA.

SAGES, ye know my face and person well;
Then who I am, by this description tell.
High in the heav'ns my glory stands reveal'd,
Or in a vast profound of earth conceal'd.
A prophet I, and am consulted more
Than *Duncan Campbel* or *Artemidore*.
Tho' blind myself, I've made a thousand see
Thro' the thick vale of dark futurity.
With my odd character whole nations ring:
A lumpish, active, dead and living thing.
Compos'd of contradictions thus am I,
A killing, healing, mortal deity.
No miser I, yet pelf for me has charms,
When e'er I touch I hide it in my arms,
And with tenacious gripe retain the gold,
'Till sharp and fervent force dissolve my hold.
When mighty'st weight upon my bosom lies,
Like the young palm depress'd I highest rise;
But when that weight's remov'd or grows more light,
Weeping succeeds; I fall and sink outright.
Beat me to atoms, change my shape and name,
Or broil my active limbs in sulphurous flame,
My virtue's such, I can revive again,
Unchang'd whilst earth and air and seas remain;
And as 'tis sung in *Milton's* lofty strain,
"Angelic substance cut unites again;
So I, tho' mince'd as small as grains of sand,
Without the help of balm, or artist's hand,
By my own healing touch myself restore
Compact, entire, unwounded as before.
Were't not for me, how fatal's *Cupid's* bow!
This ardent *Strephon* and *Sabina* know.
O'er *Venus'* power malignant I command,
Dispensing sov'reign balm with lib'ral hand,
Their wounds I heal, and vanquish mighty love,
His poyson'd arrows blunt and sting remove.
As th' ass's jaw, stain'd with *Philistine* blood,
To quench tir'd *Sampson's* thirst pour'd forth a flood,
Ten thousand asses jaws at my command
Have pour'd forth streams to quench a burning land.

 OEDIPUS.

N. B. *Pastora, &c. &c. to Vido, Pride an over-match for Death, Address to Nervosa Quadrilla, Modern Politeness, English children, &c.* in our next.

Except the *jeſt mirth*, or *ſome* a *ſarcaſm*. (Such ye,
For her *fav'rites*, a *caſtle* ſhe has built in the *air*;
Wou'd *Fido* vouchſafe, for to uſher me, *there!*
The *lady*, no doubt, has his *name* on her *liſt*;
Since he wields both a *pen*, and a *ſword*, in his fiſt.
For *he* who can *comment*, and *fight*, like *Caſar*;
Tho' *ſhe* has ſome whimſeys;—muſt certainly
pleaſe her.
To her *caſtle*, cou'd I have admittance; O then!
I'd hang up a *rabler*, theſe *lines*, and my *pen*.

Behold the *pen!* which *Fido's pen* engag'd,
When *paper war*, he with *Meliſſa* wag'd,
Pacifick now; to native white reſtor'd,
A glorious *trophy*, on this votive *board:*
For faithful ſervice done, the grateful *dame*,
Devotes the *pen*, which *Fido* laſh'd to *fame*.

But now, for *Fidelia's* epiſtle profound,
(Which ſhe hobbles about, like a *Lancaſhire round*)
That her *vein* is moſt *eaſy*, by *Fido's* decreed;
But I'm greatly concern'd, now, I find ſhe can't
read:
But to *thoſe* that can; I appeal for this *truth*,
That I neither pretended *to beauty*, or *youth*.

To the true *Author of the* true Story.

THO' *Calia*, an arch wag, you ſay,
His notes from *Philip* ſtole,
For all her pilf'ring thoſe away,
His heart might ſtill be whole.

And ſhou'd the maid his words now uſe,
As you wou'd have her try,
They'd prove, not like mount Hermons dews,
But barren flat and dry.

For by your ſelf it is declar'd,
She ſtole his notes alone,
If therefore eloquence is heard,
Not his 'tis, but her own.

Tho' light'ning ſhou'd flaſh from her eyes,
Like thunder were her voice,
Thoſe, whom the brightneſs wou'd ſurprize,
She'd ſcare by ſuch a noiſe.

On Lady ANNE HERVEY, *at the Aſſembly in* Bury, *at the time of the Fair.*

AMidſt exceſſive pleaſure and delight,
In B—— Fair, where beauties chear

Something, which greatly con'd our minds annoy,
Molested, for some time, the gen'ral joy.
What here I mean is easily explain'd,
Hervey, by sickness, was at home detain'd,
Her many days, we mist, whose lovely face,
Has from each parent some resembling grace,
Whose extreme courteousness, and mien genteel,
Her stem and education both, reveal;
Who, as she mixes dignity and ease,
Like those she sprung from, never fails to please,
With reason, therefore we might well regret
The charmer's absence, and complain of fate,
But when at last the radiant maid was seen,
Our sky then look'd, without a cloud, serene,
Then *Bury's* bliss complete was echo'd round,
Assemblies ending, with her presence crown'd.

The MUSE'S WELCOME.

Occasion'd by his Majesty's *safe* Return.

REturn'd in safety from the dang'rous main;
Accept, dread sire, a *Briton's* loyal strain.
May the blest pow'r that heard our anxious pray'rs
Vouchsafe thee health and ease for all thy cares.
With wish'd success reward thy gen'rous toils,
And by thy influence heal *European* broils.
—Aw'd by the terrour of your valiant fleets,
To you each jarring power his cause submits.
Each courts thy naval forces on his side,
The scourge of haughty power and lawless pride.
Long as those floating walls our island keep,
You'll reign th' unrivall'd sov'reign of the deep.
And ever will the glorious ballance hold,
In spite of *French* intreagues and *Spanish* gold.
While *Europe's* eyes are fix'd on *Mantua's* fate,
And *Bourbon's* arms o'erspread th' *Italian* state.
With nobler motives is thy mind impreſt,
You spare your own to give the nation's rest.
O truly glorious! still your cares extend,
And let thy wisdom guide, thy pow'r defend.
Like *Nassau*, tame the tyrant, help the brave,
Be just to punish, as thou'rt strong to save.
Nor fear the issue of each great design,
While truth and *Walpole* in thy councils join.

JUNIUS.

PACIFICK STANZA's,

Address'd to Fidelia *and* Meliſſa.

FIDY! ne'er heed a slip in play,
Fate ha'nt the game decided;
Tho *one poor knave* is trump'd away,
Yet *honours* are divided.

In skill YOU like MELISSA shine,
Both prais'd by each spectator;
Like gen'rous gamesters broils decline,
Draw stakes, and show good nature.

PRIOR with BOILEAU strife to shun,
His humorous vein expended,
As from a pique their war begun,
So, in a jest * it ended.

Like theirs may your contentions cease,
How friendly bards will greet ye!
Accept my offer'd plan of peace,
Strike hands, and sign a treaty.

* *See Epistles* Boileau, *in* Prior's *Poems.*

LUCIUS.

Mr Urban,

I *Was surprized to find that none of the Prize Writers, in your* Magazine Extraordinary, *have taken into their Description of* Heaven, *those fine Sentiments of* St Paul, *in his* first Epistle to *the* Corinthians, *the 2d* Chapter, *and 9th* Verse!---Eye hath not seen, nor Ear heard, neither have entered into the Heart of Man, the Things which God hath prepar'd for them that love him. *There is, surely, a Beauty in them, which nothing can surpass. I have attempted a paraphrastic Translation of them into Verse, which I send your herewith, and am,* Your humble Servant, A. B.

THE curious *eye*, which has o'er beauty stray'd,
And all her features, and her forms survey'd,
The high-wrought scenes her various pow'rs im-
Enrich'd by nature, and refin'd by art. [part,
The *ear* transported with diviner joy,
When melting sounds their utmost force employ,
Thro' trembling nerves surprize the conscious soul,
Awake the passions, or their rage controul.
The *heart* that swells beyond the bounds of sense,
Leaves time and place, and seeks the vast immense,
Fond to create a happiness refin'd,
Choose for itself---and quite fill up the mind.
How short of *heav'n!* the images how low,
Which *eye*, or *ear*, or proud *conception* can bestow.

HORACE. ODE XIV. BOOK II. *imitated.*

HOW swift alas! the rolling years
Haste to devour their destin'd prey,
A moth each winged minute bears,
Which still in vain the stationers,
From the dead authors sweep away,
And troops of canker worms with secret pride,
Thro' gay vermillion leaves, and gilded covers glide.

2.

Great *B--ns--y!* should thy critic vein,
Each day supply the teaming press,
Of ink should'st thou whole rivers drain,
Not one octavo shall remain,
To shew thy learning and address.
Oblivion drags them to her silent cell,
Where great king *Arthur* and his nobles dwell.

3.

Authors of every size and name,
Knights, squires, and doctors of all colours,
From the pursuit of lasting fame,
Retiring there a mansion claim;
Behold the fate of modern scholars!
Why will you then with hopes delusive led,
For various readings toil which never will be read.

4.

With silver clasp, and corner plate,
You fortify the favourite book,
Fear not from worms, nor time thy fate,
More cruel foes thy works await,
The butler, with th' impatient cook,
And pastry nymphs with trunk-makers combine,
To ease the groaning shelves, and spoil the fair design.

AMORO-

The beginning of the 4th Book of VIRGIL's Æneis, newly tranſlated in blank Verſe, according to the Meaſures of the *French* Heroick Poetry. By a Gentleman of *Montgomeryſhire*.

WHILE Æneas to Dido *the ſtory rehears'd*
Of his wars and adventures, a dangerous wound, (*ſtream'd,*
Undeſigning he gave her, which ſoon grew in-
And fierce in her breaſt, tho' inviſible, rag'd.
Full oft to her thought did his valour recur,
And full oft his illuſtrious lineage; his looks,
And his words had infix'd an impreſſion profound
In her heart, and had baniſh'd ſweet ſleep from her eyes.
Now the morning return'd had diſpell'd the damp ſhades (*world*
From the pole, and bright Phœbus again the wide
Had enlighten'd; when, well-nigh diſtracted with
Her ſiſter, to whom unreſervedly ſtill (*care,*
She [illegible] had, the queen thus beſpoke:
[illegible] dreams have me ſadly perplex'd
What ſtrange viſions have we here at our court!
How [illegible] how valiant in arms!
I readily believe, (and, I think right)
That [illegible] from the gods ſo notoken of fear
By [illegible] deſcent from weak mortals below.
Alas! by what fates was he rudely beſet!
And in what bloody battles muſt deeply engag'd!
If from's I had not reſolv'd in my mind,
That I never would marry again, when I loſt
My firſt lover; and had I not ſhudder'd e'er ſince
At the mention of wedlock; no heinous crime
I ſhould think it, to yield to a ſecond like this.
For, O my dear ſiſter! to thee I'll confeſs,
That ſince my poor huſband was, juſt in the face
Of his houſhold-gods, ſlain, by th' unnatural hand
Of his brother, and ſprinkled thoſe gods with his (*blood*
This ſtranger alone, this heroe ſo brave,
Has gain'd on my fancy, and ſtagger'd my mind;
And a-new I perceive all the ſymptoms of love.
But firſt may the earth a wide chaſm diſcloſe
To ſwallow me up, or may Jupiter's *arm*
With a thunderbolt ſtrike me quite down to the ſhades,
Pale Erebus' *ſhades, and the deep realms of night,*
E'er I'll dare to tranſgreſs the punctilio's nice,
Which ſtrict modeſty bids me obſerve; e'er I'll
To tranſfer to another the love that I owe (*dare*
To Sichæus *alone: he had it entire,*
When he took me at firſt to the nuptial bed;
And ſtill let him have it entire in his grave.
This ſaid, her fair boſom ſhe fill'd with her tears.
To whom Anna *reply'd: O my ſiſter! more dear*
To my ſoul, than the light of the ſun to my eyes!
O why will you ſuffer the bloom of your youth
Thus to fade, by lamenting the loſs of your ſpouſe?
With another perhaps you the comforts might ſhare
Of fine babes, the ſweet pledges of conjugal love!
Do you think that the ghoſt of your huſband deceas'd, (*ſorbid you thoſe joys,*
Or his aſhes entomb'd, for
Or have any regard for your fruitleſs complaints?
What tho' you have ſqueamiſhly ſlighted the vows
Of many a ſuitor, both ſince you arriv'd
Safe to Lybia's coaſt, and before you left Tyre?
What tho' you've rejected Iarbas's love?
And other commanders in Africa's realms, (flain!
For triumphs renown'd, have repulſ'd with diſ-
Yet your love for a perſon ſo worthy as this,
To your fancy ſo pleaſing, how can you reſiſt?
Reflect, I beſeech you, what countries around
Incloſe you; that here the Getulians *fierce*
And unconquer'd in war, have impregnable towns;
That a race of unruly Numidians *there*
Your borders infeſt; that there Syrtis's ſands
Uninhabited ſtill, there a region thro' heat
Quite deſerted, no aid can afford you; and there
The Barcæans, *a people uncivilix'd, rove*
Far and wide for their plunder. Nor need I to mention
The hoſtile deſigns of the city of Tyre,
And the threats of your brother.
It was, ſure, by the gods providential care,
And by Juno's *permiſſion, that hither arriv'd*
This fleet of the Trojans. *Dear ſiſter! how great*
Will this city become, and how widely extend
Its dominions, if ſuch an alliance you'll make!
If the arms of theſe ſtrangers, ſo famous in war,
You'll unite to your own, by what mighty exploit
Will the glory of Carthage *be ſpread thro' the world!*
But by pray'r do you firſt, and by ſacrifice gain
The full favour of theſe gods; then more ſplendidly treat
This our favourite gueſt, and more reaſons allledge
To engage him to ſtay---till the winter ſhall ceaſe
To rage fiercely---till ſtormy Orion *ſhall ſet---*
Till his ſhips are repair'd---and the weather's ſerene.
Theſe perſuaſions ſo ſoft were as oil to the flame
Which [illegible] Dido *no longer endeavour'd to quench;*
By theſe motives encourag'd, ſhe baniſh'd her fears,
And freely gave way to the impulſe of love.

A SONG.

WHEN the dear cauſe of all my pain
Is abſent from my ſight,
Muſick, and books, and friends, in vain
Attempt to give delight.

So, tho' a thouſand ſtars by night,
Heav'ns canopy adorn,
If the fair moon's ſuperior light
Be wanting, ſtill we mourn. PHILO-DELIA.

N. B. We chooſe not, for one very obvious Reaſon, to inſert what we are told has been refuſed by others; it's a little ſtrange that our new Correſpondents, diſobliged elſewhere, ſhould hint that as a recommendation to us.

Again, we obſerve that ſome Pieces ſent us are already printed, and we have not ſatisfaction that others are entirely new; for tho' we have (indiſcreetly perhaps, however undeſignedly) diſobliged ſome of our Correſpondents, we are not at that low Ebb, to be under a neceſſity of inſerting ſtale Pieces, which (ſome take notice) muſt be the Caſe of certain monthly Collectors, when at one ſlap they took 8 or 9 Copies of Verſes or Ænigmas from the Ladies Diary, beſides printing at the ſame time 2 or 3 which we had the Refuſal of, and as many to the Honour of that conſtant Mark of their Envy S. URBAN, tho otherwiſe intended. We acknowledge the kindneſs of our diſtant Friends in taking up the pen, in our Quarrel, but deſire to be excuſed publiſhing their Pieces; ſince as we eſteem it a benefit to be told of our Errors, it happens, that we are not diſpleas'd in the leaſt with the rough manner of doing it.

The Monthly Intelligencer.

OCTOBER, 1735.

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it, he immediately hoiſted out his Boat, and when he came up, found her Speechleſs, but not quite dead, he took her on Board, and by his great Care got her recover'd. When ſhe came to her Speech, ſhe gave Account that the Wreck was the Ship of Cap. *Clauſe Worm*, from B *Hamburgh* to *London*, that ſhe was the Wife of Mr *Weintraube*, a *Hamburgh* Merchant in *London*, and the Daughter of a Miniſter at *Hamburgh*, whom ſhe had been to ſee. Cap. *Worm* being her Husband's Acquaintance, ſhe had taken her Paſſage home in his Ship, which being drove on the Whiting Sand, the Cap. C and his Crew took to their Boat, abſolutely refuſing to let either her, or two more Paſſengers go with them. Soon after the Ship drove off, and overſet, upon which, ſhe, and the other Paſſengers ſunk, but the next wave threw her upon the Wreck, where ſhe had remain'd D 17 hours. The Captain's Cruelty was lucky for this poor Woman, for his Boat overſet at Sea, and all in it were drown'd.

Tueſday 7

The *Iriſh* Parliament met, when the D. of *Dorſet* Lord Lieutenant, in his Speech, recommended to them the Hempen, and Flaxen Manufacture; *for enlarging which*, he obſerved, *there was great Room, without prejudicing Britain in the Woollen*; alſo the putting a ſtop to that *pernicious practice of running goods, which drew*, their public revenue, would fully anſwer the expence of the preſent Eſtabliſhment. E Both Houſes, in their Addreſſes anſwer'd, F that care ſhould *be taken, that Trade in general ſhould be carried on ſo as to preſerve a perfect Harmony betwixt them and Great Britain*, and to ſecure his Majeſty's Duties, which was *evidently* the beſt means, in *their circumſtances*, Human Wiſdom cou'd contrive, to Work an happy change in the ſtate of that Kingdom.

Tueſday 14.

The Ld Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, paſs'd a Reſolution, that the City for the future ſhall be lighted with Globular Lamps, from Sun ſetting, to Day break, every Night throughout the Year.

This Morning James Oglethorpe, Eſq; accompanied by the Rev Mr John Weſley Fellow of Lincoln College, the Rev. Mr. Charles Weſley, Student of Chriſt Church College, and the Rev. Mr Ingham of Queen's College, Oxford, ſet out from Weſtminſter to Graveſend, in order to embark for the Colony of Georgia.—— Two of the aforeſaid Clergymen deſign, after a ſhort ſtay at Savannah, to go amongſt the Indian Nations bordering upon that Settlement, in order to bring them to the Knowledge of Chriſtianity.

Saturday, 18.

The Hereditary Pr. of *Modena* arriv'd here, to ſolicit (as reported) his Majeſty's good Offices with the Allied Powers, for the Reſtitution of his Father's Revenues, which they had ſequeſter'd for his Attachment to the Emperor. *His Highneſs was received at Court in the ſame manner the D. of* LORRAIN *was.*

Sunday, 19.

The Revd Divine, who was preparing to adminiſter the Sacrament at St *Ann's* Church in the City of *Bath*; ſeeing Mr *Walſh*, well known for having often wrote againſt Dr *Waterland*, he call'd to him, and aſk'd him, if he deſign'd to receive with him? Mr *Walſh* anſwer'd, Yes. Upon which enſued the following Dialogue. *Doctor.* "You deny the Divinity of our Saviour." Mr. *W*——. "So far from it, that I have been all my Life defending it." *Doctor.* "Do you own the Eternity?" Mr *W*——. "Do you mean Scripture's own Words?" *Doctor.* "I believe the Arian Sen[se]." Mr *W*—— "I believe the Scripture." *Doctor.* "I won't

Dr. Coney

give you the Sacrament." Mr *Jackſon* is ſaid to have wrote the *Doctor* a Letter on the Occaſion.—— *This Occurrence is related from the* Old Whig *of the* 24th, *wherein Dr* Waterland *is cenſur'd for maintaining, that all the fundamental Doctrines, neceſſary to Salvation and Chriſtian Communion, are not contained in Holy Scripture; contrary to the* 6th *and* 20th *Articles of the Church of* England *which he hath ſolemnly Subſcribed.*

The Commiſſioners of the Turnpikes at *Ledbury*, in *Herefordſhire*, being inform'd that an Attempt would be made to pull them down, about 8 in the Evening repair'd, with their Attendants well arm'd, to that which leads towards *Hereford*, where a great Number of Perſons provided with Guns, Axes, &c. advanc'd againſt them, upon which, the Proclamation againſt Riots was read aloud, by Candlelight. Some of the Rioters notwithſtanding, began to aſſault the Townſmen, who endeavour'd to apprehend them, and an Engagement immediately enſu'd, till two of the Rioters in Womens Apparel, with their Faces black'd, and Axes in their Hands, were ſeized; the reſt, after firing ſeveral Guns on each ſide, were put to flight. The Gentlemen imagining all over, left the Place, bringing the Priſoners to Juſtice *Skyp*'s Houſe, in order to be committed to Goal, but the Rioters having Intelligence of Perſons coming to their Aſſiſtance, re-aſſembled in a Body of about 200, and cut down 6 ſeveral Turnpikes, then went to the Juſtice's Houſe, about one o' Clock in the Morning, and threat'ned to fire it, if the Priſoners were not releas'd. They diſcharg'd ſeveral Guns at the Windows, loaded with Ball, which were returned from the Houſe; but one of the Rioters being kill'd, and ſeveral wounded, they retir'd, carrying off the dead Body; and next Day the Priſoners were carry'd to *Hereford* Goal.

Friday 24.

The Seſſions ended at the *Old-Bailey*, where 50 Priſoners were try'd, of which 13 were caſt for Tranſportation, 2 burnt in the Hand, and 4 capitally convicted, *viz. Wm Blackwell*, alias *Long Will*, concern'd in robbing Col. *Des Romains*, *Dec.* 9, 1733. being the Perſon who raviſhed his Maid; *George Vaughan* for robbing Mr *Samper* on the Highway; *Elizabeth Armſtrong* for the Murder of *Patrick Darling*; *Edward Collins* for breaking open the Houſe of *Margaret Yates*, and ſtealing from thence 20 Silver Spoons, 6 Tea Spoons, and 4 Salts.

Saturday, 25.

About Ten at Night, his Majeſty after a Paſſage of 17 Hours, came to an Anchor before *Harwich*, but lay on Board the *Royal Caroline*. He landed early the 26th, and ſet out for *Kenſington*, in a Calaſh, attended by the Marquis *de la Foret*, Great Chamberlain to his Majeſty, as Elector of *Hanover*. At two the ſame Day, he paſs'd by the *Royal Exchange*, amidſt the Acclamations of his People, whoſe Joy, his Majeſty was pleas'd to receive, in the moſt gracious manner, by uncovering himſelf, almoſt the whole way, thro' ſeveral Streets to St *James*'s.

Monday, 27.

The great Cauſe between the *E. India* Comp. and Mrs *Naſh*, was determin'd: *viz.* Whether a Depoſit of 20,000*l.* made by Mrs *Naſh*, authoriz'd thereto by a general Letter of Attorney from her Husband, in his Abſence, for ſecuring his return into *England*, and his abiding the Iſſue of all Matters depending between the ſaid Company and him, ſhould be returned or not. —— The Barons were equally divided, on which Occaſion Sir *Robert Walpole*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, with his uſual Eloquence, ſumm'd up the Evidence on both ſides, and gave Judgment, That the ſaid Depoſit, ſhould not be deliver'd back, but remain in the Hands of the ſaid Company, till the final Iſſue of the ſeveral Suits depending; and that Mrs *Naſh*'s Bill ſhould be diſmiſs'd with Coſts.

Wednesday 29.

Sir *John Williams* was ſworn Ld Mayor of this City, and afterwards gave a magnificent Entertainment at *Guild-Hall*.

Thursday, 30.

Being the King's Birth-Day, there was a more numerous Appearance at Court than uſual, to congratulate him on his ſafe Return from *Hanover*.

Mr *John Jennings*, an Aſs-keeper at *Wood's Cloſe*, Mr *Brand*, and Mr *Slap*, are appointed Purveyors for Beef to the *Victualling-Office*, for the Year enſuing, and have agreed to ſerve the ſame at 13*s.* 3*d.* per hundred, which is not quite 3 half-pence per pound.——And Mr *Maſon* a Diſtiller, has agreed to ſerve them with Pork at 18*s.* which is under 2*d.*

A Vein of Gold was reported to be diſcovered this Month in a Gravel Pit, near *Newport* in *Shropſhire*, by a Virtuoſo bringing ſome ſhining Earth to Town, which on Trial produced Gold.

Friday, 31.

There lately enter'd the Univerſity of Dublin, a young Gentleman, named Mur-

ray,

lind from his Childhood, who ar-
l the *Michaelmas* Examination, to
irprize of all that heard him.
ientleman of undoubted Credit in
nd, gives an Account, that one
in which was ſown two Boles
half of Wheat, which produc'd as
as enabled him to ſell 80 Boles, be-
a quantity reſerv'd for his own Uſe.
ne Perſons ſhooting at a Mark be-
Whitechapel Mount, and *Shadwell*
h, the Ball miſſing, kill'd a young
itting in a Skettle Ground.

Lamorran, Cornwall, Sept. 26, 1735.

URBAN, (p. 499)

ur Magazine for *Auguſt* laſt, you have
ged the Publick with Dr *Mead*'s Re-
or the Bite of a MAD-DOG; no doubt
very good one, becauſe Atteſted by the
ience of ſo ingenious and learned a
ian. Tho' I am no Profeſſor of that
e, I ſhall preſume to ſend you one that
Experienced for ſeveral Years, and on
Number of the Irrational Kind, *viz.*
ks, Horſes, Dogs, *&c.* without ever
illing; and is as followeth.

Primroſe Roots, Star of the Earth,
ouſe Ear, and green Mouſe Ear, of each
dful, cut ſmall and well boil'd in a
of Milk; add the black of one
Claw finely powder'd, ſweeten it well
Venice or London Treacle. A Drench
Dog, &c. to be repeated three Morn-
ceſſively faſting, the ſooner the better,
ter the Creature is once Mad, I believe
is no Cure.

ere, whether proper for humane Conſti-
s, if ſo, 'tis not quite ſo troubleſome to
y with, as with the Doctor's. But this
leave to better Judgments, having ne-
ied it on any rational Creature.

of Earth is generally found on old dry
Ground, that has been ſeldom or never
h'd; dry Mouſe Ear, in old Hedges, or
, green Mouſe Ear, is an Herb that
mes reſembles the form of a Mouſe's
nd is hairy on one ſide.

BIRTHS.

27. A Woman of *Liſh Town*, near *Ringſend*, was deliver'd of oys and a Girl; another Woman of *is Street, Dublin*, of two Girls and

Mrs *Gambre*, of *Stoke Newington*, was r'd of 3 Sons, Chriſten'd by the Names *rabam, Iſaac*, and *Jacob*, and all like-Live.

. 1. The Lady of Ld *Auguſtus Fitzroy*, n of the D. of *Grafton*, of a Son.

The Lady of Sir *Charles Hotham*, Bt. Son.

Dr *Morley*'s Lady, of a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 30. JOhn *Gore*, of *Northumberland*, Eſq; --- to Miſs *Louiſa Leake*, only Daughter of *John Leake*, of *Middleſex*, Eſq; with an Eſtate of 1500*l. per Annum.*

Oct. 1. *Henry Hagdon*, of *Yorkſhire*, Eſq; --- to Miſs *Lutterelbe*, with 12,000*l.* Fort.

2. ---- *Jones*, of *Clements-Inn*, Eſq;--- to Miſs *Hancock.*

4. *Tho. Probyn*, of *Surry*, Eſq; --- to Miſs *Lacy*, with 400*l per an.* beſides large Sums in the Funds.

6. Mr *Francis Baxter*, of *Walbrook*, Packer,--- to Mrs *Laurence*, Widow, 5000*l.* Fort.

John Tracey, of *Lincolns-Inn*, Eſq; --- to Miſs *Lindſey*, a conſiderable Fortune.

Henry Hulton, of *Hulton*, in *Lancaſhire*, Eſq;--- to Miſs *Copley*, of *Wakefield, Yorkſh.*

Miſs *Dive*, Maid of Honour to the Princeſs of *Orange*, Marry'd lately at the Court of *Loo*, --- to the Revd Dr *Cèevenaux*, Chaplain, and now privy Purſe to her Highneſs.

8. The Revd Mr *Stanley*, --- to Miſs *Roſe* Daughter to the late *Fuſk Roſe*, of *Jamaica*, Eſq; by Dame *Eliz.* afterwards Marry'd to Sir *Hans Sloan*, Bart.

9. Col. *Mordaunt*, Grandſon of the E. of *Peterborough*, --- to the Counteſs Dowager of *Pembroke.*

Sir *Alex. Murray*, of *Malgum*, ſome Time ſince Marry'd in *Scotland*, --- to Miſs *Jane Grame*, Daughter to the Laird of *Balgown.*

Lord Viſcount *Harcourt*, : : to Miſs *Le Baſt*, Neice to Mr *Jennings* of *Bedford-Row*, a Fortune of 60,000 *l.*

23. *James Dritchly* of *Ireland*, Eſq; : : to Miſs *Henrietta Walton*, an Heireſs worth 30,000 *l.*

Peter Treſham, of *Bedfordſhire*, Eſq; : : to Miſs *Temple.*

30. Col. *J. Schutz* : : to Miſs *Haynes*, worth 20,000 *l.*

DEATHS.

JAmes *Morgan*, Eſq; Counſellor at Law.

Mrs *Newton*, relict of the late Col. *Newton.*

James Reddal, of *Buckinghamſhire*. Eſq: died ſuddenly while at Dinner; 1200 *l. per Annum*, devolves to his Son, Lieutenant of a Regiment at *Minorca.*

Mr. *Jefferſon*, *Weſt-India* Merchant,

James Thorne, at *Tiverton*, in the 22d Year of his Age, who dying without a Will, 20,000 *l.* devolves to his only Siſter.

Mr. *Auguſtine Wade*, Rector of *Weſt-Wratton, Cambridgeſh.*

Mr *Tomlin*, of *Piccadilly*, a noted Builder.

Mr *Hardy*, one of the Door-Keepers to the Houſe of Lords.

Mr. *Richard Ackland*, an Eminent Wine Merchant, and Inſurer on Shipping.

Sir *William Courtenay*, Knight of the Shire for Devon.

Lift

Lady *Anne Allardice*, at *Edenburgh*, Sifter to the late Earl of *Finlater*.

The Reverend Mr. *John James*, Vicar of *Ravenglafs* in *Cumberland*.

John Birch, Eſq; Serjeant at Law, and Curſitor Baron of the *Exchequer*, who had repreſented the Borough of *Weobly*, in eight Parliaments. A

Nicholas Hooper, of *Clapham*, Eſq; aged 90

James Fuller, of *Middleſex*, Eſq; an old experienced Officer; his Eſtate devolves to his only Son, a Lieutenant in the *Navy*.

Charles Boone, Eſq; ſome time Governor of *Bombay*, Member in the laſt Parliament for *Luggerſhal*, a Gent. highly eſteemed both in publick and private Life: *Daniel* the eldeſt of his 3 Sons ſucceds him, being Member alſo for *Luggerſhal*. B

Capt. *Kinſman* of the Cold-ſtream Regiment of Guards.

Sir *John Taſh* Alderman of *Walbrook-ward*, a very eminent Wine-Merchant, Knighted in his Sheriffalty upon his congratulating the late King on his Return from *Hanover*. He has left a Widow, 3 Sons, and 5 Daughters. C

The Hon. *James Bertie*, Brother to the Earl of *Abingd-n*. He had ſerved near 40 Years in Parliament, having been ten Times elected. D

John Tindar, Eſq; Merchant at *Limehouſe*, ſuddenly.

Capt *Gerard Elrington* at *Litchfield*.

Chriſtopher Williamſon of the County of *York*, Eſq; 1500 *l. per Ann.* devolves to his Brother.

Oct. 4. *John Longueville* of *Northumberland*, Eſq; at *Amſterdam*. E

Mr *Rich. Mead*, at *Eltham*, Purveyor of *Greenwich-Hoſpital*.

James Travel, of the County of *Bucks* Eſq; his Eſtate of 3,000 *l. per Ann.* devolves on his Son, now on his Travels.

George Aſhley, Eſq; at his Seat near *Oxford*. F

John Monſon Eſq; in *Sackville-Street*, aged 78.

Sir *Will. Humphreys*, Knt. and Bart. Alderman of the Ward of *Bridge* without, Father of the City, Colonel of the Green Regiment of Militia, and one of the Commiſſioners of *Greenwich-Hoſpital*. G

Counteſs Dowager of *Winchelſea*, Wife of ---- *Rawlinſon*, Eſq;

Hugh Hammerſley, Eſq; Clerk of the Cuſtodies in the Lunatick Office.

Hon. *Meliora* Lady Dowager *Southwell*.

PROMOTIONS.

DR. *Pellet* choſe Preſident of the Coll. of Phyſicians, in the room of Sir *Hans Sloan*, Bart. who reſign'd. H

John Neale, Eſq; made Capt. of a Comp. in Brig. Gen. *Sutton's* Reg. of Foot.

Richd Aldworth, *Edwd Young*, *William Cleland*, *Thomas Medlicott*, *John Bromfield*, and *Henry Kelſall*, Eſqs. appointed Commiſſioners for the Duty on Houſes; the latter in the room of *John Williams*, Eſq; dead.

John Fanſhaw, D. D. made Greek Profeſſor at *Oxford*.

Marquis of *Carnarvon*, made Maſter of the Horſe to the Pr. of *Wales*.

Non. *Chas. Maitland*, Son to the E. of *Lauderdale*, --- Enſign in Col. *Middleton's* Reg.

James Murray, Eſq; --- Receiver General and Caſhire of the Cuſtoms in *Scotland*, in the room of *Walter Campbell*, Eſq; dead.

Mr *John Waite*, appointed a Caſhire of the Bank, in the room of *Joſ. Collier*, dead.

George Heathcot, Eſq; unanimouſly elected Alderman for *Walbrook* Ward, in the Room of Sir *John Taſh*, dec.

Deputy *Leſqueſne*, elected Alderman of *Broadſtreet* Ward, in room of Sir *Gerrard Conyers*, who chooſes *Bridge Ward* without in the room of Sir *Wm Humphreys*, decd.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

MR *Frederick Williams*, PRESENTED to the Rectory of *Long Sutton*, in the County of *Lincoln*.

Mr *Peacock*, : : : to the Living of *Appleton*.

Mr *Hen. Edwards*, : : : to the Living of *Colebrook*, in *Bucks*.

Mr *Napthali Huſſey*, : : : to the Rect. of *Curry-Mallet*, in *Somerſetſhire*.

Dr *Wm Day*, : : : to the Rect. of *Gedney*, in *Lincolnſhire*.

Mr *Newbury*, : : : to that of *Hoxne*, *Suff.*

Mr *Woolſey Johnſon*, : : : to the Vicarage of *Olney*, *Bucks*.

Mr *Meadowcourt*, made Canon of *Worceſter*, in the room of Dr *Holland*. And

Mr *Bernard Wilſon*, : : : in the room of Dr *Brampton*.

Mr *Luke Trewigar*, : : : Vicar of *Marſton*, *Cambridgeſhire*.

Hon. *Richd Trevor*, : : : Canon of *Chriſt-Ch. Oxon*, in the room of the late Dr *Terry*.

Dr *Haley*, : : : Dean of *Chicheſter*, in the room of Dr *Newey*.

BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Claphamſon of London Merchant
Joſeph Smith of Downham Norfolk Woolendraper
Joſeph Berdoe of London Ironmonger
John Wheeler of Sevenoaks Kent Chapman
Read Hodſhon of Witton Durham Maſter
John Wells of Iſlington Middleſex Brickmaker
Moſes Kendall of London Linnendraper
John Wilford of London Bookſeller
William Yeames of Stepney Shipwright
George Miller of London Taylor
William Baker of London Packer
William Johnſon of London Merchant
Edward Mabberly of London Baker
Thomas Darloe of London Victualler
Michael Cook of Weſtminſter Milliner
Thomas Laſcells of Chelſea Brewer
Andrew Duke of the City of Cheſter Glover
Thomas Harris of Chelſea Diſtiller
Nicholas Williams of London Haberdaſher
Edward Gun of Banbury Oxford Mercer

Towards the End of the Month.

Course of Exchange.

Amsterdam 35 11
Ditto at Sight 35 9 *a* 8
Hamburgh — 35 5
Rotterdam 36
Antwerp — 36 6
Madrid —— 40 $\frac{1}{8}$
Bilboa —— 40 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cadiz —— 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ *a* 8
Venice —— 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ *a* $\frac{7}{8}$
Leghorn — 51
New Ditto at 3 *per* C 2l.
Genoa —— 52 $\frac{1}{8}$ *a* $\frac{1}{2}$
Paris —— 30 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bourdeaux — 31 $\frac{1}{4}$
Oporto —— 5*s*. 6*d*. $\frac{1}{2}$
Lisbon —— 5 5 $\frac{7}{8}$ 5*d*$\frac{3}{4}$
Dublin —— 12

STOCKS

S. Sea Trading Stock 82 $\frac{1}{8}$
—Annuities 106$\frac{3}{8}$ *a* $\frac{1}{2}$
—Ditto new 107 $\frac{1}{8}$
—Bonds 3 *l*. 18*s*.
3 per Ct. Ann. 94$\frac{3}{4}$
Bank 149 $\frac{3}{4}$ *a* 40
—Circulation 4*l*. 4*s*.
India 147
—Bonds 2 *l*. 14 *s*.
Million Bank 108
African 18
Royal Aff. 96
Lon. ditto 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eng. Copper 1*l*. 16*s*.
Welsh ditto 1*l*.

Monthly BILL *of Mortality, from* Sept. 23. *to* Oct. 28.

Christned	Males 833	Femal. 708	1541
Buried	Males 1166	Femal. 1176	2342

Died under 2 Years old --- 1114
Between 2 and 5 ---- 163
Between 5 and 10 ---- 76
Between 10 and 20 ---- 60
Between 20 and 30 ---- 132
Between 30 and 40 ---- 192
Between 40 and 50 ---- 182
Between 50 and 60 ---- 165
Between 60 and 70 ---- 122
Between 70 and 80 ---- 83
Between 80 and 90 ---- 46
Between 90 and 100 ---- 7

2342

Prices of Grain at *Bear-Key per* Qr.

Wheat 30*s*. to 36*s*.
Rye 20*s*. to 21*s*.
Barley 13*s*. to 14 c*d*.
Oats 11*s*. to 16*s*. o*d*.
Peafe 19*s*. to 20*s*.
P. Malt 19*s*. to 22*s*.
B. Malt 18*s*. to 20*d*.
Tares 17*s*. to 21*s*.
H. Peafe 17*s*. to 20*s*.
H. Beans 17*s*. to 20*s*.

Buried

Within the walls 202
Without the walls 612
In Mid. and Surry 1019
City and Sub. of Weft 509

2342

Weekly Burials

Sept. 30 . . 463
Oct. 7 . . 479
14 . . 456
21 . . 506
28 . . 438

2342

Prices of Goods, &c. in *London*. Hay about 1*l*. 16*s*. *to* 2*l*. a Load.

Coals in the Pool 27*s*.
Old Hops per H. 3*l*. 10*s*.
New Hops 6*l*. 10*s*.
Rape Seed 10*l*. *to* 11*l*. *per Laft*
Lead the Fodder 19 *Hun*. 1 *half on board*, 14*l*.
Tin in Blocks 3*l*. 13*s*. o*d*.
Ditto in Bars 3*l*. 15*s*. o*d*.
Copper Eng. beft 5*l*. 05*s*. *per C*.
Ditto ord. 4*l*. 16*s a* 5*l*.
Ditto Barbary 80*l*. *to* 90*l*.
Iron of Bilboa 15*l*. 05*s*. *per Ton*
Dit. of Swedon 16*l*. 10*s*. *per Ton*
Tallow 25*s*. *per C*.
Country Tallow 24*s*.
Salt 4*s*. *to* 4*s*. 6*d*.

Grocery Wares.

Raifins of the Sun 20*s*. o*d per C*.
Ditto Malaga 16*s*. *Frailes*
Ditto Smirna new 17*s*. o*d*.
Ditto Alicant, 16*s*.
Ditto Lipra new 18*s*.
Ditto Belvedera 24*s*.
Currants new 32*s*.
Prunes French none
Figs 19*s*. 6*d*
Sugar Powder beft 54 *a* 59*s*.
Ditto fecond fort 46*s*. *a* 50*s*.
Loaf Sugar double refine 9*d*. *per lb*.
Ditto fingle refin. 6*d*. *per lb*.
Cinamon 7*s* 8*d*. *per lb*.
Cloves 9*s*. 1*d*.
Mace 15*s*. o*d*. *per lb*.
Nutmegs 8*s*. 7*d*. *per lb*.
Sugar Candy white 10*d*. *to* 18*d*.
Ditto brown 6*d*.
Pepper for Home conf. 11*d*. 3 *Farth*.
Ditto for exportation 13*d*. 3 *Farth*.
Tea Bohea fine 10*s*. *to* 12*s*. *per lb*.
Ditto ordinary 8*s*. *a* 9*s*.
Ditto Congo 10*s*. *to* 12*s*. *per lb*.
ditto Pekoe 14 *a* 16*s*.
ditto Green fine 09 *to* 12*s*.
ditto Imperial 09*s*. *to* 12*s*.
ditto Hyfon 20*s*. *to* 25*s*.

Drugs *by the lb*.

Balfam Peru 15
ditto Tolu 7*s*. o*d*.
Cardamoms 3*s*. 6*d*.
Camphire refin'd 07*s*.
Crabs Eyes 01*s*. 8*d*.
Jallop 3*s*. o*d*.
Manna 02*d*. 6*d*. *a* 4*s*.
Maftick white 4*s*. o*d*.
Opium 11*s*. *a* 12*s*.
Quickfilver 4*s*. 6*d*.
Rhubarb fine 20*s*. *a* 30*s*.
Sarfaparilla 2*s*. 9*d*.
Saffron Eng. 30*s*. 06*d*.
Wormfeeds 3*s*. 6*d*.
Balfam Capaiva 3*s*. 06*d*.
Balfam of Gilead 20*s*. o*d*.
Hipocacuana 4*s*. 6*d*. *a* 5*s*
Ambergreece per oz. 08*s*. o*d*.
Cochineal 17*s*. o*d per Pound*.

Wine, Brandy, *and* Rum.

Oporto red, per Pipe 30*l*. *a* 32.
ditto white none
Lisbon red 25*l*. *a* 30*l*.
ditto white, 26*l*.
Sherry 26*l*.
Canary new 28*l*.
ditto old 33*l*.
Florence 3*l*. o*s*. *per Cheft*
French red 30*l*. *a* 40*l*.
ditto white 20*l*.
Mountain malaga old 24*l*.
ditto new 20*l*. *a* 21*l*.
Brandy Fr. per Gal 7*s*.
Rum of Jamaica 7*s*. 3*d*.
ditto Leew. Iflands 6*s*. 4*d*. *to* 6*s*.
Spirits Eng. 25*l*. *per Ton*.

WE have had several pacifick Advices this Month; some mention'd a separate Peace to be struck up between France and the Emperor; others, that it is not without the Mediation or Privity of his Britannick Majesty. The Plan for a Treaty, is said to consist of the following Heads —Don Carlos to have Naples and Sicily, Augustus Poland, Stanislaus Lorrain. The Duke of Lorrain to be declared King of the Romans, and to have the Dutchy of Tuscany, in Reversion. France to have the Reversion of Lorrain, and his Imperial Majesty the Mantuan, and the Milanese. The K. of Sardinia, some of the lesser States of Lombardy, Spain for her younger Son, the State of Del Presidii, &c. and all the Powers to Guarantee the pragmatick Sanction.

From Vienna, The belief of an approaching Congress obtains, Pr. Eugene being returned from the Rhine; but his Imperial Majesty was taking the necessary Measures, to re-inforce his Army in the Tyrol, in case the expected Congress should not have the Issue desir'd.

From the Rhine, that after a Council of War had been held, and several motions made by the Imperial Army, Count Seckendorff with 50,000 Men, march'd towards the Moselle; it was generally suppos'd, he design'd for the Netherlands, which caus'd a great Consternation at the Hague, as well as in the French Army. On the 10th he reach'd Bern Castle, without any Opposition from the Enemy, part of whose Army follow'd him, under the Command of Count Bell-Isle, taking fatiguing Marches. The 11th he cross'd the Moselle, upon 3 Bridges, leaving a Garrison in Traerbach, to cover his Retreat, and on the 12th was within 15 Miles of the Count de Bell-Isle's Army at Treves, whither Marshal Coigny was actually on his March to join them. The Duke of Wirtemberg sent also a strong Re-inforcement after General Seckendorff. The 18th a Skirmish happen'd, the Imperialists being possess'd of the Abbey of Clausen, Marshal Coigny detach'd his Son, and General Nangis, with 4000 Grenadiers, to take it from them. The Garrison consisted of 400 Men, who, having a long time defended themselves with great Bravery, retir'd to the Army, the French pursuing too close, were several of them made Prisoners. Soon after Count Seckendorff put his Army in motion to attack the Abbey, and it was believ'd a general Engagement wou'd have ensu'd, but Marshal Coigny held a Council of War thereupon, and it was unanimously agreed, to abandon it, which was done, but not quick enough, to prevent the loss of 500 Men, among st whom were several Officers of Distinction. The 20th the two Armies lay within Cannon Shot of each other, being only parted by a small River. The Marshal Coigny advanc'd with his Army to the Banks of the Esch, (which River Lieut. Gen. Nangis had been forc'd to repass with Loss) and there had the pleasure of viewing the Imperial Army, but durst not attack it. The 27th the two Armies were again in presence of each other, but the Marshal Coigny did not think proper to stand his Ground. Thus the French, who all along boasted, they wanted no better Sport, than to come to an Engagement with the Imperialists, have constantly fled, as they advanced, and have now taken Shelter under the Cannon of Treves: Count Seckendorf being posted on an Eminence, which commands the City, was preparing to Cannonade the French Army, and had wrote to the D. of Wirtemberg not to send all his Army to Wint. Quarters.

The Count Nassau d'Auverquerque, and the Hon. Ld Visc. Primrose, Volunteers, in the Imperial Army, being in the late Skirmish at the Abbey of Clausen; the former was shot dead, and the Ld Primrose thro' the Cheek, which broke thro' his Jaw bone, and came out a little above his Nose. But he is like to recover.

From Warsaw, that the Diet of Pacification summon'd to settle the Affairs of Poland, continued to meet, but do no Business, by reason of several Deputies declaring they would not consent to the Election of a Marshal, till an Instrument was signed by the King, for the Russians to evacuate Poland; that being done, they disliked some Expressions in it.

From Italy, That the Garrison of Mantua continues blockaded, but receives Wood and Provisions, by the Indulgence of the Allied Generals.

From Petersburgh, That War is on the Point of breaking out, between the Russians and the Turks, the Tartars had made two Eruptions upon the Czarina's Territories, but were as often repuls'd. On the other hand, Count Munich was actually on his March with 40000 Men, to lay Siege to Asoph.

From Constantinople, that an Attempt had been made to burn the Seraglio, in order to bring about a Revolution; the City was Fired in several Places, for this Purpose, and the whole would have been consumed had not the Grand Seignior went about in Person encouraging the People to extinguish the Flames.

See Vol. 7. 179. 2.

REGISTER *of* BOOKS *published in* OCTOBER, 1735.

[HE Gentlemans and Farmers guide, pr. 1s. 6d.
2. Balak's Desire frustrated. A Sermon by Wm Bentley, pr. 6d.
3. An Examination of the Scheme of Church Power.
Advantage his Majesty's Revenue, and all Dealers er will receive, by the preventing the rimming, and flawing raw Hides. and Skins, fully stated, Wm Fay, pr. 1s.
3d Volume of Mr Pope's Literary Corre-e, pr. 5s.
neri Ilias. græce & latine annotationes. In usum rin. Gul. Aug. Ducis de Cumberland, regio ipsit atq; edidit, S. Clarke, S. T. P.
World unmask'd, or the Philosopher the greatest 124 Dialogues. To which is added; The State separated from their Bodies, wherein is prov'd ty of Arguments deduc'd from Holy Scripture, Punishment of the Wicked will not be eternal, objections against it solved, pr. 5s. (See p. 598.
rice to a young Clergyman, in a Letter to him. ing, 1st his Intention; 2. Converse, and Demea-. Reading Prayer. 4. Studies. 5. Preaching. inistring the Sacraments. Lastly Discipline; by of the Church of England, price 5s.
e Rake of Taste. A Poem dedicated ro Alex-ope, Esq; price 1s.
Defence of the plain Account of the Nature and he Sacraments of the Lord's Supper, against the tion, contained in the Remarks on that Book.
he Life and Adventures of Mr Cleveland, natu-of Oliver Cromwell. Written by himself.
Critical Dissertation on Tit. iii. 10, 11. Where-ofter's Notion of Heresy is confuted, pr. 1s. By Sylvester, A. M.
Sermon preached at St Mary's Oxford, Sept. 21. y John Westley, A. M. Fellow of Lincoln Col-ice 6d.
Treatise of Ecclesiastical Benefices and Reve-Written originally in Italian by the learned Father Translated by Tobias Jenkins, Esq; late Member ament, and Lord Mayor of York, price 5s.
he Female Speaker; or, the Priests both in the A satyrical Poem, price 1s.
The History of Marshal Turenne, in 2 Vols. Sold . Bettesworth and Hitch, at the Red-Lyon in Pa-er-Row.
The Female Rake, price 1s.
he Prospect. A Divine Poem, price 1s.
pectacle de la Nature. Nature display'd. Being ies on such Particulars of natural History, as were most proper to excite the Curiosity, and inform ids of Youth. Translated from the French.
Practical Grammar of the English Tongue: ational and easy Introduction to speaking and English correctly and properly, peculiarly adap-e Nature and Genius of the Language, and free hard and unnecessary Terms of the Latin Rudi-by Question and Answer. By Wm Loughton aster at Kensington.
Second Letter to Mr Foster on the Subjects of By Henry Stebbing, D. D. pr. 1s.
The History of the Troubles of Great-Britain. ing a particular Account of the most remarka-ages in Scotland from the Year 1633 to 1650, exact Relation of the Wars carried on, and fought by the Marquis of Montrose. Written h by Robert Monteth, and translated by Cap-nes Oglive.
familiar Epistle to Sir Robert Walpole con-Poets, Poverty, Promises, Places, &c. To re added congratulatory Verses upon his taking n, as first Commissioner of the Treasury of the use in St James's Park in September 1735. By hell. Printed for Alexander Cruden Booktel-r Majesty, price 6d.
Letter to the People of England, occasioned bu ing away of the Clergy from the Doctrines of rmation. Printed for A. Cruden, price 6d.
25. A Supplement of Ecclesiastical Laws extracted from the Codex Juris Ecclesiastici of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London.

Note. *The* Miscellany *of new* POEMS, *by the Reverend Mr* LUCK *Master of* Barnstaple *School (the Proposals for which were published in our last*, p. 561.) *will contain an* English *Translation of the* HERO *and* LEANDER *of the* Greek *Poet* MUSÆUS, *consisting of above* 400 *Verses.*

Notice having been taken of the Threshing Engine *in our* Magazine *for* February *last, it has occasioned an Enquiry concerning it to be made from* France; *if the Inventor please to let us know where he now resides, it will be communicated to him.*

Just Publish'd,

The Second Edition, *Corrected, of*

THE PERSIAN LETTERS Continued: Or, The Second Volume of Letters from Selim at London, to Mirza at Ispahan. Price stitch'd 2s. and bound 3s.
Printed for E. Davis in Fuller's-Rents Gray's-Inn, and sold by the Booksellers of Town and Country.

N. B. That curious and entertaining History of one of the Kings of Numidia, published at the Request of Zetis for the Use of the Persian Ladies; is here inserted

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Just published, price 6 *d.*

A Pattern for Governors: Exemplified *in the Character of* Scroop *Lord Viscount* HOWE, *late Governor of* Barbados: *as attempted by several of the most ingenious Pens of that Island, and transmitted to be published here in Honour of his Lordships Memory. With a publick Act of the General Assembly to the same Purpose.*

Note. *To this Edition is added,*

His Lordship's Character before he was made Governour. Written by a Reverend Gentleman his Chaplain, and is given Gratis to those who bought the former Edition.

Just Published,

A Complete Catalogue of all the Discourses (*being* 457.) *written in the great Controversy with the Papists in the Reign of K.* James II. *with Alphabetical Lists of the Writers on each Side. The whole drawn up in a new Method, with proper* References. By Francis Peck, M. A. Rector of [illegible] Leicestershire,

On the 6th of *November*

Will be Publiſh'd,

BIBLIOTHECA SPLENDIDISSIMA:

Or, A

CATALOGUE of the valuable Libraries of John Owen, Eſq; late Recorder of Windſor, Mr John Elliot late Receiver of the Tenths of the Clergy, and that ingenious Architect Mr Edward Stanton. To which are added a very fine Collection lately imported from abroad, chiefly collected by the celebrated Mr Colbert firſt Miniſter of State to the late King of France, and by the learned Abbot Bignon Librarian to the preſent King of France, the whole conſiſting of a large and numerous Collection of Books relating to the Hiſtory, Antiquities, and Conſtitution of Great Britain, Ireland, France, Italy, Spain, Germany, Muſcovy, Poland, Sweden, Denmark, Aſia, Africa, and America.

The beſt Editions of the Claſſicks by Valcarius, Colinæus, Seb. Gryphius, Stephens, Aldus, Aldus. The Royal Claſſicks in Uſum Delphini cum Notis Variorum & Elzevir, ſome curious Manuſcripts upon Vellum. A compleat Set of the Hiſtories of the ſeveral Counties in England. A fine Collection of large and curious Bibles printed by Field and others with curious Cuts by Hollar, and the firſt and ſeventh Diſſertations and Lexicons. A fine Collection of Books of Sculpture, Architecture, Medals, Painting, Mathematicks, the Beſt of the Editions of the Fathers, a compleat Set of the Common Law Civil and Canon; a large Number of Voyages and Natural Hiſtory, moſt of the ancient and modern Books of Phyſick, Anatomy, Surgery, and which will begin to be ſold very cheap (the loweſt price ſtand in each Book) at T. Osborne's Shop in Gray's-Inn on Monday the 27th of November 1735, and continue all that Month and the Month of December.

CATALOGUES may be had at the Place of Sale.

N. B. The ſaid T. Osborne gives the moſt Money for any Library or Parcel of Books.

Juſt Publiſh'd,

In TWO VOLUMES, *Octavo*,

THE Hiſtory of Marſhal TURENNE. The firſt Volume contains the Life of the Marſhal, written (originally in French) by the Chevalier Ramſey, Author of the Travels of Cyrus.

The ſecond contains the chief Authorities on which the preceding Hiſtory is founded, and is divided into three Parts.

I. Memoirs of the Marſhal's Campaigns, written with his own Hand, and never before publiſhed, viz. the Campaigns of the Mouſtiers's Relation of the Campaign of Fritzlar in 1644.

II. Letters from Queen Anne of Auſtria, the Prince of Conde, &c. to the Marſhal. Memorials and Inſtructions drawn up by the Marſhal from the French Miniſters to ſeveral Foreign Courts. Some of his Letters to his Lady, his Funeral Oration by Fleſchier &c.

III. Memoirs written by the Duke of York, afterwards King James II. of four Campaigns he ſerved with Marſhal Turenne during the Civil Wars of France, and of two he ſerved with the Prince of Conde in the Spaniſh Army. With a Preface by Cardinal Bouillon, to whom King James made a Preſent of theſe Memoirs.

Printed by James Betenham, and ſold by A. Bettesworth and C. Hitch in Paternoſter-row; and T. Woodward in Fleet-ſtreet.

Juſt Publiſhed,

(Beautifully printed in one Volume, 8vo. Price 5s. bound.)

THE Ruin of Souls repreſented from their Bodies, *Being an Epiſtolary Treatiſe, wherein is proved by a Variety of Arguments deduced from Reaſon*, that the Puniſhments of the Wicked will be eternal, and all Objections againſt it fairly Together with a large Introduction, aſſerting the Truth from the Principles of Natural Religion. The whole is purged of Diffuſeneſs. In which True Virtue is diſtinguiſhed from what ſlightly bears the Name or Reſemblance of it; the many Prejudices and Miſtakes in Judgment and Practice, in regard to Religion and Conſcience are examined and rectified; and the Value of Truth is ſhewn. With the Reaſon why it is not more generally known.

Printed for A. Miller, over againſt St Clement's Church in the Strand.

N. B. This Volume contains all that Million which was printed in Quarto.

On Tueſday the 25th of November,

ALL Sorts of ALMANACKS for the Year 1736, will be publiſhed together at STATIONERS-HALL.

Juſt Publiſh'd,

(Compleat in 2 Volumes, illuſtrated with 17 Copper Plates,)

ELEMENTS of Chymiſtry: Being the several Lectures of Herman Boerhaave, M. D. formerly Profeſſor of Chymiſtry and Botany, and at preſent Profeſſor of Phyſick in the University of Leyden. Tranſlated from the Original Latin by Timothy Dallowe, M. D. With ſeveral Corrections and Emendations by the Author. Approbation.

Printed for J. and J. Pemberton in Fleet-ſtreet; J. Clarke under the Royal Exchange; A. Miller over-againſt St Clement's Church in the Strand, and J. Gray at the Poſtern.

N. B. Thoſe Perſons who bought the firſt Volume, and have the ſecond to compleat it, of any of the Booksellers above-mentioned.

BOOKS *lately publiſhed and printed for* W. Innys *and* R. Manby *at the Weſt-End of* St Paul's.

I. THE Peerage of *England*: Containing a Genealogical and Hiſtorical Account of all the Peers of England, now exiſting, either by Tenure, Summons, or Creation. Their Deſcents and Collateral Lines. Their Births, Marriages, and Iſſue; Remote Actions both in War and Peace; Religious and Charitable Donations; Deaths, Places of Burial, Monuments, Epitaphs, and many valuable Obſervations never before printed. Alſo their paternal Coats of Arms, Crests, and Supporters, curiouſly engrav'd on Copper-Plates. Collected from Records, old Writs, antient Manuſcripts, our moſt approved Hiſtorians, and other Authorities. By Arthur Collins, Eſq; in 4 Vols. Octavo.

II. An Explanation of the Newtonian Philoſophy, in Lectures read to the Youth of the University of Leyden. Written in Latin by Wm James's Gravesande Doctor of Laws and Philoſophy, Profeſſor of Mathematicks and Aſtronomy at Leyden, and Fellow of the Royal Society.

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THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

NOVEMBER, 1735.

PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the first Session of the present Parliament, 1735. Part V.

In the H. of LORDS:

ANSWER *to the Argument for the Motion to adjourn, &c. at which we left off in our laſt, p. 505. was as follows:*

MUST own, my Lords, I am very much ſurpriſed at the Motion now made to your Lordſhips, and I think I have much more Reaſon to be at a Loſs to know the true Deſign of this Motion, than the noble Duke who made it can have, for his being at a loſs to know the true Deſign of the Petition. The true Deſign of the Petition, my Lords, is in itſelf clearly expreſs'd, and the Deſire of the Petition is what the Houſe not only may, but ought to comply with: But by this Motion the Petitioners are deſired, to do what evidently appears to be impoſſible for them to comply with? and, I hope the noble Duke does no way intend what may be inferred from ſuch a Demand. The Petitioners may probably have heard of ſome of thoſe unjuſt and illegal Methods that were practiſed at the laſt Election of Peers in *Scotland*, but it is impoſſible they ſhould know them all, or all that may be made appear by an Examination of the proper Witneſſes at the Bar of this Houſe; and as to the principal Perſons concerned in thoſe Practices, againſt whom your Lordſhip's Enquiry is without Doubt, to be chiefly directed, it is abſolutely impoſſible the Petitioners ſhould know any Thing about them; at leaſt not ſo much as to give them a ſufficient Ground to name them to this Houſe.

To mention in any Reſolution of this Houſe, or to talk of the Petitioners proceeding upon any Inſtances, or againſt any Perſons, is what is moſt irregular and moſt improper. It is my Lords, to ſuppoſe that the Petitioners are Proſecutors; whereas it appears plainly by their Petition, that their only Intention was to give your Lordſhips Notice, that ſome dangerous Practices have lately been made uſe of, and to contribute as much as they could to put you in a Way of getting a full Information in relation to thoſe Practices. When you have got this Information, it is not the Petitioners that are to proceed, it is this Houſe that is to proceed againſt the Perſons who ſhall appear to have been guilty of ſuch Practices. The Petitioners only propoſe, to lay ſome Facts before your Lordſhips, which they take to be of dangerous Conſequence to the Honour of this Houſe, and to the freedom of Parliament, and which, they think, ought to be prevented in Time to come; their Petition is therefore in the Nature of a Petition againſt a general Grievance, which they deſire your Lordſhips to enquire into, and to provide ſuch Remedy as you ſhall think neceſſary. In ſuch a Caſe, is it proper to talk of their proceeding upon any Inſtances, or againſt any Perſons? Is it to be ſuppoſed, that either they or this Houſe can yet know, whether any Perſons are to be, or ought to be proceeded againſt?

Upon examination of the Witneſſes, whom the Petitioners are to produce before you, it may appear evident, that ſome Practices have been made uſe of which ought to be prevented by ſome new Law or Regulation, and yet, my Lords, that Proof may be ſuch as not to lay a ſufficient

cient Foundation for profecuting any particular Perſon: It cannot therefore be in their Power to name the Perſons: but ſuppoſe it were, are we to put off an Affair which concerns the Honour of this Houſe as much as it does the Petitioners, becauſe they have not named, and perhaps will not name the Perſons guilty. Suppoſe, my Lords, we ſhould get Information, that ſeveral Barrels of Gun powder had been placed under this Houſe, in order to blow us up; would it not be very odd in us to put off going to ſearch for or remove the Gun powder, till we ſhould be inform'd by what means at what Time, and by whom it was placed there? The Caſe before us is the very ſame; there is a ſort of metaphorical Gun-powder placed under this Houſe, which will in Time blow us up, if it be not removed; and in ſuch a Caſe, are we to trifle away our Time in Enquiries after the Names of the Perſons who placed it there, and the Methods by which it was conveyed?

I ſhall readily grant, my Lords, that a Man's Character ſuffers a little even by an Accuſation; but is not this the very Reaſon why the Laws of this Kingdom do not allow any Man to be accuſed, but upon the Oath of ſome Perſon or another? And is not this the ſtrongeſt Reaſon that can be given, is it not a moſt convincing Reaſon, for our not complying with the Motion made to us? Nay, does it not ſhew, that the Petitioners would have acted contrary to the Spirit, and to the whole Tenour of the Laws of this Kingdom, if they had named any Perſon? And ſhall we by any Reſolution of this Houſe, overturn that which has been the eſtabliſhed Maxim of our Law for ſo many Ages? It is true, the moſt innocent Man muſt lie under an Imputation, from the Time of his being accuſed to the Time of his being tried; and if any Perſon's Name ſhall be mentioned upon the Examination of Witneſſes, as having been guilty of ſome of the illegal Practices complained of, he will certainly lie under an Imputation, from that Time to the Time of his being brought to his Trial: but does not the ſame Inconvenience accrue from what is now demanded? If the Petitioners ſhould name any Perſon as guilty, it will bring as great an Imputation upon him, as if he had been named by a Witneſs upon Oath at your Bar, and that Imputation he muſt lie under till he can be clear'd by a fair and impartial Trial: The Imputation will be the ſame, and I am ſure it will be much longer before a Man can be brought to his Trial after being named by the Petitioners, than after being named by Witneſſes examined upon a regular Enquiry. Let the guilty Perſons then be who they will, let them be Men in a high or a low Station in Life, it will be as inconvenient for them to have their Names declared by the Petitioners, as to have their Names mentioned by Witneſſes upon any Enquiry your Lordſhips are to make: and it is certainly much more conſonant to our Laws not to have any Man's Name mentioned, till it is mentioned by 2 Witneſs upon Oath, when examined upon a regular Enquiry into the Facts complained of.

That it is a Maxim eſtabliſhed, either by the Reaſon of Things, or by the Practice of any Court of Juſticature in the World, never to examine Witneſſes, without giving the Man, who is or may be accuſed by ſuch Examination, an Opportunity, at the ſame Time, to vindicate his Character, or to croſs examine the Witneſſes, is what I cannot agree to: On the contrary, My Lords, I take it to be a Maxim eſtabliſhed, both by the Reaſon of Things, and by the Practice of every Court of Juſticature in the World, that it is proper to enquire into Facts by the Examination of Witneſſes, in order to find out the Perſons that ought to be accuſed, or to learn how to proceed againſt thoſe that are; and at ſuch Examinations, the Parties who are or may be accuſed, are never allowed to be preſent, nor have they ever the leaſt Notice given them that Witneſſes are to be examined, as to Facts by which their Characters may be blaſted. That this is the Practice in this Kingdom, from the higheſt Court of Judicature to the loweſt is beyond Contradiction. Does not our Houſe, as well as the other, ſometimes upon meer Suggeſtions, nay upon common Fame, enquire into Crimes of the higheſt Nature, and in which it may be ſuppoſed that Perſons in the moſt elevated Stations have been concerned? Have not Committees often been named for ſuch Purpoſes? And do not thoſe Committees always examine Witneſſes without giving an Opportunity to the Perſons, who are or may be accuſed, to vindicate their Characters at the ſame Time, or to croſs-examine thoſe Witneſſes, by whom not only their Characters may be blaſted, but their Lives and Fortunes brought into danger? And with reſpect to inferior Courts, is not the conſtant

and

ell known Practice to examine
ſſes before Grand Juries, in order
finding of Bills of Indictment, with-
loving the Party accuſed to be pre-
or giving him any Notice that Wit-
are to be examined againſt him?
even Juſtices of Peace, do not they
examine Witneſſes upon Oath be-
they grant any Warrant? and is
rty againſt whom the Warrant is to
nted ever preſent at ſuch Exami-
, or has he any Notice that Wit-
are to be examined againſt him?
herefore certain, that in this Nati-
has been, and ſtill is, the general
onſtant Practice to enquire into
s of all Kinds by the Examination
itneſſes, without giving any No-
the Party that is or may be accu-
e giving him any Opportunity at
Time, either to vindicate his Cha-
or to croſs-examine the Witneſſes,
at this Practice is not attended with
convenience I need not endeavour
re by Arguments, for the long Con-
ce of it is a better Argument than
her that can be brought.

this Petition, my Lords, can be
eted as an Accuſation, I cannot ſe
e; and if it were, I can as little ima-
ow it can be looked on as the moſt
l Accuſation that was ever brought
his Houſe. I ſhall not call it an
ation, I muſt call it a Repreſentati-
Grievance, which, I think, ought
remedied; and that Grievance is
articularly ſet forth, both as to the
e of it, and as to the Time of its
ing; nay, the petitioners go fur-
hey ſay they are ready to lay par-

Inſtances before us, in that Way
I take to be the only proper Way
ing Facts before any Court of Juſti-
, that is, by the Depoſitions of
ſſes. I am ſurpriſed to hear it ſaid,
Impeachments, in Acts of Attain-
d in all Parliamentary Proceedings,
ular Facts are always charged, and
Facts charged againſt particular
s: Your Lordſhips muſt all know,
mpeachments and Acts of At-
r are generally grounded upon an
y, made by this or the other
of Parliament. 'Tis true, when
ſtar comes the Length of an Im-
peachment, or a Bill of Attain-
articular Facts are then charged,
oſe Facts are charged upon parti
Perſons; but moſt of thoſe En-
which have been the firſt Steps
in an Impeachment, or Bill of At-
, have proceeded upon general
Surmiſes, ſome of them upon common
Fame only, and ſome of them upon a
Motion unſupported by any Charge, ei-
ther general or particular.

In the other Houſe, my Lords, it is
very well known, that upon the moſt
general Suggeſtion of any Crime or Miſ-
demeanour, a Committee is always ready
to enquire into the Affair complained of,
and that Committee is always impower-
ed to ſend for Perſons, Papers and Re-
cords; Witneſſes are examined, and the
whole Proofs that can be collected, ei-
ther from Perſons, Papers, or Records,
are taken by that Committee, before
any particular Fact has ever been men-
tioned, or any particular Perſon named
to the Houſe: Neither the Houſe, nor
any Perſon breathing, beſides thoſe of
the Committee, hears a Word of the par-
ticular Facts, or a Name of any partic-
lar Perſon mentioned, till that Commit-
tee comes to make their Report. This
is directly the Caſe of the Petition now
before us: It is far from being too gene-
ral for the Foundation of an Enquiry,
on the contrary we are in Honour, in
Duty to our Country, obliged to take it
as ſuch, and that Enquiry may be the
Foundation of an Impeachment, but
this is what neither this Houſe nor the
Petitioners can as yet tell. Tho' the
Petitioners have not, at preſent the Ho-
nour to be Members of this Houſe, yet
in every other Reſpect they are all Peers
of *Great-Britain* as much as any of us.
If it had not been ſo, if they had not been
Peers of *Great-Britain*, the proper Place
for them to have applied to, would have
been to the other Houſe, and it is cer-
tain the other Houſe would have im-
mediately appointed a Committee to
have received the Inſtances and Proofs
now offer'd to be laid before your Lord-
ſhips, there would not there, I believe,
have been ſuch Regard ſhewn to the
Characters of thoſe who might ſuffer by
thoſe Proofs. And ſhall Petitioners, my
Lords, be the worſe for being Peers of
Great-Britain? I hope not; but if this
Motion prevails, I am ſure it may with
Juſtice be ſaid, They have the Misfor-
tune to be Peers of *Great Britain*.

That there have been many parlia-
mentary Enquiries without any particular
Perſon's being named, is beyond Diſpute;
but even in our inferior Courts do not we
know, my Lords, that Grand Juries of-
ten preſent Nuſances in general Terms,
and without mentioning any particular
Fact, or any particular Perſon; and do
not theſe Courts often proceed to enquire

into the Nuſance ſo preſented, in order to find out and puniſh the Perſons that have been guilty of it: And in any Court of Law, if a Petition ſhould be preſented by any Number of Suitors, Men of Character, whoſe Judgment and Veracity the Court could depend on, complaining in general of Abuſes committed in any Branch of Practice, and deſiring that the Court would examine into it, and endeavour to prevent ſuch Abuſes for the future, either by puniſhing the Perſons who might appear to be guilty, or by making ſome new Regulation; if that Court ſhould reject ſuch a Petition, and neglect or refuſe to make any Enquiry into the Branch of Practice complained of, I ſhould conclude, that the Judges were more intent upon ſcreening their Officers than upon doing Juſtice to the Subject: Nay, I ſhould readily believe, that even the Judges themſelves were Partakers in the Frauds and Extortions committed by their Officers.

The Rev. Prelate, who was pleaſed to mention the Court of Inquiſition, had a Mind, it ſeems, to ſoften as much as he can the Methods of proceeding in that terrible Tribunal, when he compares them to the Method propoſed to be followed upon the Petition now before us: the Method now propoſed is, firſt to enquire into thoſe illegal Practices ſuſpected to have been made uſe of; and if upon that Enquiry it ſhould appear, that any particular Perſons have been guilty of Practices for which they ought to be puniſhed, to be ſure ſome noble Lord in this Houſe will ſtand up, in his Place, and impeach the Perſons againſt whom any Suſpicions of Guilt ſhall, upon that Enquiry, appear, or this Houſe will, at a Conference, communicate to the other Houſe the Diſcoveries made upon ſuch Enquiry, and upon that the other Houſe will become the Proſecutors: In either Caſe the Perſons accuſed will be brought to an open, a fair, and an impartial Trial, they will know their Proſecutors, and will have an Opportunity to croſs-examine the Witneſſes that are brought againſt them, and to bring Witneſſes, or what other Proofs they may think proper for their Vindication: This, my Lords, is the regular and conſtant Method of proceeding in Parliament upon all ſuch Occaſions, and is the Method eſtabliſhed by our Anceſtors, for preſerving the People from Oppreſſion and arbitrary Power; but the Method of *proceeding* in the Inquiſition, and the *Deſign of ſuch Proceedings* are very different: There the Party accuſed is condemned without any open or fair Trial, and he is never allowed to know either his Proſecutors, or the Witneſſes againſt him, nor is he allowed to bring any Proof of his Innocence; nay, he does not ſo much as know the Crime he is accuſed of, till the Sentence comes to be executed upon him: This is the Method of proceeding in that tyrannical Court, and the Deſign or Aim of all their Proceedings is to ſupport the arbitrary Power of their Maſter, the Pope of *Rome*. The Methods of proceeding in this Houſe were never yet applied to the Support of any arbitrary Power, Spiritual or Temporal, and as little will they, I hope, be ever applied to the ſcreening of Oppreſſors or Criminals, let their Quality, let their Station in Life be what it will; for if the Methods of proceeding in this Houſe ſhould once come to be applied to the ſcreening or protecting of high Criminals, the next Step will certainly be, to make uſe of this Houſe only for the Support of Oppreſſion, and for ſharpening the Edge of arbitrary Power.

The Petitioners may, and certainly do, know ſome Inſtances of the illegal Practices complained of, but that they know them all is not to be preſumed: All that they can know muſt proceed from Accounts given voluntarily and freely by ſome particular Men, and it cannot be ſuppoſed that thoſe Men knew a great deal: by the Authority of this Houſe others may be compelled to give a full Account of what they know, even ſome of the Under-agents, entruſted and employed in thoſe Practices, may be examined, and from them we may expect a fuller Information, than from any of thoſe who were never let much into the Secret. It cannot therefore be ſuppoſed, that the Petitioners can give us many Inſtances of the illegal Practices they complain of, or a full Account of any of them: and whatever Accounts they may be able to give us, they have certainly propoſed the moſt proper Method for giving them: The moſt proper Method of laying an Account of any Fact before this Houſe, or before any Court of Judicature, is certainly to do it by Witneſſes upon Oath; and if the Petitioners had choſen any other Method, if they had in their Petition given us long Accounts of particular Facts, I am very well convinced, it would then have been repreſented as an illegal and unprecedented Method of laying Facts before this

this Houſe; nay, I do not know but the Petition would have been complained of, and perhaps rejected, as a ſcandalous and impertinent Petition.

But, my Lords, becauſe the Petitioners know ſome of the illegal Practices complained of, to conclude from thence, that they muſt certainly know the Principal Perſons guilty, is I think very odd. I cannot pretend to know any Thing of the Practices made uſe of, but from two Sorts of Practices that have been publickly mentioned, I muſt conclude, that it is impoſſible for the Petitioners to know the principal Perſons guilty. Suppoſe, my Lords, that the having a Regiment drawn up under Arms in the very Place where, and at the very Time when, the laſt Election of 16 Peers was made, ſhould be one of the illegal Practices complained of; in this Caſe the Petitioners may know the Officer that then commanded the Regiment; but that Officer is not ſurely the Perſon againſt whom your Lordſhips Enquiry is to be chiefly directed, he certainly had his Orders from ſome ſuperior Officer; that ſuperior Officer is the Perſon againſt whom your Lordſhips Enquiry muſt be chiefly directed; and the Name of that ſuperior Officer your Petitioners cannot be ſuppoſed to know.

Let us again ſuppoſe, my Lords, that Corruption was one of the illegal Practices made uſe of at the laſt Election. Some Lords of *Scotland* may perhaps have owned, that they got Money for voting according to Direction, or that they were offered Money, or ſome other Reward, on Condition they would vote according to Direction; but thoſe Lords would certainly, for their own Sakes, conceal the Names of the Perſons who gave or offered them Money, or other Reward, for ſuch a corrupt and criminal Purpoſe, becauſe the Perſon named would have been intitled to an Action of Scandal for ſpreading ſuch a Report againſt him, and upon that Action would certainly have recovered great Damages; whereas, upon an Examination at your Lordſhips Bar, the Perſons guilty may be named without any ſuch Danger: But further, my Lords, where Practices ſo highly criminal are made uſe of, we cannot ſuppoſe that the Perſons principally concerned would perſonally appear; ſuch Practices are generally carried on by Under-agents, and though ſome indirect Hints may perhaps have been given as to the Names of thoſe Under-agents, yet it is impoſſible for the Petitioners to know the Names of the principal Perſons who employed thoſe Agents, nay, even your Lordſhips may find ſome Difficulty to fix thoſe Practices on the Perſons on whom they ought principally to be fixed and againſt whom the Enquiry of this Houſe, and the Vengeance of the Nation, ought principally to be directed.

Your Lordſhips will, without doubt, obſerve the Motto of *Weſtminſter-hall*, *Audi alteram Partem*: It is a Rule that will, I hope, be always obſerved by this Houſe, and in the Affair now before us, you will certainly hear the other Side as ſoon as there is one to be heard. As yet there is no Side, there is no Proſecutor nor Proſecution, and conſequently no Perſon proſecuted to be heard: The Petitioners are no Proſecutors, nor is it poſſible for them to tell who are to be proſecuted, or whether there be any Perſon that ought to be proſecuted or no: They complain only againſt a Grievance, they deſire your Lordſhips will enquire into that Grievance, and apply ſuch Remedies as you may think proper. If, among other Remedies, it ſhall be found neceſſary to proſecute the Perſons who, by your Enquiry, ſhall be diſcovered to have been any way concerned in the Grievance complained of, a legal and a regular Proſecution will certainly be carried on againſt thoſe Perſons, and then your Lordſhips will certainly hear what they have to ſay in their own Defence, and till then they have nothing to do with your Lordſhips Enquiry, nor have they a Right to be preſent at the Examination of any Witneſſes to be examined at the Bar of this Houſe.

In ſhort, your Lordſhips may proceed what you will, but if the Affair now before us be thus put off by Motion after Motion, Motions which ſeem to germinate one from another, the World will not believe that you have an Inclination to go to the Bottom of the Affair before you, or that you have an Inclination to ſave your Country from the impending Ruin which is ſo loudly complained of, and ſo generally foreſeen: And then, by ſhewing ſuch a tender Regard to the Characters of ſome particular Men, who may perhaps be in Danger of being expoſed by a ſtrict Enquiry into this Affair, your Lordſhips will bring a moſt heavy, and, I am afraid, a very general Imputation upon the Character of this Houſe; therefore I hope the noble Duke will wave his Motion, and let us proceed to appoint a Day for enquiring into this Affair, by the Examination of [illegible]

Witneſſes as may be thought proper to be examined, upon an Occaſion of ſo great Importance to the Honour of this Houſe, and to the Freedom and Independency of Parliament.

The Reply was to the following Effect, viz.

MY Lords, as parliamentary Enquiries have been often of great Advantage to this Nation, and may be ſo in Time to come, I ſhall therefore, upon all Occaſions, be ready and willing to agree to any ſuch Propoſition, when there appears a Neceſſity for entering into the Enquiry propoſed; but as all parliamentary Enquiries muſt be attended with great Trouble and Expence to ſome of his Majeſty's Subjects, and as they always raiſe ſome ſort of Ferment in the Nation, they are not to be entered upon without ſome apparent Neceſſity for ſo doing: We are not at the Deſire of any Subject, or of any Number of Subjects, to ſet up a parliamentary Enquiry, unleſs thoſe who deſire it can ſhew us very good Reaſons to ſuſpect, that ſome illegal Practices have been committed, and that it is become neceſſary for this, or the other Houſe of Parliament to enquire into them. I have a very great Reſpect for the noble Lords the Petitioners, and I am perſuaded they think that ſome illegal Practices have been made uſe of, and that it is become neceſſary for this Houſe to enquire into them: This they are certainly convinced of, otherwiſe they would never have preſented ſuch a Petition: This is their Opinion, but they muſt give me their Reaſons before I can make it mine: If thoſe Reaſons be as prevalent with me as they were with them, I ſhall certainly agree to the Enquiry deſired; but neither in this, nor in any other Caſe, ſhall I ever give my Vote according to the Opinion of another, but according to that which I have formed for myſelf. It is therefore incumbent upon the Petitioners to give us ſome Reaſons to believe, that illegal Practices have been made uſe of, and that there is a Neceſſity for this Houſe to enquire into them; and as it is impoſſible to give us any ſuch Reaſons, without firſt giving us ſome particular Inſtances of the illegal Practices they complain of, and ſome Account of the Perſons they ſuſpect to have been concerned in ſuch Practices, I cannot but think the Motion now made to us a very proper Motion upon this Occaſion, and ſuch a one as the Petitioners ought certainly to comply with, before they can expect that any Lord in this Houſe, who knows no more of thoſe illegal Practices than I do, can agree to any ſort of parliamentary Enquiry.

When any Enquiry is moved for in either Houſe of Parliament, theſe three Queſtions naturally occur to every Member of that Houſe, Whether the Practices propoſed to be enquired into be illegal? Whether they be ſuch as may be preſumed to have been committed? And whether they be of ſuch a Nature as cannot be puniſhed or remedied by the ordinary Courts of Law? Theſe are three Queſtions, I ſay, my Lords, which naturally occur to every Member, and he ought to ſatisfy himſelf about every one of them, before he gives his Opinion, either for or againſt agreeing to the Enquiry propoſed. Now, I appeal to your Lordſhips, how any Lord in this Houſe, who knows nothing of the Practices lately made uſe of in *Scotland*, can ſatisfy himſelf as to either of theſe Queſtions, without knowing ſomething more about them; than he can know from the Petition now before us? In my Opinion, it is impoſſible for any Man to ſatisfy himſelf in either of the three, without knowing ſome particular Inſtances of the Practices complained of, and the Names of the Perſons ſaid to have been guilty of thoſe Practices. But ſuppoſe we ſhould agree to enquire into this Affair, without any further Information than what we have at preſent, I muſt beg your Lordſhips to conſider, how it would be poſſible for us to examine or put the proper Queſtions to any Witneſs, that ſhall be brought to the Bar of this Houſe? For as neither of the Petitioners have at preſent a Seat in this Houſe, I cannot form to myſelf any Queſtion that could be put by any other Lord to a Witneſs, but only the general Queſtion; —If he knew of any, and what illegal Practices made uſe of at the laſt Election of 16 Peers for *Scotland*? This, in my Opinion, would be a very improper Queſtion, becauſe it would be leaving it entirely to the Judgment of the Witneſs to determine, what he took to be an illegal Practice, and to give us an Account of none but what he took to be ſuch: Upon ſuch a general Queſtion, it may be ſuppoſed, that ſome Witneſſes would give us long and tedious Accounts of trifling Facts, nothing at all to the Purpoſe, while others might perhaps neglect to inform us of Things of the greateſt Importance. Therefore, not only to enable us to judge if there be a Neceſſity for an Enquiry, but likewiſe to enable us to proceed

ceed with Accuracy and Vigour, we ought to agree to the Motion propoſed, and the Petitioners ought to comply with it, as I make no doubt but they will.

My Lords, in all preparatory Examinations, in all ſorts of Examinations that ever I heard of, the Witneſſes are queſtioned about particular Facts, and likewiſe in relation to particular Perſons, and either the Judge, before whom the Witneſs is examined, or ſome Perſon concerned, and attending for that Purpoſe, knows, or is inſtructed, how to put the particular Queſtions to the Witneſs, in order to draw the whole Truth from him, relating to that Affair about which he is examined. Even with reſpect to thoſe Enquiries, which have proceeded from a Motion in either Houſe of Parliament, the Member who propoſes an Enquiry does not barely make a Motion for that Purpoſe, he ſtands up in his Place, and always gives the Houſe an Account of the particular Facts he deſires to be enquired into; nay, he generally gives the Names of particular Perſons againſt whom he makes his Complaint. By that Speech the Members are not only enabled to judge, whether or no a parliamentary Enquiry be neceſſary, but they are likewiſe enabled to put the proper Queſtions to the Witneſſes, that may thereafter be brought before them in the Committee. And beſide, the Member who makes the Motion is always named one, and generally is the Chairman, of the Committee, who muſt be ſuppoſed to know the particular Facts, and to ſuſpect at leaſt, who were the particular Perſons guilty of thoſe Facts, ſo that he muſt of Courſe know how to put the proper Queſtions to every Witneſs, and the particular Facts, as to which each Witneſs ought reſpectively to be examined.

Suppoſe, my Lords, that the Petition now before us is to be taken as a general Complaint againſt a Grievance, and a Deſire to have that Grievance redreſſed, yet it muſt be granted, that it is one of the moſt general Complaints that was ever brought before either Houſe of Parliament. Enquiries may have been ſet up upon meer Suggeſtions, or upon common Fame; yet I believe there was never an Enquiry ſet up upon ſuch a general Suggeſtion, or upon ſuch a general Report. Some particular Facts are always ſuggeſted, even common Fame reports ſome particular Crimes, and fixes thoſe Crimes upon ſome particular Perſons, before it is made the Foundation of any parliamentary Enquiry. And with reſpect to Preſentments at Common Law, it is very certain, no Grand Jury ever made ſuch a general Preſentment as the Complaint now before us. They always fix upon ſome particular Thing, or upon ſome particular Practice, and preſent it as a Nuſance, which they think ought to be remedied; and if a Grand Jury ſhould make a Preſentment, complaining in general, that at ſuch a Time, or upon ſuch Occaſion ſome illegal Practices had been made uſe of, without mentioning one of thoſe Practices which they took to be illegal, or one of the Perſons by whom they ſuppoſed ſuch Practices to have been made uſe of, I am perſuaded no inferior Court in *England* would take any manner of Notice of ſuch a Preſentment. An utter Neglect would certainly be the Fate of ſuch a Preſentment at Common Law; and I am perſuaded a Motion in the other Houſe for an Enquiry, founded upon ſuch a general and indefinite Charge, would meet with very little Succeſs. However, I am very far from propoſing, that the Petition now before us ought to be entirely neglected; I think it ought to be greatly regarded, both on account of the Perſons complaining, and the Matter complained of, and I ſhall be for making a moſt ſtrict Enquiry into the Affair, if the Petitioners will but make it poſſible for us to do ſo, by giving us ſome Inſtances of the Practices they complain of, and the Names of ſome of the Perſons they ſuſpect to have been guilty of thoſe Practices.

The Petitioners, my Lords, muſt know, or have heard of ſome particular Facts which they take to be illegal, and of dangerous Conſequence, otherwiſe it is certain they never would have preſented ſuch a Petition to this Houſe: Let them but inform us of thoſe particular Facts they know or have heard of, that we, as well as they, may judge whether they are illegal or not, that we, as well as they, may judge whether they are of ſuch dangerous Conſequence as to deſerve a parliamentary Enquiry: And it is impoſſible they can know any particular Facts, without knowing the Names of ſome of the Perſons who were guilty of thoſe Facts. Nay, it is impoſſible they could have heard of any Facts, without having had the Perſons guilty named to them, or at leaſt deſcribed in ſuch a Manner as as they muſt know who they are; for though there might perhaps have been ſome Danger in publiſhing the Name of

any Perſon upon ſuch an Occaſion, yet the Perſon guilty might have been ſo deſcribed as to make every one know who was meant, without expoſing the Perſon who gave ſuch Deſcription to any Danger: Such Deſcriptions muſt have been fully underſtood by the Petitioners, and ſurely they may, without any Danger, declare to this Houſe the Names of the Perſons they ſuppoſe to have been meant by ſuch Deſcriptions.

To conclude, my Lords, though I have as great a Regard for the noble Lords the Petitioners as any Lord in this Houſe can have, tho' I could depend upon their Judgment as much as upon the Judgment of any Man, yet I cannot anſwer to myſelf for agreeing to take up the Time of this Houſe, and put Witneſſes to the Trouble and Expence of Travelling, perhaps a great many Miles, which muſt be the Event of our entering upon an an Enquiry into this Affair, without being, in my own Judgment, convinced that there is great Reaſon to ſuſpect that ſome illegal and dangerous Practices have been made uſe of, and that they are Practices of ſuch a Nature as cannot be puniſhed or remedied any other Way than by a parliamentary Enquiry; and ſince I cannot of this be convinced in my own Judgment, without knowing particularly both the Practices that are ſuſpected to have been illegally committed, and the Perſons Names that are ſuſpected to have been guilty of thoſe Practices, therefore I muſt be for the Motion.

After this Debate the L—*d* B——*ſt ſtood up and ſpoke to this Effect*, viz.

MY Lords, ſince I find your Lordſhips are like to come to a Queſtion upon this Motion, I muſt obſerve, that as it ſtands at preſent it is a Motion complicated of two very diſtinct Parts. By the firſt Part of it, the Petitioners are to be ordered to lay before this Houſe, in Writing, Inſtances of thoſe undue Methods and illegal Practices upon which they intend to proceed; and by the other Part, they are to be ordered to lay before this Houſe the Names of the Perſons they ſuſpect to have been guilty of thoſe undue Methods and illegal Practices: Now, my Lords, as theſe two Parts are evidently as diſtinct and different from one another, as any two Motions can be, and as it is evident that ſeveral Lords may, for very good Reaſons, be againſt the laſt Part, tho' they may be for the firſt, therefore, my Lords, I muſt make uſe of that Right which every Lord has, by the conſtant Practice of this Houſe, and deſire that the Parts may be ſeparated, and the Queſtion put ſeparately upon each.

The Queſtion being called for, his Lordſhip ſtood up again, and inſiſted upon it, that when a Queſtion appeared to be complicated, every ſingle Lord in that Houſe had a Right to deſire that the Parts might be ſeparated, and that different Queſtions might be put upon the ſeveral different Parts. This, he ſaid, was a Right that was never controverted, and he inſiſted upon his Right.

The Queſtion being ſtill called for, he ſtood up the third Time and ſaid, that ſince they did not ſeem inclined to grant him a Right, which had never been denied to any Lord in that Houſe, he would propoſe an Amendment to the Motion, which was, that theſe Words (*and the Names of the Perſons they ſuſpect to have been guilty of ſuch undue Methods and illegal Practices*) might be left out; and therefore he hoped their Lordſhips would put the Queſtion upon the Amendment, before they put the Queſtion upon the Motion.

Upon this the Queſtion was put upon the Amendment offered, which was carried in the Negative, by 90 to 48; and then the Queſtion being put upon the Motion, it was carried in the Affirmative, without a Diviſion.

The Motion was made by the D—ke of *D——re*, and was ſupported by the E—l of *S——gh*, the L—d *H——y*, the L—d *H——ck*, the B—p of *S—ry*, the E—l of *I——y*, the L—d C——r, and the D—ke of *N——le*. It was oppoſed by the E—l of *Ch——ld*, the L—d *G——r*, the L—d *B——ſt*, the E—l of *A——n*, and the E—l of *Str——d*.

The Petitioners having been made acquainted with this laſt Order delivered their Anſwer or Remonſtrance (which ſee p. 229.) in Writing to the Lord Chancellor, on *Feb.* 27. and next Day the Order of the Houſe being read, the Lord Chancellor acquainted the Houſe, that he had received from the Petitioners an Anſwer in Writing to their Lordſhips laſt Order, which being read, a Motion was made for their Lordſhips to reſolve, 'That the 'Petitioners had not complied with the 'Order of that Houſe of the 21ſt Inſtant.

The Argument for this Reſolution was to the Effect as follows, viz.

MY Lords, the Anſwer now read to us, is, in my Opinion, altogether as

:ral and as obſcure as the Petition your Lordſhips want ſo much to xplained, and without which Ex- on the Opinion of this Houſe ſeems that we cannot proceed · The Pe- n, 'tis true, have in this Anſwer in general, the Nature of ſome :es which are highly criminal, and deſerve very much the Notice of ouſe; they have indeed told us the of thoſe Crimes which they ſup- have been committed, but they ot told us of any particular Crime; ve they given us ſo much as one In- of any particular Fact upon which tend to proceed; and as for the s Names ſuppoſed to have been of thoſe Crimes, they have not, in as I can find, given us the leaſt Hint one; ſo that we are certainly as much in the Dark as when we that Order to which they have gi- this Anſwer. I cannot therefore that any of your Lordſhips will be nion they have complied with the of this Houſe; nay, ſo far are they omplying with it, that they ſeem ſtly to avoid complying with it, o far as was in their Power; for o not ſo much as ſay, that their In- s have refuſed to name the Perſons but only ſay, that their Infor- may perhaps be cautious of naming rticular Perſons, till they come to mined at your Lordſhips Bar. Sure- Lords, if their Informers told them mes of the Perſons that were guil- y might, in Compliance with your ips Order, have given the Names Perſons; and if their Informers ctually refuſed to name any Per- ll they come to the Bar of this the Petitioners might have poſi- ſaid ſo. Then, as to the Regiment ſaid to have been kept under Arms ce Place of Election, the Petitio- muſt certainly know the Name of ficer who commanded the Regi- at the Time, and conſequently they ſurely have complied with your ips Order ſo far, as to give you me of that Officer, which I find ave not done; and for that Reaſon conclude with a Motion ſo natural, hope no Lord in this Houſe will any Difficulty in agreeing to it.

n your Lordſhips made the laſt it was certainly your Opinion, that neceſſary to proceed to the Exa- on of any Witneſſes in this Af- d you knew ſome of the particular Facts about which the Witneſſes were to be examined, and the particular Perſons againſt whom they were to give their Evidence. This muſt have been your Opinion, otherwiſe you would never have made ſuch an Order; and now I appeal to every Lord in this Houſe, if from the Petitioners Anſwer, now before us, he can pretend to any further Knowledge than he had at that Time, either as to the particular Crimes committed, or as to the Perſons who were guilty of thoſe Crimes; therefore I muſt conclude, that every Lord in this Houſe who agreed to that Order, muſt of courſe agree to the Motion I am to make. Beſides, there is nothing, my Lords, in which the Honour and the Dignity of this Houſe is more concerned, than in that of ſeeing our own Orders punctually complied with; and as it cannot be pretended that the Petitioners have, by this Anſwer, complied in the leaſt with our laſt Order, therefore, I think, I muſt be juſtified in moving, that your Lordſhips would come to a Reſolution, That the Petitioners have not complied with your ſaid Order.

The Anſwer to this was in Subſtance as follows, viz.

MY Lords, when your Lordſhips laſt Order was firſt propoſed, I was not only of Opinion that it was contrary to the whole Spirit and Tenour of the Laws of *England*, which do not allow any Man's Character to be loaded with an Accuſation, unleſs by the Oath of ſome Perſon or another; but I was likewiſe of Opinion, that it would be impoſſible for the Petitioners to comply with it, and therefore I at that Time oppoſed it: However, now that it is become an Order of this Houſe, I muſt admit that it was a juſt, a right, and a proper Order; and therefore the only Thing we have now under our Conſideration is, whether the Petitioners have complied with it or no? I hope, my Lords, it will not be ſuppoſed that we are, by any Order, to require People to do what is impoſſible; and for this Reaſon every Order made by this Houſe muſt, in the very Nature of it, imply an Alternative. Every Order we make muſt be preſumed to imply, that thoſe to whom it is directed ſhall either comply with it punctually, or ſhew us that it is impoſſible for them to do ſo; for ſurely neither the Honour nor the Dignity of this Houſe can be engaged to make any Man perform an Impoſſibility.

According to this Rule, my Lords, we

us examine the Anſwer now before us: By our Order, we deſired the Petitioners, to give us Inſtances of thoſe illegal Practices they complained of, and have not they given us Inſtances of the moſt illegal Practices that were ever made uſe of at any Election: Is not Bribery an Inſtance of illegal Practices? And can that Inſtance be more particularly expreſſed than they have expreſſed it in their Anſwer? They have not only told us the Species of the Crime; but they have told us ſeveral Ways and Methods how it was made uſe of: They have told us, that ſome were bribed by the Promiſe of Offices, ſome by the Promiſe of Money or Penſions; that ſome were bribed by the actual Grant of Penſions, ſome by the actual Grant of Offices, and ſome by the actual Grant of Releaſes of Debts, owing by them to the Crown: Nay, they have told us, that Sums of Money were actually given to or for the Uſe of ſome Peers, to engage them to concur in the voting a Liſt of Peers: Is it poſſible, my Lords, to give more particular Inſtances of Bribery, without actually naming the Perſons who gave, and the Perſons who received the Bribes? But Bribery, it ſeems, was not of itſelf ſufficient to cram this Liſt down the Throats of ſome of the Peers of *Scotland*; to their Gifts and their Promiſes they were forced to add Menaces and Threats: By calling it the *King's Liſt*, and by ſaying it was approved by the Crown, what elſe can be underſtood, than that they deſigned to threaten thoſe who ſhould refuſe to vote for it with the Diſpleaſure of the Crown, and that they muſt expect to be turned out of any Office or Employment they enjoyed under the Crown? Nay, the Petitioners go further, they tell us, that not only his Majeſty's Name but his Majeſty's Troops were made uſe of, to terrify thoſe whom Money or Promiſes could not corrupt. Without giving us the Names of the Perſons by whom, and to whom thoſe Expreſſions were made uſe of, without giving us the Name of that Perſon from whom thoſe Orders to his Majeſty's Troops originally flowed, it is impoſſible to deſcribe thoſe Inſtances of Menaces and Threats more particularly than they are deſcribed in the Anſwer now before us, and therefore there is not the leaſt Pretence to ſay, that the Petitioners have not fully complied with this Part of your Lordſhips Order.

Now, my Lords, with reſpect to the *other* Part of your Lordſhips Order, by which the Petitioners are deſired to give us the Names of the Perſons that were guilty of thoſe Crimes; this indeed they have not complied with, but for what Reaſon? Becauſe it is impoſſible. They do not ſay, that from their own Knowledge they know any of thoſe illegal Practices; they do not ſo much as inſinuate, that any Man attempted to bribe or to frighten either of them: No, my Lords, all the Knowledge they have is by Information, and they expreſly tell us, that were they to act both as Accuſers and Witneſſes, it is impoſſible for them to inform your Lordſhips who were the Perſons guilty; and further, beſides the Credit which is due to their Characters, they give us a moſt convincing Reaſon for the Impoſſibility they labour under in this Reſpect: They tell us, that their Informers may be unwilling to name the Perſons guilty, until they are brought upon their Examination; and this, my Lords, every one of your Lordſhips muſt agree to be very probable, nay to be certain, becauſe of the great Danger that attends the mentioning of any Perſon's Name upon ſuch an Occaſion. As to the Officer that commanded the Regiment kept under Arms during the Time of that Election, I do not doubt but the Petitioners may know his Name; but I am ſurpriſed to hear any Lord ſay, that the Petitioners ought to have named him in their Anſwer to your Lordſhip's Order, becauſe he was not nor could be the Perſon guilty, he muſt have been but an inferior Officer, and therefore muſt have had Orders from a Superior for what he did: The Superior, the Supreme, I mean, my Lords, the Perſon from whom thoſe Orders originally flowed, is the only Perſon guilty, and the only Perſon your Lordſhips are to enquire after; all under him are obliged to obey their Orders under the Pain of Mutiny, which is immediate Death; and therefore they cannot be the Perſons guilty; ſo that it would have been ridiculous in the Petitioners to have named the Officer who commanded the Regiment, as the Perſon guilty of any illegal Practice, and the other the Petitioners cannot know; but, my Lords, by examining that Officer, and perhaps ſome others, at your Lordſhips Bar, you will at laſt find out the Perſon properly chargeable as the Criminal in this Reſpect: I ſay Criminal, my Lords, for it has always been held highly criminal, to leave any regular Forces in any Town where an Election is to be, and certainly it muſt

be

ch more criminal to march them
ch a Town, and to give them Or-
o ſtand to their Arms, as if they
ready to cut the Throats of all thoſe
ſhould dare to oppoſe the Perſons
gave them their Orders: Thus I
it is evident, that with the firſt Part
ur Lordſhips Order the Petitioners
fully complied; and with the latter
they have not only declared, but
hewn in the moſt convincing Man-
ner it is impoſſible for them to com-
and therefore there cannot be the
Foundation for the Reſolution the
Lord has been pleaſed to move for
ere may be, and I hope, my Lords,
are many Lords in this Houſe, who
think that your Lordſhips could not
roceed to an Enquiry into this Af-
without ſome farther Lights than
ad by the Petition, and may now
that you have Lights ſufficient to
ed to an Enquiry, by which thoſe
Scenes of Iniquity may perhaps be
d fully to View. The three Queſ-
which naturally occur when an En-
is propoſed, may now be eaſily an
d. Can it be doubted but that the
ices, of which the Petitioners have
us ſo many Inſtances, are illegal?
t be ſuppoſed that they can be either
ted or prevented by any inferior
? Is it not admitted of all Sides,
they are ſuch as highly deſerve the
e of this Houſe? As to the firſt
third Queſtions therefore, none of
Lordſhips ſeem to make any Doubt;
as to the ſecond, whether they are
practices as may be preſumed to have
committed? I am ſorry, my Lords,
r, that the Preſumption is, in my
ion, but too ſtrong. Beſide the Cha-
ns of the noble Lords the Petitioners,
are well known, and I hope well re-
ed by moſt of your Lordſhips, have
not a general Clamour againſt ſuch
ices? And when I conſider the great
ications, and more eſpecially the
the generous and the prudent Conduct
me of the Petitioners, who had the
our to be Members of this Houſe in
Parliament, the great Number of
s they had in their Favour at the E-
on for that Parliament, and the ſmall
ber of Votes they had in their Fa-
at laſt Election, I muſt ſay I am
d there is too much Ground for this
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his particular Complaint, ſo that as
e ſecond Queſtion, there can be, in
Opinion, as little Doubt as neither of
other two.

Another Argument, my Lords, which ſeemed to make ſome of your Lordſhips willing to agree to the Order then propoſed, was, that without ſome further Lights into this Affair, the proper Queſtions could not be put to the Witneſſes to be examined at your Bar. But can any Lord now ſay, that we are not fully inſtructed by the Anſwer now before us, for putting the proper Queſtions to every Witneſs that can be brought to our Bar upon an Enquiry into this Affair? The particular Interrogatories, both as to Bribery and Threats, and likewiſe as to the Regiment which ſeems to have been made uſe of, with an Intention to overawe this Election, ariſe ſo naturally from the Anſwer before us, that we may get at the Bottom of this Affair without any further Information. But beſides, tho' the Petitioners have not now the Honour to be Members of this Houſe, yet ſurely they will be allowed, and by this Petition they appear to be ready and willing, to give every Lord of this Houſe as much Aſſiſtance as they can, in putting the proper Queſtions to each Witneſs, ſo as to enable us to draw from every Witneſs the Whole of what he may know about the illegal Practices made uſe of at laſt Election. From all which it is probable, nay, I think it is to be expected, that there are many Lords in this Houſe who were for the Order propoſed, but will now be for proceeding directly to an Enquiry into this Affair, and conſequently muſt be againſt the Motion now propoſed.

My Lords, notwithſtanding I have, I think, clearly ſhewn, that the Petitioners have fully complied with your Lordſhips Order, in ſo far as it was poſſible for them to comply with the ſame, yet I ſhould be very eaſy about the Event of this Motion, if I did not ſuſpect that it is to be followed by another, which will, I am afraid, put an End to this Affair, and therefore I hope the noble Lord will be ſo ingenious as to ſtand up and declare what he intends by the Motion he has been pleaſed to make, for tho' the Petitioners do not intend, or ſhould be ſurely reſolved to ſet them ſelves up as Accuſers, yet I hope your Lordſhips will not, for that Reaſon, drop an Affair in which the Honour and the Dignity of this Houſe, on which the very Being of our Conſtitution are all deeply concerned. When this Affair came before us, it was ſaid, it ought to be looked on as a Cauſe, and that therefore the Petitioners ought to be conſidered as the Plaintiffs, and obliged to

was named, nor any particular Inſtance of Fraud given; no, my Lords, the only Objection againſt that Enquiry was, that there were no Petitioners before us: It was ſaid, that we ought not to enquire into that Affair, becauſe none of the Proprietors of the *South-Sea* Stock, none of the Perſons concerned had complained of any Frauds or undue Practices. In the preſent Caſe this Objection cannot be made, we have now a Petition before us, we have Perſons complaining of undue Practices, who are highly intereſted in the Complaint; but now it is ſaid, we muſt not enquire into this Affair, becauſe none of the Practices are particularly mentioned, becauſe none of the Perſons guilty are particularly named: Thus, my Lords, will ſome Objection be always found to our entering upon an Enquiry into any fraudulent or criminal Practices, let the Intereſt and Safety of the Nation, Information is not in the leaſt to be depended on; and in ſuch a Caſe, upon ſuch an Information, will your Lordſhips refuſe to make any Enquiry, becauſe they cannot inform you of the particular Perſons concerned in this Murder, and of all the particular Circumſtances how it was committed? For God's Sake, my Lords, conſider what an Injury will be done by ſuch a Refuſal, to the Nation in general, what a publick Slur will be thrown upon the Honour of this Houſe, and upon the Juſtice of our Proceedings.

In ſhort, my Lords, the Honour of this Houſe, as well as the Independency of Parliament, is in my Opinion ſo much concerned in the Affair now before us, the Complaint is ſo well ſupported, the Grievance ſo fully and ſo particularly ſet forth, and a Redreſs ſo loudly and ſo generally, as well as particularly, called for, that if we do not enquire ſtrictly into this

Affair,

Affair, I ſhall hardly expect that this Houſe will ever for the future enquire into the Complaints of any Subject, or of any Number of Subjects; and if the other Houſe follow the Example of this, where then ſhall the Subjects go to complain? No where can they go, my Lords, but to the Foot of the Throne, which they cannot approach, but when the Miniſters pleaſe to give them Leave; and then I am ſure it muſt be granted, that the Subjects of this once happy and free Nation will be reduced to the ſame State with the Subjects of the moſt abſolute, the moſt ſlavith Monarchy on Earth.

To this it was replied as follows, viz.

MY Lords, by the Motion which the noble Lord was pleaſed to make to us, I muſt think that the only Queſtion now before us is, whether the Petitioners have complied with the laſt Order of this Houſe, or no? If they have, your Lordſhips muſt diſagree to the Reſolution propoſed; if they have not, you cannot avoid agreeing to it. This is the only Queſtion now in hand, and therefore I muſt think it very irregular to launch out into other Matters, but ſtill more irregular to bring any Arguments which may ſeem to impeach the Juſtice or the Propriety of an Order already agreed to. Now, my Lords, as to the Queſtion. I have read, I have thoroughly conſidered both your Lordſhips Order, and the Anſwer now before us, and I muſt really be of Opinion that the Petitioners have not complied with any one Part of your Lordſhips Order: By that Order they are deſired to give us Inſtances of the illegal Practices complained of; and in Anſwer to this they tell us, that ſome were bribed with ready Money, ſome with Offices, or with Releaſes of Debts due by them to the Crown, and ſome with Promiſes; and they ſeem to inſinuate that others might be terrified by calling the Liſt propoſed to them the King's Liſt, or by the Regiment that was drawn up near the Place of Election. Is there in all this any one particular Inſtance? Is there any Thing, but what every Lord in this Houſe muſt have known before he ſaw this Anſwer? Surely, if any illegal Practices are made uſe of for influencing any Election, thoſe Practices muſt conſiſt either in bribing or threatning the Electors, they can conſiſt in nothing elſe; and I muſt think that your Lordſhips intended by that Order to be informed of ſomething more than you knew when that Order was made. You certainly did; and as the Petitioners have given you no further Knowledge or Information, it cannot ſurely be ſaid, that they have complied with that Part of your Lordſhips Order.

It may perhaps be impoſſible for the Petitioners to give us any particular Inſtances of Bribery, or of Menaces, without naming the Perſons who gave, or the Perſons who received the Bribes, without naming the Perſons who threatened, or the Perſons who were threatened; but, my Lords, is not this the very Reaſon why you joined the two in one Order? You were ſenſible that particular Inſtances could not be given without naming the Perſons, and therefore, that the Petitioners might not miſtake your Meaning, you ordered them to give you the Perſons Names as well as the Inſtances; and if it be impoſſible for them to give any Perſon's Name, it is certainly equally impoſſible for them to give you any Inſtances either of Bribery or Threatening; but this being contrary to what they have told you in their Petition, I muſt therefore conclude, that they know ſome of the Perſons Names, but refuſe to comply with your Lordſhips Order in that Reſpect, and indeed they have taken Care not to affirm poſitively in any Part of this Anſwer now before us, that they do not know any of the Perſons Names; for when they ſay, that were they to act both as Accuſers and Witneſſes, it would be impoſſible for them to inform your Lordſhips, who were the Perſons that in the Courſe of this Examination, and from the Teſtimony of future Evidences, may appear to have been concerned in the abovementioned Practices, it cannot be preſumed, that they mean to ſay more than that they do not know all the Perſons, that by ſuch Examination may appear to have been concerned; but ſtill they may know ſome of the Perſons, they muſt know ſome of them, otherwiſe they could not have ſaid in their Petition, that they were ready to lay Inſtances of illegal Practices before this Houſe, and therefore it cannot be ſaid that they have complied with your Lordſhips Order, ſo far as was poſſible for them to comply with the ſame.

I ſhall grant, my Lords, that it is not legal to leave any regular Troops in a Place where an Election is to be, or to march any Troops to ſuch a Place at the Time of an Election, unleſs there appear ſome very good Reaſon for ſo doing: But if Tumults and Diſor[illegible]

ſed to ſhew to it, was certainly on Account of the noble Peers who ſign it, and in this I heartily concurred, becauſe for all of them I have the greateſt Eſteem: For this Reaſon your Lordſhips were pleaſed to indulge them with an Opportunity to explain themſelves, and to clear up that Obſcurity in which their Petition was involved. This Indulgence they have made uſe of, and in Obedience to your Lordſhip's Order, they have endeavoured to explain themſelves; but that Explanation is, in my Opinion, as general, and as obſcure as the Petition which is thereby intended to be explained. Nay, in my Opinion, the Petition, and the Explanation, or Anſwer to your Lordſhips laſt Order, ſeem to be a little inconſiſtent; for in the Petition they complain of undue Practices, and ſay that they were ready to lay before us Inſtances and Proofs of thoſe undue Practices; yet when we deſire them to give us ſome of the Inſtances of thoſe Practices, and gave them all the Time they could deſire for that Purpoſe, they give us no one Inſtance of any undue or illegal Practice, they give us only ſome general Surmiſes, and tell us they cannot be more particular without ſtating themſelves as Accuſers or Witneſſes; ſo that their Complaint is now as obſcure as it was at firſt, and there is now

Perſons returned as the Repreſentatives of the Peerage of *Scotland* in this Houſe; But this is not the Caſe at preſent; the noble Peers who were choſen, and who in Conſequence of that Choice have now Seats in this Houſe, are Noblemen of as great Families, and of as large Properties as any in *Scotland*, and as to their perſonal Characters and Merit, there are none of them that have ever been in the leaſt

ny Diſaffection to his Ma-
ment or Family, and the
and Merit of every one of
ell known, that it is need-
enlarge upon them. Nay,
, becauſe they are preſent;
know, that even the moſt
oſt elegant Encomiums are
e Ears of Perſons of real
t the more Merit they have,
the more offenſive always will that Praiſe
their Preſence
s no Preſumption
; having been com-
rom the Nature of
las the Petitioners,
ndulgence granted
ble to give us any
ces, nor even any
re ſo general, that
aſt Foundation for
hich can they give

a Fourth

for your Lordſhips to bring
of any Perſon in Queſtion,
muſt conclude that no ſuch
ce committed, and the con-
quence of this muſt be, to
ſtition
, my Lords, the Petitioners
ſeem willing to comply with
ſs Order, for tho' they could
have mentioned all the Par-
ticulars from the Examination
s have appeared guilty of
they complain of, yet ſure-
ch Practices were made uſe
ſons muſt be ſuſpected at leaſt
guilty of them, and the Pe-
ſt have heard who they were
ſpected to have been guilty
of thoſe Perſons the Peti-
and certainly would have gi
y had intended to have com-
your Lordſhips Order, and
ying ſo I muſt look on as a
, or at leaſt an Unwillingneſs
ith your Lordſhips Order, the
quence of which muſt in all
diſmiſs the Petition of thoſe
by ſuch Contempt or Unwil-
his the Petitioners were ſen-
therefore they, in the Ad-
fore us, endeavour to excuſe
y ſaying, that they never in
ne themſelves as Accuſers of
whatever. Upon which I muſt
t if they do not intend to
ves as Accuſers, I do not ſee
n ſtate ourſelves as Judges,
ot certainly act the Part both
and Judges, for I ought we,
my Affair to act the Part of
and Judge, which was
e Caſe in the preſent Affair,
I firſt examine Witneſſes to-
ng out who are the Perſons
then ſit as Judges to try, and
e upon the Perſons, againſt
ſpect of Guilt ſhall be ſuch
nade appear. From all which,
I muſt think, that we rather
ght to proceed further upon
before we do, and unleſs we
ve a Mind to ſubmit to have
of this Houſe contemned, or
laved in ſuch Manner as he
all think fit, I am ſure you
muſt ſee, therefore I muſt move
ips to order, that the Petition

*was anſwered in Subſtance as
follows*, viz

ds, againſt the Motions for-
made in the Affair before

us I ſpoke with Surprize, but againſt that
how made I ſpeak with Concern. The
preſent Motion does not indeed ſurprize
me, for it is what I expected, and what
I eaſily perceived was intended by the
Motions already made, and as they were
agreed to by this Houſe, I am now obli-
ged to think they were right. But the
Affair in hand, the Petition now before
us, is a Matter of ſo great Conſequence
to the Honour and Dignity of this Houſe,
to the very Being of our Conſtitution,
that it is with the deepeſt Concern, it is
with the deepeſt Sorrow, I hear a Moti-
on made in this Houſe for diſmiſſing ſuch
a Petition; and that upon no other Foun-
dation, but becauſe the Petitioners have
not complied with an Order of this Houſe
in a Particular in which they have, I
think, very evidently ſhewn it was im-
poſſible for them to comply. And my
Sorrow is ſtill heightened by what I have
obſerved in the Debate, for every Lord
who has ſpoke upon one Side in this Af-
fair, have made uſe of Arguments to
ſhew that it is improper or unneceſſary for
this Houſe to enter into any Enquiry a-
bout the illegal Practices complained of,
ſo that if the Motion now made be com-
plied with, it is the laſt Time I expect to
hear any more of the Affair now before
us in this Houſe, and therefore I hope
your Lordſhips will excuſe me, if I re-
peat and endeavour to enforce ſome of
the Arguments made uſe of for ſhewing
the Neceſſity, as well as Regularity, of
making a ſtrict Enquiry into this Affair,
and to anſwer ſome of the Objections
ſtarted upon this Occaſion.

By the Arguments made uſe of upon
this Occaſion it really ſeems to be the O-
pinion of ſome Lords, that this Houſe
ought never to enquire into any illegal
Practices, if by ſuch Enquiry an Impeach-
ment, or any other parliamentary Pro-
ceeding may become neceſſary for the
Puniſhment of private Men, becauſe we
are not, 'tis ſaid, to ſtate ourſelves both,
as Accuſers and Judges, we are not to act
the Part both of Grand Jury and Judges.
But this Argument, as it has no Foun-
dation either in Law or the Cuſtom of Par-
liament, will never I hope prevail. It is
well known, my Lords, that by an En-
quiry, we neither ſtate ourſelves as Ac-
cuſers or Judges, we neither act the Part
of Grand Jury or Judges, we act no Part
but that of the Guardians of the Laws,
the Liberties, and the Rights of our fel-
low Subjects, and this Part I hope that
Houſe will never refuſe to act upon any
Occaſion. If, upon any ſuch Enquiry a
Proſecution becomes neceſſary, the Buſi-

ſom has always been, for ſome Lord to ſtand up in his Place, and impeach in Form thoſe who are ſuſpected to be the guilty Criminals, or otherwiſe we deſire a Conference with the other Houſe, and at that Conference we communicate to them what Diſcoveries we have made by our Enquiry, whereupon the other Houſe becomes the Accuſer, they act the Part of the Grand Jury, and we aſſume the Character of Judges. This is the Method of proceeding in Parliment, and this Method has been ſo often practiſed, and is ſo well known, that I am ſurpriſed to hear any ſuch Argument made uſe of againſt an Enquiry into the illegal Practices now complained of.

As we may enquire into any Sort of illegal Practices, without ſtating ourſelves as Accuſers or Judges, ſo an Enquiry may, in this Houſe as well as in the other, proceed from, or be founded upon common Fame, upon the Motion of any Member when ſeconded, or upon the Petition of the Sufferer, by ſuch Practices. I ſhall grant, my Lords, that we are not to depend on, or to be directed by vulgar Rumours or general Clamours; becauſe illegal Practices are generally reported and loudly exclaimed againſt, we are not to conclude that they are certainly true; but I will ſay, my Lords, that a general Clamour is not only a Foundation for an Enquiry, but ſuch a Foundation as we are obliged, both in Honour and Duty, to lay hold on; and in that Enquiry we ought firſt to examine ſtrictly into the Truth of the Practices complained of, and puniſh ſeverely the Offenders, if the general Report be found to be true; but if we find it to be entirely groundleſs, we ought then to enquire into the Authors of it, in order to puniſh thoſe who diſturb the Nation by ſuch artful and groundleſs Reports. General Clamours ought never to be contemned, the People ought to be ſatisfied; it is one of the chief Ends of our meeting in this Houſe, and in ſuch Caſes there is no way of ſatisfying the People but by a ſtrict Enquiry, and a ſevere Puniſhment upon the Guilty; for guilty Perſons there muſt neceſſarily be, upon all ſuch Occaſions, either of one Side or the other.

That Enquiries have been ſet up in this Houſe upon a bare Motion, is not to be controverted, becauſe the Enquiry already mentioned, in relation to the *South-Sea* Company, had no Foundation, *but a bare Motion*, which was indeed *ſupported by* a general Clamour of unfair Practices, but was without any particular Suggeſtion of Fraud: And by that Enquiry, my Lords, ſome very odd Practices did appear; but the Enquiry's ending as it did, was very far from proceeding from our having gone raſhly into it, but from our not going ſo far as we ought to have gone; for we found the Affair we had reſolved to enquire into, ſo blended with the other Affairs of that Company, that there was no getting to the Bottom of it without a general Search into all the Affairs of that Company, from the Year 1720: This general Search, your Lordſhips muſt remember, was propoſed, and if it had been agreed to, I am convinced that Enquiry would not have ended ſo ſmoothly as it did. But that there was any Thing more particular, either with reſpect to the Thing to be enquired into, or the Perſons who might ſuffer by it in that Enquiry than in what is now propoſed, I am ſurpriſed to hear; for as to the Thing to be enquired into, it is very certain that there was not one Inſtance of Fraud, or of any Thing that was illegal, ſo much as mentioned: The only Thing propoſed to be enquired into was the Diſpoſal of a Sum of Money, and if the Propoſition now made had been only to enquire into the late Election of Peers for *Scotland*, without mentioning any illegal Practices, it would have been in this Reſpect no more general than that Enquiry; but as it ſtands at preſent, it is certainly much more particular.

Then as to the Perſons, it is very certain, no Man was in that Caſe particularly named or particularly deſcribed; there were many others, who might have been concerned in the Frauds beſide the Directors, ſome of their Superiors, ſome of thoſe who direct the Directors, one of the Directors of the Nation might perhaps have been found to have been concerned, and if any Frauds had been diſcover'd, it would very probably have been found that ſome inferior Perſons, ſome of the Servants of that Company, had been likewiſe concerned, for Directors ſeldom act without Tools; and it would have as probably been found, that ſome of the Directors were entirely innocent, unleſs this Houſe had reſolved to make another Precedent of doing Juſtice by the Lump, which I hope we ſhall never again have any Occaſion for; ſo that there is not the leaſt Pretence to ſay, that the Perſons, who might appear to be guilty, were in that Caſe any way more particularly known than they are in the

preſent: On the contrary, the Perſons
y in the preſent Caſe, if they are
are much more particularly point-
e: In the preſent Caſe there could
o inferior Perſons concerned, they
: be Perſons of ſome Rank in the
ld; ſome of them muſt be Perſons
have a great deal more of his Ma-
's Ear than they deſerve, and much
e than this Houſe ought to permit
to enjoy: It can't be ſuppoſed that
mean Perſons, or ſuch a Number
erſons, were concerned in the ille-
Practices now complained of, as
have been ſuppoſed to have been
erned in the Management and Direc-
of the *South Sea* Company's Affairs,
therefore it muſt be granted, that
ons who may, by an Enquiry, be
d to be guilty, are much more par-
arly pointed to in the preſent Caſe
they were in the other.

hat parliamentary Enquiries have
often founded on a Petition from
Perſons injured, will not I am ſure
ntroverted. The Enquiry into the
Sea Company's Affairs, after the
us Year 1720; the late Enquiries
the Affairs of the *Charitable Cor-
ion*, and the *York-Buildings* Com-
, are ſo many recent Teſtimonies of
Cuſtom: But, my Lords, was it ever
e deſired or inſiſted on, that the
ioners ſhould give particular Inſtan-
f the Frauds or illegal Practices they
plained of? Was it ever inſiſted on
they ſhould give the Names of the
cular Perſons they ſuppoſed to be
y? No, my Lords, it never was;
hall the Petitioners, in the preſent
becauſe they are Men of as high
ity, and as much injured as any that
preſented a Petition to Parliament,
ſe the Injury they complain of is
high and as dangerous a Nature, as
hat was ever complained of to Par-
nt; and becauſe the Practices they
lain of are as generally believed,
as much exclaimed againſt as ever
Practices were in this or any other
n; ſhall they, I ſay, for theſe Rea-
e obliged to do more than was ever
d of any Petitioners? Shall their
ion be rejected, unleſs they will
t themſelves to the Trouble, the
nce and the Danger of becoming
ſtual Accuſers of thoſe they ſuſpect
guilty?

hat is at preſent meant by our own
ment or our own Opinion, I cannot
rehend; I hope every one of your
ſhips will vote in this Affair as you
do in every other, according to your
own Judgment, and not according to the
Judgment or Direction of any other
Perſon, either without Doors or within.
What ſome Lords may ſuppoſe to be
neceſſary, towards forming a Judgment
of their own in the preſent Caſe, I do
not know; but I am very ſure that in
private Life, if a Gentleman ſhould re-
late a Fact, and ſay he had it from ſuch
Authority as he could depend on, it
would not be conſiſtent with common
Decency to tell him, I can give no Credit
to what you relate, nay, I will not ſo
much as be at the Pains to enquire into
the Truth of it, unleſs you give me your
Authority. Conſider, my Lords, what
are the Authorities to be given in the
preſent Caſe, and the only Authorities
that can be given. The noble Lords
the Petitioners have told us, that they
have certain Information of undue and
illegal Practices made uſe of, towards
engaging Peers to vote for a Liſt at the
laſt Election. The only Authority they
can give for this Allegation is the Per-
ſons who told them ſo, and thoſe are
the very Perſons they deſire to have ex-
amined at your Lordſhips Bar. Surely
your Lordſhips would not have them to
give you that Authority at preſent, you
would not have them now to give you
the Names of their Informers; that
would in deed be a Diſcovery of Evidence
the moſt open that was ever made, and
more open than was ever deſired from
any Plaintiff in this World. This there-
fore is not ſurely what the noble Lords
would have towards aſſiſting them to
form a Judgment of their own in the
preſent Caſe; and yet if this be not
what they want, I really cannot com-
prehend what they would have.

In all Caſes, my Lords, where a par-
liamentary Enquiry has been petitioned
for, the Members never had, nor never
deſired any Thing towards forming a
Judgment, Whether the Enquiry was
neceſſary or no, but only the Character
and Credit of the Petitioners, and the
Nature of the Caſe as it was repreſented
in the Petition? In the preſent Caſe,
the Character and Credit of the Petiti-
oners are as much to be depended on,
as the Character and Credit of any that
ever were Petitioners in either Houſe of
Parliament; and what they relate is
rendered ſtill more probable by the very
Nature of the Thing, and by the Ex-
perience of paſt Elections, ever ſince
the Union. I have a great Regard for
the ſixteen noble Lords, who were re-

preſent the Peerage of *Scotland* in this Houſe; I know they are Noblemen of great Worth, and of as great Families and Properties as any in *Scotland:* But this is not the Caſe in Queſtion; and if we look back upon all former Elections in *Scotland*, we muſt think it very ſtrange, that the ſixteen Peers choſen have always been of a miniſterial Complexion, almoſt without Exception; and if the Complexion of any of them altered during the Continuance of the Parliament, we have always found them left out at the next Election; nay, upon all Changes of Miniſters, we have found the Election of Peers in *Scotland* take a new and a general Turn: This could not, in my Opinion, have happened without ſomething of a very extraordinary miniſterial Influence on that Election; and this extraordinary influence cannot be obtained without ſome undue Methods and illegal Practices: Nay, it is natural to ſuppoſe, that if he is not a Man of more Virtue than Miniſters uſually have, a Miniſter will always make uſe of the Power and the Favours of the Crown, which are at his Diſpoſal, to get ſuch a Set of Peers returned from *Scotland* as he ſhall approve of; ſo that from the Nature of the Thing, as well as from paſt Experience, we have all the Reaſon in the World to believe, there have been ſome illegal Practices made uſe of at the laſt Election; and as the Honour of this Houſe, as well as the Preſervation of the Conſtitution is deeply concerned in preventing ſuch Practices; as ſuch Practices cannot be prevented by our ordinary Courts of Law, an Enquiry into this Affair is now, I think, become abſolutely neceſſary.

As I have been ſurpriſed at many Things I have heard in the Courſe of our Debates on this Affair, ſo, my Lords, I am not a little ſurpriſed at hearing it ſtill inſiſted on, that the Petitioners have given us no Inſtances of any illegal Practices, nor any Information but what we knew before. Could any of your Lordſhips, could any Man breathing ſuppoſe, that men would have been ſo audacious as to make uſe of his Majeſty's Name to over-awe the Election of the Sixteen Peers for *Scotland?* Or that they would have dared to ſay that his Majeſty ever intermeddled in Elections, or approved of one Liſt, or of one Candidate more than another? Is not this an Inſtance of the moſt dangerous and the moſt criminal Nature? Threats of private Malice or Revenge might have been uſed, and making of ſuch would have been a high Miſdemeanour; but in Matters of Election, to threaten Royal Reſentment is, in my Opinion, High Treaſon. Such a Practice I cannot but ſpeak of with Awe, becauſe of the great Name that was uſed; but it is a Practice I will ſpeak of with Indignation, becauſe of the great Name that was thereby abuſed: To make uſe of the King's Name for ſupporting or recommending a Liſt made up by Miniſters was a moſt abominable and a moſt treaſonable Practice: His Majeſty's Name ought never to be mentioned in any Thing, but what is as pure and as incorrupted as the Gold on which his Image is ſtampt; and to mix any Braſs, or any miniſterial Metal, with what bears the ſacred Name of Majeſty, is certainly a moſt heinous Crime, it is the moſt treaſonable Sort of falſe Coining: The Honour and Dignity of this Houſe call upon us for an Enquiry; the Preſervation of the Conſtitution and the general Voice of the People call upon us for an Enquiry; the whole Peerage of *Scotland*, which has been ſo much injured, calls upon us for an Enquiry; and this Inſtance ſhews us, that if we have a due Reſpect for the Honour and Safety of the King, which all your Lordſhips certainly have, we muſt immediately enter upon an Enquiry.

If any undue Influence was made uſe of upon an Election, it was very unnatural, my Lords, to ſuppoſe that it chiefly conſiſted in Bribery; but could any Man ſuppoſe that the Offices and Employments under the Crown, or the Munificence of the Crown, which ought only to be the Reward of Virtue and publick Service, would have been made uſe of to corrupt Voters at an Election for Parliament? Or that the Money and Eſtate of the Crown, that which ought to be applied only to the Support of the Honour and Dignity of the Royal Family, would have been converted to the Deſtruction of the Conſtitution? This is not only Bribery, but the moſt treaſonable, the moſt terrible Sort of Bribery. In this Reſpect then the Petitioners have told us what we did not know, what none of us could ſuppoſe; and of this they have given us Inſtances in as particular a Manner as it was poſſible, without a Diſcovery of Evidence, or ſtating themſelves as Accuſers of particular perſons, neither of which was ever deſired of thoſe who petitioned for a parliamentary Enquiry.

The Grievance now complained of, my Lords, is far from being new or unexpected; even at the Time of the *Union*

it

is now apprehended, that the Election of the Sixteen Peers for *Scotland* would always be under the Direction of the Miniſters for the Time being: What has ſince happened has ſufficiently ſhewn that thoſe Apprehenſions were not without Foundation; and if this Petition ſhould be rejected, it may be expected, that the Election of the Sixteen Peers for *Scotland*, will ſoon come to be like the Election of our Biſhops; a *Congé d'Elire* will iſſue, and will as punctually be complied with in the one Caſe as in the other. But the Condition of the Peers for *Scotland* will be much worſe than that of the Reverend Bench; for the Reverend Lords the Prelates have their Seats in this Houſe for Life, even the King cannot take that Honour from them; whereas the Peers for *Scotland* muſt always depend upon the Miniſters for the Continuance of their Seats in this Houſe, and will be ſtript of that Honour as ſoon as the Parliament is diſſolved, if they ever refuſe to vote according to miniſterial Direction.

A Parliamentary Enquiry does not ſeem to me, my Lords, to be attended with any ſuch grievous Conſequences as has been repreſented. It may, 'tis true, put ſome private Gentlemen to ſome trouble and Expence, but as the Safety of their Country is in ſuch Enquiries generally very much concerned, I am ſure it is in this; therefore that Trouble and Expence ought not, I am perſuaded it will not, be regarded. And as to the putting the Nation in a Ferment, I am ſure in the preſent Caſe, our going upon an Enquiry will put the Nation into no Ferment, but our refuſing to make any Enquiry will certainly put the whole Nation, and particularly *Scotland*, into a very great Ferment. We ought to conſider, my Lords, the Danger the whole Nation was expoſed to by a moſt unjuſt Rebellion raiſed in that Country againſt his late Majeſty; but if the Peerage of that Country ſhould find themſelves oppreſſed by a Miniſter, and ſhould find that no Juſtice could be expected from this Houſe, it may raiſe another Rebellion, or rather an inſurrection in that Country; and as they would then have Truth and Juſtice of their ſide, it would naturally procure them the Hearts of all the People of *England*, and I am afraid moſt of the Hands.

If the Petition now before us, my Lords, were a Petition that regarded only the Rights or the Privileges of the Petitioners, their not having complied with your Lordſhips order in the moſt full and ample Manner, might perhaps be a Reaſon for your diſmiſſing the Petition; but as it regards the Honour and Dignity of this Houſe, as much as it does the Rights and Privileges of the Petitioners, your Lordſhips ought not, you cannot I think in Honour diſmiſs the Petition, on account of their not having complied fully and exactly with your Order. On the contrary, you ought in my Opinion to retain it, that it may ſerve as the Groundwork of an Enquiry; and tho' you cannot now have from the Petitioners all the Information you deſire, you ought in the carrying on of that Enquiry, to take all the Information and Aſſiſtance they can and are willing to give you, with reſpect to the Witneſſes it may be proper to examine upon that Enquiry. If by this Method any illegal Practices ſhould be diſcovered, if by their Aſſiſtance any great Criminals could be brought to condign puniſhment, and thereby the Honour and Dignity of this Houſe vindicated, and the Independency of Parliament ſecured, they will highly deſerve, not only your Lordſhips Excuſe for their Non-compliance with your laſt Order, but your Lordſhips Thanks for the Service they have done to their Country; and therefore I hope the noble Lord will wave his Motion, and let us proceed to the appointing a Day to enquire into the illegal Practices complained of by the whole Nation in general, as well as by the Petitioners in Particular.

(To be continued.)

Dr Stebbing's *Second Letter to Mr* Foſter.

EXTRACT *of Dr* Stebbing's *Second Letter to Mr* Foſter *on the Subject of* HERESY.

Continued from p. 191.

LET us now conſider the next Branch of the Hereſiarch's Character. You ſay, the Fault muſt lie in the *Will*, not in the *Underſtanding*, *becauſe the Crime conſiſts of in of ſuch a Nature, as required our Inſtruction, but Admonition.* (See p. 478 B) I now find your Meaning to be (what was too abſurd to enter into my Thoughts) that whether Inſtruction has been antecedently applied, or not, Admonition is *for ever* improper, unleſs the Perſon ſtands condemned *in his own Mind*. If your Repreſentation of Admonition was right, I ſhould think indeed, that there are very few Caſes in which it ought to be [illegible]

you ſet forth all Heretick as compleat Knaves. —If you will perſiſt that ſuch Wretches are the *only proper* Objects of *Admonition*, I muſt leave you to your own Opinion. But I think them much fitter for the Gallows, than to be dealt with in any reaſonable Way: If the Apoſtles had known the Hearts of Men, (as you ſay they did) and had the ſame Notion of Hereticks that you have, it is probable they would have given Directions of another Nature.

To come now to the main Circumſtance, a Heretick is *condemned of himſelf*. You took it for granted, that by this is meant, that the Heretick is convicted in *his own Mind* or *Conſcience*: (See p. 478 H) I offered another Interpretation, we muſt now ſee whoſe is beſt.

The main Strength of my Interpretation reſts upon the Uſe of the *Greek* Word κατακρινω *the Men of Nineveh ſhall riſe up in Judgment with this Generation* (ἀνδρες Νινευιται ἀναστησονται ἐν τῃ κρισει) *and ſhall condemn it*, &c. You ſay, it may be interpreted, 'they ſhall *pronounce* your Condemnation to be juſt—will *condemn* or *give Sentence* againſt you.' But how is it poſſible, Sir, it ſhould be thus interpreted? *The whole Paſſage refers to the future Judgment*, as you confeſs. And who is to *give Sentence*, or *pronounce Condemnation*, but *God*? The *Ninevites* therefore *could* condemn that Generation of Men *no otherwiſe* than as *Witneſſes*, and thus all Interpreters underſtand it.—*If I by Beelzebub caſt out Devils by whom do your Children caſt them out? Therefore ſhall they be your* Judges, i. e. (ſay you) they ſhall *give Judgment* againſt you, and *condemn* you. But our Saviour's Argument lies thus: 'You believe 'your Children caſt out Devils by the Power 'of God. Of me you ſay, I caſt out Devils 'by *Beelzebub*, tho' I give Proofs of a divine 'Power dwelling in me, which they cannot 'give: Therefore, they ſhall ſtand as Wit-'neſſes before God of your Perverſeneſs.' So that this Paſſage confirms my Interpretation inſtead of deſtroying it, and ſhews, that as κρινω ſometimes ſignifies to *accuſe*, ſo κρινομαι is ſometimes equivalent to an *Accuſer*.

From ſuch Paſſages as relate to the Condemnation of *others* I inferred, that whoever in any Reſpect bears Witneſs againſt *himſelf*, and ſo becomes the Inſtrument of *his own* Condemnation, may be ſaid to be ſelf-condemned. To ſupport which Notion I added two Texts, *Rom.* ii. 1. *Luke* xx. 22. The Purpoſe for which I produced the laſt was not (as you ſuppoſe) to ſhew what κρινω *means*, but only that the *Notion* or *Character* of a *Self-condemned Man* is here *preſerved*, where on it. All your Objections end at the firſt Point, as to the other Point, *what* the Word is to be thus interpreted? There are various Interpretations of this Paſſage. *Erafmus* and Dr *Hammond* go one Way, Dr *Waterland* another, all agree in rejecting yours. I have not *obtruded* mine, nor do I think it would become me to *obtrude* it. Upon ſome Occaſions I am charged with being *pert* and *dogmatical*, here, becauſe I ſpeak with *Deference*, you are pleaſed to treat me with great Scorn. It is hard to pleaſe you, Sir, and I ſhall not attempt it. But I will try to make good what I ſaid, that whether my Interpretation be right or not, yours is wrong. (See p. 479 A) In this Point, I am ſure I am not *alone*, read Dr *Waterland* on this Subject in his *Importance of the Doctrine of the Trinity*.

My Method now leads me to conſider your Anſwer to my Objections, and if I am obliged to differ from ſome Perſons of Weight, I cannot help it. The Matter is to be decided by Argument, not by Authority. As a Foundation to build upon, I have ſuggeſted, that *Titus* was not the *ſingle* Perſon in the Chriſtian Church entruſted with the Power of *repelling Hereticks*, becauſe that was a *ſtanding* Power in *all* Churches at that Time. For Proof I referred to ſeveral Texts. In Anſwer you ſay, 1. That the Rule in St *Paul* was a Direction to *Titus*, and *to him only*. But in this you contradict yourſelf, for ſpeaking elſewhere of the Gift of diſcerning Spirits, you ſay, you *may juſtly ſuppoſe that they* (i. e. the Apoſtles and other [Apoſtolical] Men) *were aſſiſted by it in diſcerning and expoſing Hereticks*. Were there no Hereticks but in *Crete*? We hear of them in *all* Churches, you will find others were directed to *repell Hereticks*, as well as *Titus*; *Rom.* xvi 17. 2 *Tim.* ii. 16, 17, 18. 2 *John* 10. But you object, 2. That *theſe Texts ſay not a Syllable of* Hereſy or Hereticks. No Matter, they ſpeak plainly of *Oppugners* of the *Chriſtian Doctrine*, as delivered by the Apoſtles; and if you will grant me (which you cannot deny) that ſuch were to be *ſeparated* from Chriſt an Fellowſhip, you may take the Words *Hereſy* and *Hereticks*, and diſpoſe of them as you pleaſe. If they were to be *rejected*, they were then *Hereticks* in St *Paul's* Meaning.

The Queſtion then is, Whether theſe Paſſages import, that *all* Oppugners of the Chriſtian Doctrine were to be rejected without Diſtinction? I ſay they were, you deny it, and maintain that *thoſe only* were to be rejected, who oppoſed the Chriſtian Doctrine againſt the Conviction of their own *Minds*,

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Hence arises another Question, which brings on the main Difficulty: How could this be judged of? To solve this Difficulty you have Recourse to the Gift of *discerning Spirits*, which you interpret to signify the Power of *knowing Mens Hearts*, and to satisfy the whole Objection, it is necessary for you to say, both that *Titus* had this Gift, and that it was a *standing Gift* in the Apostolick Age.

As to *Titus*, great as he was, he was not greater than the Apostles, and concerning these I took the Liberty to move a Question, Whether any of them ever had the Knowledge of *Mens Hearts communicated to them by the Holy Ghost?* You have now undertaken to shew, that upon some Occasions they had that Power. (See p. 479 F to H) Your first Case is that of *Ananias* and *Sapphira*, *Acts* v. You observe that *their Fraud, we may well imagine, was* secretly *transacted.* By which you would give us to understand, that the Apostles *could* no other Way come to the Notice of it, but by *Revelation* from the *Holy Ghost*. This *might* have been the Case for ought I can tell; but there is no *Evidence* of it. An Estate could not be sold, but somebody must buy it. How many were concerned in the Transaction, we cannot tell; but be they more or fewer, it is very possible that the Apostles might, some way or other, have privately understood what the Price was. And if St *Peter knew* that *Ananias* told a Lye, had he not Reason enough to say so, which Way soever he came by that Knowledge?

But suppose they knew by *Revelation* of the Holy Ghost, for *how much* the Land was sold: How will it follow, that the Apostles *knew these Persons Hearts?* If I have certain Evidences that a Man has cheated me of so much Money, and he should say, he has *not* cheated me, I must know him to be a Lyar, but am I therefore a *Searcher* of his *Heart?* It is all one of what Kind this Evidence is, whether *divine* or *human*.

As to *Elymas* the *Sorcerer*. Is not *every Tree known by its Fruits?* Is it not expressly said of this Man, that he was a *Sorcerer?* If it is your Opinion, that a Man may deny every Article of the Creed, and be an honest sincere Man, I believe it is the first Time we ever heard of sincere *Wizards*, or sincere *Conjurers*, and it should seem, that you are under the Power of some very strong *Enchantment* your self, that you can *seriously* argue in such a Manner. The Case is exactly like that of *Simon* the *Sorcerer*, to whom *Peter* said, *Thy* Heart *is not* right, &c. And how did the Apostle know this? Why the same Way you or I might, by his *offering Money* for the *Power* of bestowing the *Gifts* of the *Holy Ghost*.

Your last Case is, *Acts* xiv. 9. It is *too much* for you, Sir, to say (of the *impotent Man*) there is not *the most distant Intimation* in History, that he gave any *outward Discoveries* of his Faith. Yet its said, St *Paul stedfastly* beheld *him, and perceived* that he had *Faith*, &c. *By which* many Interpreters understood, he gathered from his *Countenance*, &c. that he was a proper Object, whereupon to exercise the miraculous Power of Healing.

The only Case which suits your Purpose, is, *Acts* i. where *Matthias* was chosen to the Apostleship. You tell me, that *the Apostles* could not *have the Gift of discerning Spirits, when* Matthias *was chosen to the Apostleship, because the Holy Ghost was not* then *given*. (See p. 480 A) What Power were they then waiting for? Why that Power which was necessary to constitute them the *Representatives* of Christ, and qualify them to preach the Gospel thro'out the World. *This* Power they had not, till the Holy Ghost came upon them at *Pentecost*, who was to be their Director in Christ's stead. But Powers they had, and *miraculous* Powers too, for all *needful* Purposes during the whole Course of our Saviour's Ministry on Earth, and why not *this* Power as well as any *other?*

But if the Apostles never had the Power of knowing Mens Hearts communicated to them by the Holy Ghost, what does St *Paul* mean by the *Discerning of Spirits*, which he mentions (1 *Cor.* xii. 10) as a Gift in his Time? Tho' I cannot certainly tell what this *discerning* of Spirits *was*, I can certainly tell what *possibly* it *might not* have been, and that is, the *Power of knowing Mens Hearts*; which you your self confess: For all that you have attempted to prove is, that *discerning of Spirits* may *signify the same as discerning of Hearts*. If it only *may* signify this, it *may* signify *something else*. You know very well, Sir, that many Interpreters understand it, as signifying the Power of distinguishing *true Prophets* from false. Upon such uncertain Grounds nothing certain can be concluded on either Side; I do not undertake to determine *absolutely*, that the Apostles *never* had the Power of knowing Mens Hearts; neither *need* I: All I say is, you have not yet produced *sufficient Evidence*, that they ever had any such Gift.

Suppose you *could* prove, that on some *extraordinary* Occasions the Apostles had this Power, the Point will still be, Whether it was a standing Gift? *Such* your Interpretation requires it should have been, and you Suppose that those who were entrusted with the Power of *rejecting* Hereticks, *always* had it, when such Question came under Consideration. But give me Leave to ask, Is it credible, that all Bishops in the Apostolick Age had the Gift of knowing Mens Hearts? I speak according to my own *Opinion*, when I mention the Bishops. This, I find, does not please you.—Well! take your own Way, and see what you will get by it, *Right or wrong*, you are (excuse me the *Rudeness* of *once* returning your own Language) *most unfortunate*! For do you not perceive that the Difficulty encreases upon you? Upon the *Episcopal* Scheme you have only to answer for the *Bishops* of the Church, that *they* had all, the Power of knowing Mens Hearts. But upon your Scheme the *whole Church*, or *Body* of the Christian People, must have this Power,

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can be no Rule of Judgment. Will you ſay, that he leads an *immoral Life?* And thence *infer*, that he oppoſes the Truth wilfully, and againſt Conviction? This is your very beſt Plea; but from this you are precluded, for you *grant*, that a *bad Life* is no certain Proof in this Caſe. There is then *no* Way of knowing who is a Heretick, in your Senſe of Hereſy, and ſo you ſuppoſe a Caſe, which it is ridiculous to put, that a Man *confeſſes* that he acts againſt Conviction. Therefore, Sir, your ſaving Clauſes *It is a Point of* great Nicety —*We cannot certainly know, in* moſt *Caſes at laſt*—are all Grimace, and ſtand for nothing.

But further, upon your Principles, there ought to be no Exerciſe of Church Diſcipline, even with Reſpect to *Immoralities*; if thoſe who do them ſhall have Confidence enough to *juſtify* themſelves. Suppoſe a Man *declares* Theft to be *lawful*, and in Conſequence of this Principle comes and robs your Houſe, have you any good Reaſon to believe, that he knows himſelf to be in the Wrong? You do not *ſay* this, but put the whole Weight of your Argument upon the Man's *teaching* the Immorality of Theft.

We will put another Caſe, which is *in Point*: 'Tis that of the inceſtuous Perſon, 1 *Cor.* v. I apprehend, Sir, that if ſuch a Caſe ſhould now happen, and Diſcipline ſhould be exerciſed *upon it, this* Caſe of the *Corinthian* might *to be rejected after the* 1*ſt and* 2*d Admonition, was every Man, who openly departed from, or oppoſed, the Chriſtian Faith as delivered by himſelf and the reſt of the Apoſtles, whether he did it with Conſcience, or againſt Conſcience, ſincerely, or inſincerely.*

To this you object, That St *Paul* ſaith of an Heretick, that he *ſinneth*. The Word *ſinneth* (I perceive) is fruitful of great Matters, and is to prove every Thing that you have a Mind to: Once it was to prove, that a Heretick muſt ſin *againſt Conviction*; now, that he muſt, at leaſt, be a *voluntary* Offender, therefore *inſincere*. But Ἁμαρτία and ἁμαρτάνειν carry with them no ſuch *determinate* Meaning, but often ſignify no more than a *ſimple Error* or *Tranſgreſſion*; according to which Notion Men are ſaid to *ſin* only with Reſpect to the Act *materially* conſidered.

Nor is it more to the Purpoſe what you object further, *viz.* That according to St *Paul*, *Hereſy* is *a Work of the Fleſh*, and that *Hereticks* are ſet forth as Men of very *immoral Lives*. All this is very true. But every *Character* is not a *Definition*. *It is one Thing to ſay what Hereticks* are, *another what they* muſt be. If *Hereſy* is a Work of the Fleſh, ſo is *Idolatry*. But is a *carnal Mind* eſſential to the *Notion* of an Idolater? Go on, if you pleaſe, and ſay, (as you do) That *Hereticks ſhall not inherit the Kingdom of God*. You will get nothing more. For neither ſhall *Idolaters* nor

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Unbelievers? But will you allow *no Exceptions* to General Rules? Will you say, *every* Idolater, and *every* Unbeliever, is *wilfully* so, and consequently in a State of *Damnation?* Till you *do* say it, and *prove* it too, I will venture once again to ask you, *Where do you learn, that no Heretick* (absolutely) *can be saved?* And repeat my *Caution* to you, not to argue from the *Possibility* of a Man's being in a *savable* State, that he is therefore *no Heretick*, in Scripture Sense. I *once* stated this Argument to you in Form, and ask your Pardon, that I *presumed* you were better skilled in the common Rudiments of *Logick*, than your Answer bespeaks you. I would advise you to consult Dr *Watts* upon the 56th Page of your Letter, who will shew you your Mistakes, and is very well qualified to instruct you in some Things it is fit you should be better acquainted with, if you mean to go on in the Way of writing Controversy.

Conclusion II. *All Christians, therefore all Churches,* (since Inspiration is ceas'd) *must judge for themselves by the Rule of God's Word, what is the Faith whereby we must be saved; and of Consequence esteem and treat all as Hereticks, who to them shall appear to have departed from that Faith,* non obstante *the Sincerity of their Hearts, of which the Church cannot judge.*

Your Objections to this, are a Collection of *Consequences* from it. You say, That according to my Account of Heresy, *Truth and Error, the best and worst of Men, are equally exposed to Church Censure and Excommunication.* I have already allowed it in my former Letter; where I confess, that *a Man may be a* Heretick *to one Church, who is not so to another; and a* Heretick *to both, who is not a* Heretick *to* God. You think, Sir, this Consequence is big with great Mischiefs. Your Objections are of various Kinds; and take Notice, Sir, that you are now objecting not against *me*, but against *the Gospel.*

Object. 1. *The Right of Conscience will be often violated.* *Answer.* The Right of Conscience is *not violated*, but *confirmed*, by this Account. For a Right in the *Church* to act according to *her* Conscience, does not *destroy*, but *suppose*, a Right in *every Man* to act according to *his* Conscience.

Object. 2. *Integrity will be insulted and Oppressed.* *Answer*, By what, or by whom? Not by the Church, which by declaring her Sentence, neither Insults nor oppresses. Bad Men may insult those whom the Church repells, but with this neither the Church, nor my Account of the Powers of the Church are justly chargeable.—Are you hurt as to your spiritual Concerns? Nor this, for the Sentence of the Church can be no Bar to God's Favour.

Object. 3. *Good Men may be branded with Marks of Infamy.* *Answer*, So they may; and if they be good Men they will know how to bear it. Bad ones deserve *Disgrace*, and it may help to mend their Manners.

Object. 4. *The Faith and Consciences of Christians will be subjected to an Ecclesiastical Tyranny and Inquisition.* *Answer*, Hard Words, and nothing else!

Object. 5. *The Study of the Scriptures will be discouraged.* *Answer*, Not at all: For whence should the Discouragement arise? If you consider the *Censures* of the *Church*, as supported by the *secular Arm*, terrible Consequences may follow. But strip *Excommunication* of these *Appendages*, and leave it in its *original Simplicity*, and there will be no Colour for Objections of this Kind.

Object. 6. *If the Pastors and Governors of the Church are judged by the Body of the Christian People to oppose the Apostolick Doctrine, who are to admonish and reject them? For you may have made no Provision.* No, Sir! I thought I had made ample Provision for this Case. I maintain, that *every Man* has a Right to judge for *himself*, by the Word of God, *what is* the Apostolick Doctrine; and that his *own Judgment* is the Rule of his *own Conduct*. The *plain* Consequence of which is, that whoever thinks, that the Church is departed from the Apostolick Doctrine, is under the same Obligation to reject *the Church*. You are in *Possession* of this Answer yourself, and I wonder therefore that you should *call* for it!

Aug. 26, 1735. *Yours*, &c. HENRY STEBBING.

From the Old Whig, Oct 30. No. 34.

SIR,

THE underwritten Letter was sent to the Bp of *London*, about 2 Months past, and the Matter of Complaint, which I think must give Offence to all *Conformist Protestants*, not being regarded, I send it to your Paper.

My Lord, *August 6, 1735.*

AS you have shew'd great Zeal in the discharge of the Duties of your Pastoral Office, so I hope you'll think, what I have to offer is not unworthy of your Notice. Being lately at the Church of St *James's Clarkenwell*, I observed an Altar-piece newly erected, which gave me great Offence, as I find it does many besides: The Virgin *Mary*, is painted with Christ in her Arms, in the Front, with *Moses* and *Aaron* on each Side, as her proper Guard. I wish your Lordship would take a View of this new Work, which in my Judgment, is the Reproach of Protestantism, and very near ally'd to Images, which we so justly condemn in the Church of *Rome*. And as such Fopperies are now growing upon us (and such as the common People were in all Ages, as well as the present, too fond of) so I doubt not but you'll order its Removal, and not suffer any of the like Kind, either there, or in any other Church, within your Jurisdiction. My Lord, if People will have Ornaments in that Place, I think the Commandments, with the Creed, and the Lord's Prayer, are only what they should be [illegible]

believe, their Prayers were the *rather* heard, in being put up before the Images of Saints; and at length not content to pray to God, they pray'd to the very Saints themſelves. They thought it too much to ſay, *O Apollonia, Pray to God to cure me of the Tooth-Ach*, and ſaid directly *O Apollonia Cure me, I beſeech thee, of the Tooth-Ach.* Thus one Practice draws on another, not near ſo innocent as the firſt, till at length they come to Things ridiculous and abſurd. It was firſt the ſingle Opinion or Practice of ſome private Man, that laid the Foundation of all the Superſtitious Practices in the World: And who can tell at what Time the Impoſitions of private Fancies are to be withſtood, if not at Firſt? Or where they will Stop, if *private Men may not withſtand them?*

Craftſman, Nov. 1. N° 487.

The Subject of the Bank Contract *ſummed up, and concluded.*

HAVING now given the Publick *a true State of this Affair*, and ſhewn how it was *projected, drew*, and at laſt forc'd the *South-ſea Company* to give up their *Contract*, I ſhall leave Mr *Walſingham* to repeat his Scurrilities, Prevarications, and Falſhoods, *Day after Day, Week after Week*, as often as He threatens to do, or as long as You, *Sir, think it will do your Cauſe* any Credit,

Eternity? Or could He want it for *any Advantage to Himſelf?* Or could He propoſe it to the *Bank* or adviſe *Them*, who depended on his Advice, to come into it for *any Ends*, but to relieve the *general Calamity*, and to prevent the precipitate Fall of the *Stock?*"—Again; "Was it ever imputed to Sir R. W— *that he gain'd a Farthing by any Part of this Tranſaction*; that the *Contract* was made, or diſſolv'd, for *his Profit*, or *Advantage?*"

What a notable Strain of *Argumentation* is This, and how well adapted to the *Cauſe* it is deſign'd to ſerve? Every Body muſt now be ſatisfy'd *who contriv'd* and *ſollicited this Contract*, as well as *who drew it up*, and by *whoſe ſecret Influence* it was *diſſolv'd*. But, it ſeems, the *hon. Gentleman could not want it for any* Advantage to Himſelf, *nor adviſe the* Bank *to come into it for* any Ends, *but to relieve the* general Calamity. Nay, Mr *Walſingham* inſinuates, as ſtrongly as an *Interrogation* can do it, *that it was never imputed to the* hon. Gentleman, *that He gain'd a Farthing by any Part of* this Tranſaction; *nor that the* Contract *was made, or diſſolv'd, for his* Profit, *or* Advantage."—What will not *this Wretch* ſay, or do, to ſerve a little dirty Turn? Was there no *Advantage* to be made by being at the Bottom of *ſuch a Secret?* Did it not furniſh his *Patron* with an Opportunity of ſelling out what Quantity of *South-ſea Stock* He pleas'd at 400 *l. per Cent.* and buying it in again under *Par?* Is there not all the Reaſon

in

d so believe that He did make
e of it; or hath it not, at least,
to Him? Nay, did not the
him serve Him for a *Ladder of*
y which He mounted to the *Sum-*
, and gain'd *such immense Riches?*
could He possibly think that
s would prevent the *Fall of Stock,*
e *general Calamity?* Was it not
ppose it would have a quite con-
as it actually had, when the
ur'd, and involve Thousands of
o had escaped the *general Cala-*
in utter Destruction?
Walsingham's Argument, that the
l not have been put in Execution
ent Ruin to the *Bank of England,*
the Question, it being impossible
ar the *punctual Performance of it*
kept up *Southsea Stock*; or, if
n found too heavy for the *Bank*
derate Composition would have
e some Good, by dividing the
the *two Companies*; and, in
ome Part of the *two Millions*
een Sav'd to the Publick.
kewise ask Mr *Walsingham* how
e to deserve so much more Fa-
: *Southsea Company*; or, suppos-
that could have happened, why
he publick Creditors ought to be
han *another?*
nothing farther, concerning the
s Contract, because that Part of
seems to be given up by *your*
ho lay the chief Stress of their
on the Impossibility of *executing*
ural Consequences. Besides, it
h affect the main Point in Dis-
Charge against the *hon. Gentle-*
: the *Bargain* was strictly bind-
for it cannot be deny'd that it
published in such a Manner, as
lankind in general that it was a
ment. and thereby drew Multi-
most cautious Persons into the
refore was the more iniquitous
ter, if He knew, or believ'd it
story, whilst He was transacting
it on.
am is so far from denying that
d supported the *Bank* in break-
Engagements, that He justifies
d triumphs over Us, as if He
s to a *Dilemma*, though it will
He is got into one Himself.
clearly shewn, *says He*, that the
either could, nor ought to have
rmance of the Contract,—it is
don't condemn Him for break-
making *it*.—If it be shewn by
le Importunities, Clamours, and
He was drawn in to *make* it;
said, *We don't condemn Him for*
for breaking *it*——so that We
o a See-Saw of Words, about
making, without understanding
Facts.

This, I say, is a *Dilemma*, which does not affect *Us*, but Mr *Walsingham* Himself, the Argument is strong against *Him* and the *great Person* either Way; for if it was a *Contract*, that ought not to have been *perform'd*, it ought not to have been *made*; because it induc'd so many thousand People to buy *Southsea Stock*, at an high Price, upon the Credit of it.—If it was a *Contract*, that ought to have been *made*, it ought not to have been *broke*; because That was directly contrary to the *pretended Design of it*, and must necessarily increase the *general Calamity*, instead of relieving it.—You see, *Sir*, what an excellent Judge *your Friend* is of the Nature of *Dilemma's!*

Let us now sum up the whole, and see how the Case stands, in Relation to the *hon. Person.*

It appears, from the foregoing Deduction, that He took a scandalous Advantage of the *general Calamity*, at that Time, and made the *Misfortunes of his Country* the Means of *enriching* and *aggrandizing Himself*; that, with this View, He cook'd up a *fraudulent Project*, under the Pretence of supporting the *Southsea Company*, but with a Design of selling out *Stock*, at an high Price, and deluding the *unhappy Sufferers* with false Hopes of *Relief*, till his *other Purposes* were ripe for Execution. That, in order to draw the *Bank* into *this Scheme*, He gave Them private Assurances of being releas'd from *their Engagements*, in Case it should happen to turn *against Them*; that, after several Meetings, a *Contract* was drawn up between Them, by the *hon. Gentleman* Himself, in which the *Bank* agreed to *circulate a Number of Southsea Bonds*, upon certain Conditions; and the *Southsea Company*, in Return, contracted to *Grant* the *Bank* a *Million of their capital Stock*, at 400*l.* *per Cent.* which was then the Market Price, and cheaper than the *first Subscribers of Annuities* had it. *This Agreement* was afterwards confirm'd by a *Court of Directors of each Company*, and signify'd in Form to the *Lords of the Treasury.*

It further appears that, in Pursuance of *this solemn Contract*, a *Subscription* was taken in by the *Bank*, for the *Circulation of Southsea Bonds*; which is generally allow'd to have sav'd the *Bank* from the Calamities of those Times; and tho' They never *circulated one of the Bonds*, for which the *Subscription* was taken in, the *South-Sea Company* was at last most equitably adjudged to pay 30,000*l.* for the Expence of it.

On the other Hand, as soon as it was found that *Southsea Stock* was likely to continue falling, the *Bank* began to prevaricate about the *other Part of the Agreement*, which was *their own Proposal*, and afterwards peremptorily refus'd to comply with it. In This, They were secretly abetted by the *hon. Gentleman*, and at last totally releas'd from it, by his Influence, not only without *any Composition*, but even with *very great Advantage*; for the *Southsea Company*, finding Themselves in

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pleaſe upon *this Head*, for the future without any Reply; unleſs They write ſomething more to the Purpoſe than They have hitherto done. But I cannot conclude without giving You an Hint, that there are *Perſons* ſtill living, as I am inform'd, who have ſome farther Anecdotes, concerning the *ſecret Tranſactions of that calamitous Year*, which may poſſibly ſee the Light, if *You*, or *your Advocates*, ſhould render it neceſſary.

Cal. D'Anvers.

Daily Journal, Nov. 1. No. 365.

ſuch a Caſe, the Truth of the Fact would little avail the Defendant, and that the Jury upon reading that *old S----ſh Penal Statute*, and hearing the Evidence, would be too apt to bring the Priſoner in *guilty*? Why ſo? Becauſe truly *ſuch Votes* and Say'ings, might ſerve to give Foreigners a very extraordinary Idea of the Plaintiff's Honour, and might likewiſe reſtrain that infinite Truſt which we ſo very wiſely repoſe in the Wiſdom, Lenity and Sincerity, of our Laws! For if *Laws* were to be conſidered, as the ſpurious Offspring of Bribery and Corruption, who then would truſt his Life or Property in ſuch a Nation?

The wiſe *Romans*, when they led their Generals in Triumph thro' the City, did at the ſame Time, place certain Centinels, at every

Infirmities enough to keep them humble, as well as to be the Objects of all Cenſure and open Ridicule. And I ſuppoſe, there can be no *Scandalum Magnatum* in the Application of the Story, even to the moſt Triumphant *Magnates* of our own Times.

Suppoſe we ſhould look into other Countries, when it ſhall be conſidered what prodigious Numbers of Penal Laws there are in a certain Nation, how all Men of all Degrees and Profeſſions of Life are or may be expoſed to the Lash and Forfeitures of their Penal Laws (eſpecially if at any Time entruſted to the Simplicity of an ignorant Jury, or yet left into the mercenary Hands of a *Trading Juſtice*) and what Swarms of Subjects are and muſt be harraſs'd, and ruined by them, it will be then eaſy to find out a better Reaſon for *numerous Executions*, if there are ſuch in that Country, than to charge 'em on the *Severity of thoſe Laws*.

But let us ſee how what has been premiſed tallies with the Proceedings in their Courts of Juſtice there. I once ſaw in my Travels two Priſoners brought to the Bar loaded with Chains but the Goal Diſtemper had occaſioned much greater Ravages than they ſuffered by their Irons. I fixed my Eyes upon one of them, becauſe I had heard that the Law was ſo clearly againſt him, that no Counſel could be allowed for him. I no ſooner beheld him, than I imagined that his melancholy Aſpect proceeded from an extraordinary Contrition and ſecret Remorſe for the Heinouſneſs of his Crime. Surely (thinks I) this Wretch has deſperately plunged himſelf into *Dreams Life-Monſly*, he has either curſed God with his Lips, or renounced him in his Heart! He has committed Treaſon or Murder! But, alas! none of theſe were the poor Man's Caſe, for the young Fellow being a Lover of Game, had killed a *Fawn*, and ſhot a *Pheaſant*, and that was all his Crime! At hearing Judgment pronounced againſt him, all he ſaid was, that tho' he had been condemned here, yet it was ſome Comfort, that he ſhould not be damned hereafter for this Treſpaſs.

Upon turning towards the other Priſoner I was told that he had been a *Smuggler*, and tho' I ſtood at ſome Diſtance, yet I ſoon obſerved the Judge pronouncing Judgment againſt him, and very gravely declaring, *That the Smuggler was as great, if not a greater Criminal, than a Highwayman!* But the Smuggler was not at all convinced by the Judge's Reaſons, but gravely anſwered, that could not be, for, ſays he, "A Smuggler only ſteals, or rather conceals what is truly his own, as being fairly purchaſed by him for a valuable Conſideration, whereas the Highwayman takes by Violence what belongs to another. For which reaſon he could not help thinking that he ought to have been treated with a little more Lenity."

The Smuggler went farther, and ſaid, "Since I and my Family muſt be ruined by this Sentence, I will ſpeak what I think upon it, the High Taxes make Living dear, dear Living ruins Trade, the Ruin of Trade puts many upon robbing and ſtealing, and robbing and ſtealing brings them to the Gallows."

As in my own particular Caſe, I ſuppoſe every Body will have Charity enough to believe, that no Body would follow Smuggling if he could live any other Way, high Duties upon Goods deſtroy Induſtry, becauſe no Man can trade with a ſmall Stock, where a great deal is paid to the State over and above the Price of the Commodity, and when a Man cannot live by trading in an open Way, he will endeavour to do it in a clandeſtine Way.

What I here mention paſſed under an Arbitrary Government, but I believe even here an unprejudiced Man might attribute our numerous Executions to ſome other Cauſe, rather than to the Severity of the Laws, thoſe Tyrants, *Nero* and *Domitian*, were not equally cruel and inflexible at all Times, whereas Penal Laws are generally rigorous, frequently unjuſt, and always inexorable, nor are there ſo many Tyrants now in the World, as there are Penal Laws in one Country alone.

But allowing that our frequent Executions ſhould be owing to our high Taxes and numerous Penal Laws, yet we are ſtill happy, becauſe we have a Miniſter who we all know neglects his own private Profit, to promote that of the Public, and we may count upon it, by the great Things he has done already for us, that the Taxes will ſoon be reduced, and of Conſequence that not only frequent Executions, but all the other Miſchiefs occaſioned by high Taxes, will ceaſe. *See P. 659.*

Aſpice ventoſæ lætentur ut omnia fœtu.

PHILANTHROPOS BRITANNUS.

Weekly Miſcellany, Nov. 8. No. 151.

LONDINENSIS having in a former Letter to *Mr Hooker*, (See an Extract of it, p. 607.) obſerved the hard Uſage given the Clergy by the *Old Whig*, concerning the *Reception* of the *plain Account of the Sacrament* (*See p.* 541.) ſays, there are *many Clergymen* who ſpeak openly againſt it, and ſeveral worthy Diſſenters, who have a bad Opinion of it, tho' the Old Whig had concluded that all the honeſt and worthy Diſſenters were pleaſed with it, and *but very few Clergymen* ſpoke againſt it. As to *Gentlemen*, thoſe of looſe *Principles*, or *Morals*, the *Socinians* and *Arians*, indeed liked it, which can be no Credit to the Author, and a preſumptive Evidence, that the Book is not likely to ſerve the Intereſt of true Religion, or conſiſtent with *the Eſtabliſhed*. One important Article (ſays he) has given great Offence to very ſerious Chriſtians of all *Denominations*, and cannot but give Offence to every ſincere Member of our own Communion. The Doctrine of the *Satisfaction*, as maintained by the Church of *England*, muſt be allowed to be an *important* one, by Reaſon of the *ſcarce* and *emphatical* Mention, which the *Scripture* makes of an *Atonement* for the Sins of Mankind by the *Death of Chriſt*, and the Influence it has upon the *Article of our Redemption*. If you take away this Notion, you change the whole Oeconomy of a great Part of the *New* Teſtament, and the whole Chriſtian Syſtem. The word Oeconomy ſig-

But here is not one Word concerning an *Atonement* or *Propitiation* made by the *abſolute Merits* of *Chriſt's Blood*; not a Word of his dying in *our Stead*, not a Word of the *Lamb* that was *ſacrificed* for us, or of the *Redemption* effected *actually* and *purely* by that Sacrifice; not a Word of the *Guilt* of our Sins being *waſhed away* by his Blood, and *remitted for his Sake*. In ſhort, his Account has no-

naturally as Darkneſs gives way to the Appearance of the Sun. It was therefore *the antient Conſtitution* was the Cauſe of *ſlaviſh Principles*, and of that *general Ignorance* which overwhelm'd the Chriſtian World, for Mankind are not ſo ill form'd as to be Slaves by *principle of Faith*, 'till their Minds are ſubdued by *Power*, and *their Reaſon* bore down by the Weight of *Authority*. Power without Law,

be Law against Reason and Justice, was the original Cause of general Ignorance. There never was a Country in the World, where *Liberty* of Reasoning was allowed, but the People generally discovered *effectual Truths*, and grew in Love with Reason and Virtue, for Reason and Virtue *are natural* to the Mind of Man, and are never parted with till that dreadful Monster Persecution frights them out of their Wits, *freezes* all their rational Faculties, and renders them *tame* and *servile* to every Doctrine which comes enforced by Dungeons, Halters, Axes, flaring Fortunes, and all the terrible Artillery of *ecclesiastical Invention*. Mr D'Avenant therefore was never more mistaken in his Life, if he imagines that he vindicates *the ancient Constitution*, or relieves it from the Charge of *legal Slavery*, by saying, *that the whole Kingdom was then of the same Opinion*, and *the Consciences* of Men were not divided about *religious Matters*. For the *sole Reason* why they were of the same Opinion, and why their Consciences were not divided, was the *Tyranny of the ancient* Constitution, and *the Slavery established by Law*. And tho' 'tis my Opinion *the ecclesiastical Part* of our modern Constitution is not so perfect as *the civil Part*, and that some Things ought to be regulated; yet when compared with *the dreadful Independency* of the ancient Hierarchy, 'tis Wisdom and Goodness.

F. OSBORNE.

Craftsman, Nov. 8. No. 488.

Against Slavery and Oppression.

THO' Liberty is the darling Property of *Englishmen*, yet nothing is more evident than that the People of *England* may, by great Words be brought to suffer any Thing. They fix their Eyes upon the *Sovereign*, and while they have a *gracious Prince* upon the Throne, whose Glory is centered in the Happiness of his Subjects, they are intent only on those Things which proceed from the Throne, and hug themselves in Security.

Whilst they are admiring the impartial Justice of a *Judge*, in a Court of Judicature they suffer a *Rascal* to pick their Pockets. What! Is there but *one Man* in the Nation who can make us Slaves? Yes, there are 1000's of *Traytors* smiling in our Faces. 'Tis not one *Tyrant* but *many* we have occasion to fear. Let us ferret them then from their Holes, of whatever Magnitude they are, or in whatever Class they may rank themselves.

Every Man in private Life, who oppresses his Dependents in any Degree, is for imposing *Slavery* upon them. A *Custom-house Officer*, or a *Trading Justice*, may play the Tyrant within his own Sphere, as well as the *most arbitrary Prime Minister*. A Man in almost every *little Place* hath it in his Power to injure, to affront, to delay, perhaps to insult upon Occasion for doing the common Offices of his Function. As often as *such Things* are practised, they are to be looked upon as Symptoms of Oppression, and every such Grumble is an Acknowledgment of *Servitude*. But these are trivial Misfortunes, when compared with some others.

For wherever a Nation is taught to worship *Money*, and yet the Deity is locked up by the *grand Master*, there is great Reason to apprehend that such a People are prepared for Destruction.

If any Branches of *Trade* are engrossed by *small Bodies of Men*, it is a Deprivation of common Right from the rest of the *Traders*, and, in that Respect, a publick Injury. If *such Bodies* join together as one Man to distress *others*, or to violate their Privileges, to impose Laws upon them, and force them to act, or vote, as they direct, then they are so many *Instruments of Oppression*, and *Badges of Slavery*. But further, if *such Bodies of Men* have an absolute Dominion over any Part of our *Properties*, if it is in their Power to squander away our *Effects*, the Violation of our *Rights* comes more home, and our *Chains* begin to rattle. Every *Dweller* is then a Tyrant, and when he acts arbitrarily, he acts constitutionally.

Wherever the Practice and vile Arts of *Bribing* are carry'd on, there cannot be a greater Evidence of *Servitude*. If it should even be in the Power of a *few Men* to raise, or sink *publick Credit*, and we dare not punish them, as *Criminals*, lest their Fall should injuriously depreciate *publick Credit*, we might as well live under a *Turkish Bashaw*. All Tyrants are alike.

Whenever *little Regues* are protected, and *great ones* favoured, wherever *money'd Villainy* finds an equal, or greater Security than *poor Honesty*: what have *such a People* to do but to throw aside *all Honesty*, and hang down their Heads in absolute Subjection to their *inferior* and *superior Tyrants*!

If *Electors* profitically receive *Bribes*, and *Candidates* profitically give them, *personal Merit* being thrown out of the Scale, the *Giver* and *Receiver* are both Enemies to the Commonwealth, they throw down the old Bulwark, which can preserve *Liberty* from the encroachment, they fill our Frontiers with foreign Troops. If this should ever be your Case, O *Britons*, you may then boast of your *Liberties*, you may then dwell upon the absolute Safety of your *Lives* and *Fortunes*, under the Protection of *Men*, who have hir'd the Command of *Arms*, who must, some Way or other, reimburse themselves.

Nothing is more ridiculous than what is urg'd that we have nothing to fear from our *present Governors*. Be it so. But why should we put a *Sword* in their Hands, more than *Justice* requires? Such Language, in short, is no more than this. We will prepare our Necks for the *Yoke*, but we know you will not put it on. A Compliment, which might have been made properly enough to a *Nero*, by a People broken to *Servitude*, fit Cant for *Court-Sycophants*, and *fawning Time-servers*, but an *Englishman*, as long as he regards his Honour, or his Country, will abhor [illegible]

Daily Gazetteer, Nov. 13, No. 118.

A Vindication of the LAWS OF ENGLAND *against* Fog's Journal, Nov. 1.

I HAD always been taught, even by the Enemies of the Administration, that our Constitution was the very best in the World; and the Wickedneſs imputed to every Miniſter, hath been their ſuppoſed Deviations from the Law. But the LAW OF ENGLAND itſelf is, at preſent, arraigned, and every Misfortune which can befal the People, is aſcribed to the Frame of their Conſtitution. The Remedy of this Grievance naturally follows, namely, a *Rebellion againſt the Conſtitution.*

Whatever End ſuch Doctrine is deſigned to ſerve, ſure I am, 'tis no *Court Doctrine*; 'tis no *miniſterial Topick*; and therefore I deſire that the right Owners may have the *Popularity* of aſſerting Principles, which, I dare avow, the Friends of *his Majeſty*, KING GEORGE, and of the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*, deteſt with as much Zeal as they abjure *the Pretender.*

The Recommendation of theſe extraordinary Principles is introduced with ſome Remarks on the Frequency *of Executions in England*, and on the *pretended* Lenity of our Laws. This Frequency of Executions is aggravated by an Obſervation, That the *Law of England* puniſhes the Crime *of ſtealing Sheep* in the ſame Degree with the moſt *barbarous Murder*; (See p. 654.) which I affirm to be abſolutely falſe: Nor is it capital to ſteal *forty Sheep* unleſs the Manner of the Robbery be conſtructive of a greater Crime.

The next Allegation againſt our Laws, is, that Nations abroad, laying hold on the Diſtinction between *Malum prohibitum* and *Malum in ſe*; are more cautious in condemning Men upon *penal Laws*, or for Crimes *merely Statutory*, than we are. *&c.* (See p. 654 D)

Now this is equally a Miſrepreſentation; becauſe there can be no Inſtance given of this Uſage in any Nation, where the *Relevancy* of a Fact, ſuppoſed criminal, is conſidered otherwiſe than by the Law of that Nation: For to ſay, that ever any Judge or Court of Juſtice found a Proceſs not relevant, where the Fact was criminal by Law, or that they abſolved the Party, from any Conſideration, that the *Malum prohibitum* was not *Malum in ſe*, is ſo far from being true, that there is not any Nation in the World, except our own, where there is a Diſtinction between *Manſlaying* and *Murder.*

The Difference between the *Laws of England* and thoſe of other Nations, will be found very great in our Favour, when it is conſidered, that tho' every Proceſs is in the ſame manner maintained by poſitive Law; yet here the *Will of the People*, and there the *Edicts of the Prince*, are the Statutes which declare the Crime, and ſpecify the Puniſhment.

Again, the Difference between our Laws and thoſe of Nations abroad, is remarkably great, in regard that the Judges *here* are OFFICERS OF THE PEOPLE; but *there* they are *Inſtruments and Creatures of the Prince.*

It is true, indeed, that in ſome Caſes, Juries do not conſider, whether an Act prohibited by Statute, was innocent or indifferent in its own Nature, becauſe Innocence or Indifference is never to be ſuppoſed after the Law hath prohibited the Fact.

This leads me to examine the dreadful Charge on *Engliſh* LAWS and JURIES, that the latter would correct, and the former condemn a Slander on a *Peer*, or even a *Biſhop*, importing that he voted againſt a *Bill for preventing Bribery*, or againſt an *Enquiry into Frauds.* And queſtionleſs both Laws and Juries ought to puniſh every Slander of either Kind; for if this be meant, *to* RESTRAIN, *that infinite* Truſt *which we repoſe in the* Wiſdom, Lenity, *and* Sincerity *of our Laws*, by reflecting on the Honour of thoſe who are truſted with the Legiſlature; I may be allowed to ſay, that no Slander can be more miſchievous or malignant, than that which wounding the Character, ſtrikes at the Liberty of every Member of the Legiſlature, debarring him from the free Uſe of his Judgment on the Merits of a Bill, which though adher'd to with a Preamble *againſt Bribery or Fraud*, may be compounded of the moſt unreaſonable Projects.

By this Method of Stigmatizing Character, any one of a *Grand Jury* who refuſes to return an Indictment of High Treaſon, *Bills vera*, obſtructs the Puniſhment of Rebellion and Treaſon, though he had no Evidence before him that could warrant his Concurrence in the Proſecution.

We may now attend to the Queſtion, 'If 'Laws be conſider'd as the ſpurious Offspring 'of Bribery and Corruption, who would 'truſt his Life or Property in ſuch a Nation?'

To which I anſwer,

1. That *this Writer*, who truſts his Life amongſt us, without any Apprehenſion that to defame the Laws can endanger even his Liberty, is *himſelf* an Evidence on the Side of thoſe Laws, that they are not ſo ſpurious an Offspring, but deſerve a better Commendation for Wiſdom, Lenity and Sincerity, than he vouchſafes to give them. And,

2. That the *Idol of his Faction*, who with all his Animoſity againſt thoſe Laws which exclude him, hath been known to have placed under their Protection the laſt Stock of his imaginary Crown, and ſcruples not to draw Support *from* that *Publick Credit* which ſubſiſts by his Excluſion, is likewiſe an Evidence on the Side of the Laws, that Property may be truſted in a Nation, whoſe *Funds* are the Refuge of his own ruined Fortunes.

But were I to conſider the Charge as worthy of Credit in any Degree, and to anſwer the Queſtion, Who would truſt his Life or Property

tion, and *Venality*, don't appear to have the leaſt Deſign to reform the People, but to rouze them up to deſtroy a Miniſter; for they are told, in the laſt *Craftſman*, That *they are over-ruled by Power, &c.* (See p. 658.) They are called upon to *murder the Inſtruments of* Oppreſſion; *to erect Gibbets without Fear*; ſo that rouſing up the People to *deſtroy*, or *aſſaſſinate*, they call writing Diſcourſes *for Liberty*, and *againſt Corruption*.

Was ever the Word *Liberty*, ſo vilely proſtituted, as to ſerve the low and baſe Cauſe of perſonal Reſentment! Every Diſcourſe therefore inſinuating to the People, the extreme Hazard and Danger their Liberties are in of being undermined, is a *factious Diſcourſe* againſt Liberty, and *a Libel* upon the Government: To complain of the Danger Liberty is in at preſent, is full as ridiculous as to complain of the Danger of Sickneſs in the Midſt of Health. To tell the People, That they are a Parcel of Fools; that they are ſtark blind, and can't ſee the Sun at Noonday; that they are Children, who, if gratified with a *Shadow*, will give up *the Subſtance*; is ſuch an imprudent Attack upon the *common Senſe* and *common Honeſty* of the Nation, that I am ſure the People will reſent, and look upon the Author with the utmoſt Abhorrence.

Liberty is, at this Time, in as great Perfection as 'tis poſſible any human Conſtitution ſhould be. What is it then we complain of? Where is our Danger? The ill we feel is only in our Fears; 'tis an Apparition only conjured up by theſe Lunaticks in Politicks that we are contending with. 'Tis in vain to ſay, with the *Craftſman*, 'That 'tis *morally impoſſible* to ſtop the Growth of Corruption, unleſs by taking away *Tempters*. But I ask, How we ſhall put an End to Tempters? *Men in Power* will be tempting others to ſerve the *Ends of Power*; and *Men out of Power* will *tempt their Friends*, to ſerve the Ends of *Faction, and perſonal Hate*; and there is no Re-

Mr D'ANVERS,

THERE having been much Diſcourſe about MERLIN and his CAVE, I fancy your Readers will be pleas'd to ſee *Spenſer's* Account of that *old Britiſh Prophet* and *Magician*.

In his Legend of *Britomartis*, or *Chaſtity*, He gives us the following Relation of her Paſſion for *Arthegal*, (Fairy Q. B. 3. *Canto* 2.)

BY ſtrange occaſion ſhe did him beſpy,
And much more ſtrangely 'gan to love his ſight,
As it in books hath written been of old.
In Deheubarth, *that in* South Wales *is highe,*
What-Time King Ryence *reign'd, and dealed right,*
The great Magician, Merlin, *had deviz'd,*
By his deep Science, and Hell-dreaded Might,
A Looking-Glaſs, *right wond'rouſly agriz'd;*
Whoſe Virtues thro' the wide World ſoon were ſolemniz'd.

It Virtue had to ſhew, in perfect ſighe,
Whatever Thing was in the world contain'd,
Betwixt the loweſt earth and heaven's height,
So that it to the looker appertain'd.
Whatever foe had wrought, or friend had feign'd,
Therein diſcover'd was, ne aught more paſt,
Ne aught in ſecret from the ſame remain'd;
For---that it round and hollow ſhaped was,
Like to the world itſelf, and ſeem'd a world of glaſs.

Who wonders not, that reads ſo wond'rous work
But who does wonder, that hath read the tower,
Wherein th' Ægyptian Phao *long did lurk,*
From all men's view, that none might her diſcover,
Yet ſhe might all men view out of her bower?
Great Ptolomy *it, for his* Leman's *ſake,*
Y-builded all of glaſs, by magick power,
And alſo it impregnable did make;
Yet when his love was falſe, he with a ſtone
it brake,

the glaſſy globe, that Merlin made,
e unto king Ryence for his guard,
ur foes his kingdom might invade,
know at home, before He heard
hereof, and ſo them ſtill debarr'd.
famous preſent for a prince,
thy work of infinite reward,
nion could bewray, and foes convince
his realm, had it remained ever ſince!

r's Obſervation, in this laſt Line, is
beautiful, but worthy an *honeſt En-*
Such a Looking-Glaſs was, indeed,
Preſent, and what the wiſeſt Prince
th need not be aſhamed of accepting.
Reaſon, I heartily wiſh, with *our*
at *it had remained ever ſince*, or that
would be pleaſed to fabricate *another*,
ow it where it is doe, by way of Ac-
ement for his *new Habitation*. Had
rour been preſerved, how many fatal
gues in former Reigns would have been
! Our Kings would then have been
able to defeat all the Machinati-
Attempts of their *Enemies*, but like-
iſtinguiſh their *real Friends* from the
Herd of *Sycophants*, who poiſon the
heir Sovereign. *Inveſions*, *Conſpi-*
obellions, and *civil Wars* would have
mediately nipt in the Bud. There
ve been no Occaſion for *Riot Acts*,
Parliaments, *Exciſe Bills*, or *Votes*
; and I make it a Queſtion whether
d have ever heard of the Treaties of
, *Seville*, or *Vienna*. Nay, I cannot
king that even *our preſent able Poli-*
not excepting the *great Negotiator*
would have reap'd ſome Advantage
in adjuſting the Balance of *Europe*,
ing the Intereſts of this Kingdom.
ſt acquaints his Readers that *Bri-*
ing into her Father, King *Ryence's*
d looking into *this enchanted Glaſs*,
the Perſon of *Arthegal*, and fell ſo
Love with him, that it prey'd upon
, and depriv'd Her of her Reſt.
t, ſtarting out of her Sleep in great
her old Nurſe, *Glauce*, who lay
, deſir'd to know the Occaſion and,
h Importunity, found it to be *Love*;
was only the *Shadow of a Man*, that
the Wound. They were under great
n how to find out the *real Perſon*.
Glauce adviſ'd her *young Miſtreſs*,
who made the *Glaſs*, in which ſhe
e Face of her *ſtrange Lover*, would
inform Them in what Part of the
e lived. For this Purpoſe, They
ney to *Merlin's Cave*, the Deſcrip-
ich is ſo particular, that it deſerves
your Paper.

FOrthwith themſelves diſguiſing both in ſtrange
And baſe attire, that none might them bewray,
To Maridunum, that is now by change
Of name Caer-Merdin whilom wont, they ſay,
A *To make his woonne, low underneath the ground,*
In a deep delve, far from the view of Day,
That of no living wight he mote be found
When ſo he counſel'd, with his ſpright accompaſt round.
And if thou ever happen that ſame way
To travel, go to ſee that dreadful place.
It is an hideous, hollow cave, they ſay,
B *Under a rock, that lies a little ſpace*
From the fourth Barry, tumbling down apace,
Emongſt the woody hills of Dynevowre.
But dare thou not, I charge, in any caſe,
To enter into that ſame baleful bowre,
For fear the cruel fiends ſhould thee unawares devour.
But ſtanding high aloft, low lay thine ear,
C *And there ſuch ghaſtly noiſe of iron chains,*
And brazen cauldrons thou ſhalt rumbling hear
Which thouſand ſprights with long-enduring pains
Do toſs, that it will ſtun thy feeble brains;
And oftentimes great groans, and grievous ſounds
When too huge toil and labour them conſtrains,
D *And oftentimes loud ſtrokes, and ringing ſounds*
From under that deep rock moſt horribly rebounds.
The cauſe, ſome ſay, is this. A little while
Before that Merlin dy'd, he did intend
A brazen wall in compaſs to compile
About Cairmardin, *and did it commend*
Unto the ſprights, to bring to perfect end.
E *During which work, the Lady of the Lake,*
Whom long he lov'd, for him in haſte did ſend,
Who thereby forc'd his workmen to forſake,
Them bound, till his return, their labour not to ſlake.
In the mean time, through that falſe lady's traine,
He was ſurpriz'd, and buried under beare,
Ne ever to his work return'd again. [bear,
F *Nath'leſs theſe fiends may not their work forſake,*
So greatly his commandement they fear,
But there do toil and travail day and night,
Until that brazen wall they up do rear;
For Merlin had in magick more inſight,
Than ever him before, or after, living wight.
For he by words could call out of the ſky
Both ſun and moon, and make them him obey;
The land to ſea, and ſea to main-land dry,
G *And darkſome night he could turn to day;*
Huge hoſts of men he could alone diſmay,
And hoſts of men of meaneſt things could frame,
When ſo him liſt his enemies to fray,
That to this day, for terror of his fame,
The fiends do quake, when any him to them does name. *And,*

The Old Words explain'd.

ſs, Nevertheleſs | *bight*, call'd; *aquis'd*, contriv'd | *ne*, nor | *mote*, might | *Lemman*, *power*, wight | *woune*, dwellingplace | *Delve*, Cave | *ſtounds*, [illegible] *ruſture* | *fray*, frighten.

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In the mean Time, give me Leave to make a Remark or two upon *one of his Prophecies*, almoſt 500 Years ago.

You know, Mr *D'Anvers*, that the *Welſh* were not intirely ſubdued to the *Engliſh Government*, till the Reign of *Edw.* I; tho' They had agreed to do *Homage* and pay *Tribute* to the Crown of *England*, in the Reign of his Father, *Henry* III. but taking Advantage of the Troubles of thoſe Times, They endeavour'd to throw off the Yoke. As ſoon therefore as *Edward* was ſettled in the Throne, He took a Reſolution, to chaſtiſe *Lewellyn*, their Prince, who had aſſiſted the *Malecontents*, in his Father's Reign. For

* *This is a Miſtake, as we ſhall ſhew.*

becomes the favourite Topic; this is eaſily ſtretch'd too far; the next ſtep is *Scepticiſm*, from thence there is an eaſy Tranſition to *Infidelity*, and ſo to *Atheiſm*.

This is the prevailing humour of the preſent Age; its diſtinguiſhing Faults are Coldneſs in Religion and a Warmth for Liberty. By a *Liberty* of *thinking* half-witted Men puzzle and confound themſelves, haſtily determining upon Queſtions of the laſt Importance without ever conſidering them. As to Liberty of *acting*, there can be no doubt, but this will keep pace with the Liberties of *thinking*, *writing*, and *ſpeaking*; and accordingly we find, that all Orders of Men, aſſert a Licence and Independence unknown to

former Ages. School-Boys are impatient of reſtraint, Apprentices would *ſet up* for themſelves, Tradeſmen will take their Pleaſure, both Poor and Rich will live above their Fortunes. Nay, the Infection has even reach'd our Univerſities, and Boys come thither with ſuch high Notions of the Liberty of a Free-born *Engliſhman*, that their Tutors and Governors find the difficulty of keeping them under proper Diſcipline, increaſing every Day. In ſhort, Liberty, we find, is the prevailing Evil, the epidemical Diſtemper of the Age: and yet *more Liberty* is the popular Cry; this is the Artifice of deſigning Men; the Word carries an awful Sound with it, and takes with the Multitude. The weekly Papers, &c. may certainly be very ſerviceable to check ſuch a growing Evil, better than great Volumes. But the *Old Whig* ſcarce ever finds out a Paper, the Burden of which is not, *Liberty, Liberty*. Should a Stranger to our Conſtitution form an Idea of it, from that Paper, he muſt immediately conclude that we were all in a State of Slavery and Perſecution, that Prieſtcraft was the prevailing Evil, and that the Laity durſt ſcarce ſay, *their Souls were their own*. But in this Age of Licentiouſneſs, it muſt certainly be as great an Abſurdity to preach up Liberty in the Manner this Writer does, as to cry Fire at the time of an Inundation.

PHILALETHES.

" THE depoſing Power of the Pope, is no " Article of Communion in our Church " and for one that maintains it by way of " private Opinion, thouſands deny it.
Romiſh Gent. to Mr A. B's 1ſt L. p. 17.

He ſpake the falſe arch-traitor, and inſtil'd
Bad influence into the unwary breaſt
Of his aſſociate; who, as he it taught,
Pretending zeal for truth, oft caſts between
Ambiguous words, and jealouſies, to ſound
Or taint integrity. Milton.

Mr URBAN,

I Am very well pleas'd with Mr *A. B*'s Mirth, occaſion'd by my deſcending like *Uriel* in *Milton* to expoſe him: But in my Opinion, he has loſt a good deal of Merriment, for want of looking at himſelf while he was laughing, on the other Side of the Compariſon; for if I am like another *Uriel*, by a parity of reaſoning, he muſt be like an other D---l, and a laughing D---l muſt be a very pretty Picture, Ha, ha, ha!---This puts me in mind of what the ſame Poet ſays of Death, in another, Place.

Grinn'd horrible, a gaſtly ſmile---

Well, Times are ſtrangely chang'd! But a little while ago they got the *Magazine* in the *Inquiſition*, and now, for ought I know, we have got an *Inquiſitor* in the *Magazine*:---Aye, and we'll plague him too, before he gets out of it, I'll promiſe him.

It is amazing to obſerve with what conſummate Impudence your Correſpondent begins his Remarks: For I having given three Reaſons why I thought him a Papiſt,---*Firſt*, Becauſe he vindicates, (or, at leaſt, introduces a Romaniſt vindicating,) thoſe Popiſh Doctrines which all Proteſtants know to be falſe. *Secondly*, becauſe he miſrepreſents and abuſes all the Reform'd Churches, labouring, if poſſible, to make them appear ten thouſand Times more wicked than the Roman is. *Thirdly*, becauſe he miſrepreſents his Adverſaries (See *Tarice*'s Reaſons why he takes Mr *A B.* for a Papiſt p. 536.) Without taking the *leaſt Notice* of any of theſe as Reaſons why I thought him a Papiſt, the Gentleman trumps up three Others for me, which are---*1ſt Becauſe he hunted my Objections as ſlight and trivial.*---He hunted! 'tis very evident from his *forging* this Story, that he dares not ſo much as look at my Reaſons. *2dly*, *Becauſe I think he knows too much of the* Romiſh *Tenets for a Proteſtant.*---The Lord rebuke thee, *A. B.* Where did I *inſinuate* this? *3dly*, He ſays, *my ſeeming grand Proof of his being a* Papiſt, *is ſome obvious Remarks on the weakneſs of Mr* Spectator's *reaſoning againſt Popery.*---The Lord rebuke thee *A B*---Such horrid Miſrepreſentations as theſe, which your *meaneſt* Reader muſt be capable of diſcovering, are ſufficient to prove this Gentleman void of Shame, as well as Grace. But I forbear any farther Remarks on this Head, having already referr'd it to the Judgment of the Publick. (See p. 537 F)

The Gentleman next proceeds to defend himſelf from that *notorious Miſrepreſentation*, which I had charg'd upon him in my laſt Letter: And indeed, if the two Interrogatories,---*How elſe can the Pope be Peter's Succeſſor?* and, *How elſe can the Pope be prov'd* Peter's *Succeſſor?*---are Terms equipollent, it is evident there can be no *Miſrepreſentation*: Let us therefore examine into this a little.---*How elſe can the Pope be* Peter's *Succeſſor?* implies an *utter Impoſſibility* that the Pope *could* be *Peter*'s Succeſſor, *unleſs* Peter *were the firſt Biſhop of* Rome. This is more than I dare aſſert; ſurely, a Gentleman at *York* may give you at *London* his Eſtate, and ſo make you his Succeſſor, without ever coming to that City!---*How elſe can the Pope be prov'd* Peter's *Succeſſor*, implies an utter Impoſſibility to *prove* the Succeſſion, any otherwiſe than from this Fact, *viz. that* Peter *was Biſhop of* Rome. This is what I affirm, ſo that the Miſrepreſentation is very plain: But indeed I think Mr *A. B.* is---A B; for he ſays, that *Papiſts ſwear Obedience to the* Roman Pontif, *not as* Roman, *but becauſe now a* Roman, or becauſe he has now his Seat at *Rome*.---A *pretty* Diſtinction! let us ſee what it is good for. Suppoſe the preſent Pope [illegible]

pears plain from the Inſtance which he gives that he thinks if we had not depos'd *James* II. we had, *now had, no Footing in* England.—— Learn hence, *Fellow Proteſtants!* to ſet a *juſt* Value on your *preſent* Happineſs, and ſee what you owe to the *Settlement* of the Crown in the *preſent* Royal Family;—Had there been no *Georges* on the Throne, *Proteſtants had had no Footing in* England. Be this as it will, I muſt needs ſay the Gentleman has not done us Juſtice in this Inſtance; for we did not depoſe *James* II. for being a Papiſt, but for taking upon him to *diſpenſe* with our Laws and *trample* upon our Liberties.

Yours, YARICO.

The remainder another time.

ERRAT. P. 537. *col.* 1, *l.* 24. *for* in *read* or; *l.* 46. *for* out *read* one.

Grubſtreet Journal. Nov. 20. No. 308.

Anſwer to the PROMPTER's *Defence of the Philoſopher's Prayer, continued.*

THE Prayer-Writer's *If's* with relation to *God's regarding the Thoughts and Actions of Man*, &c. he ſays, *are not impliedt demals of natural Religion:* I ſay they are, and have proved it in my former *Letter*, and appeal to the whole World for the Truth of it:—What he adds, *Nor even of* Reveal-ed, *as to the* Dogmata, (*See p.* 602 A.) can't reply to, becauſe I do not underſtand it.

er an *Atheiſtical* ugh it be abſurd, eal *pious* Prayer to be *profane* in , is no abſurdity

propagated. So 602. C,) which

ſtruction put up- (*See p.* 662. D.)

the pinch of all,) &c. *Where's the Error of ſubmitting our own weak Reaſon, &c?* Why did they not at firſt tell us, or why have they not all this while told us, what *Inventions of human Pride* they mean, as relating to GOD?

The *Prompter* proceeds, 'He *muſt be a very poor Philoſopher who makes* Faith *one branch of* Reaſon.' And why ſo, I pray? By *Reaſon*, in a wide Senſe, is often meant the whole *human underſtanding*; including all its *Aſſents*; of which *Faith*, whether Human or Divine, is one; *Science* and *Opinion* being the other two. Thus it has been long ſtated by Philoſophers, as well as Divines. *Reaſon* indeed, meaning an Aſſent upon Principles of Reaſon, and upon Evidence ariſing from the Nature of the Thing itſelf, is uſed in a narrower Signification; and then it is contradiſtinguiſh'd to *Faith*, which proceeds wholly upon the Authority of the Teſtifyer. Not that even then Reaſon and Faith are always ſuch *Antipodes* as this Writer makes them. Sometimes a Point is matter of Faith only; ſometimes both of Faith and Reaſon; though in different Reſpects. Do we *know* how the *Parts of Matter* ADHERE (I ſhould have ſaid COHERE) &c. p. 663 B. is the very Thing we ſay, and continually urge againſt the Infidels; to ſhew the Folly of denying *Myſteries* in *Religion*, when all *Nature* is full of them. But did the pretended Philoſopher in his Prayer, ſpeak of Doubts *and Darkneſs about the Cohesion of matter, &c?* If he did, the Prayer is more nonſenſical than I took it to be.—*Humble thy ſelf, thou worm*, continues he. This is much more proper in our Mouths. Humble thyſelf indeed, thou *proud, infidel* Worm; ſubmit thy ſhallow Reaſon to the Obedience of Faith; and pretend no longer to be wiſer than the God who made thee.

The

SOCRATES (or rather PLATO, under Him) did recommend a Prayer the *Prompter* ſpeaks of; yet it was never in me to ſay I was *confident* he was of ſuch a one as that of this *Modern* Philoſopher; from which that *Heathen* is quite different.

God's will ſhould be done, I know that denies; and therefore our Author muſt have proved it from our Saviour's Character in his laſt Paragraph, long to one of us; but whether to him, let the world judge.

Craftſman. NOV. 22. No. 490.

Of Voluntary Blindneſs.

Mr *D'Anvers* gives us a Letter in behalf of a *celebrated Oculiſt*, who, (ſays he) was glad to find by the publick Papers at with a gracious Reception at C—t he has been long wanted; and when *Oculiſt* ſhall have practiſ'd upon the It is not likely that They will, their own Eyes are open'd, any longer ſue to keep *other People in the dark*.

leads me to reflect whether a *certain Building* near St *J*—'s, may not be rd as one of the moſt Uſeful Hoſpitals Town; for it hath been obſerv'd that of the *Objects*, taken in there, can't *ll*, upon their firſt Admiſſion; where- are ſeldom turn'd out, till they can *well*. There is at this Time; indeed *Blind Men*, in that Hoſpital, who ritable for having been there long; and has ſuffer'd *ſeverſe ſevere Operations*, ave had no Effect upon *Him*; nay, he ented to grow worſe and worſe and ever recover, his Caſe is ſo obſtinate, this *ingenious Oculiſt* takes him in by whoſe Aſſiſtance, 'tis hoped, thoſe w at preſent *ſhort Sighted* will be enа- e ſee as far into a *Mill ſtone* as *other*; and thoſe who have an *Eye* only to *ſees*, being properly Couch'd, will re- n Circumſtances of their *Country* with underſtands.

at a Bleſſing is it to the Kingdom that *Genius* ſhould ariſe at a Time when *eſs* is not only epidemical, but a faſhion- Diſeaſe. But there are ſome Species *Diſtemper* which he cannot remedy; *Cæcitas Mentis* or *intellectual Blind-* (Here Mr *D'Anvers* inſtances Mrs and certain *Blind Men of State*; *r's l'Eſtrange*, or *Blunderer*; *Dryden's ortus Marvel*, and two *Brothers* of this ; one *Blundering* at *Home* and the *Abroad*; the *Blind* not only *leading* find, but pretending to guide thoſe who their Eye Sight in full Perfection.)

other Species of this *Diſtemper* (ſays he) *to ſhew the Oculiſt's Art*, is a *voluntary Privation of Sight*, occaſion'd by a *natural Puſillanimity*, which will not ſuffer Men to meet Themſelves againſt *bad Meaſures*, how- ever They may diſapprove them in their Hearts; and therefore think it the moſt plauſible Way to *bandage Themſelves*, pre- tending not to ſee the Conſequences in the *ſame Light with other People*. I have now in my Eye ſeveral Perſons, of *this Stamp*, who ſee as plainly as any Men in *England*, and know They are following a *falſe Guide*, but are deterr'd, by I know not what, from delivering their Opinion, or acting according to it; tho' perhaps, They perſonally hate the *Man*, who impoſes upon them, in this Man- ner, and would be the firſt to join in his Overthrow, as ſoon as they ſhould ſee Obſtacles remov'd.

There are *Others*, upon whom the Eyes of a *Miniſter* have ſuch a faſcinating Power that They will not believe *their own*, tho' they directly contradict what is offer'd to Them.— *This Kind* proceeds from *Party-Zeal*, *perſonal Friendſhip*, *Affection*, *Prejudice*, and other Cauſes of the like Nature.

Some, again, are deprived of their Sight by a *Senſe of Guilt*, which obliges Them to connive at all the Iniquities of their *Leaders* and *Confederates*, under whoſe Patronage They ſhared in the *Spoils of their Country*, and by whoſe Protection alone They hope to be *preſerv'd from Puniſhment*.

But nothing contributes to this *wilful Blindneſs* ſo much as a *certain Eye-Powder*, at preſent in great Vogue; which contrary to Dr *T*—*r*'s Medicines, ſtrikes the *Patient* moſt agreeably *blind*, inſtead of reſtoring Him to *Sight*. Throw but a little of *this Powder* in a Man's Eyes, and it is ten to one but He immediately grows *as blind as a Beetle*. I have ſeen this Experiment often try'd in Publick upon *nine or three hundred People* at once; and it gave me no ſmall Uneaſineſs to find in how few Caſes it ever fail'd. As ſoon as the Operation is over, They are all falſen'd together, and led about the Houſe by a *Dog* and a *String*, to the Scandal of *human Nature*, and the eternal Diſhonour of a *free Country*.

But when We reflect on the preſent State of *Europe* in general, and the particular Circumſtances of *this Nation*, both at home and abroad, there is too much Reaſon to appre- hend that the *Eyes of the People* will ſoon be opened, whether They will or not; and I can only wiſh that it may not be *too late!*

Daily Gazetteer, Nov. 20. No. 124.

Remarks on Mr Watſon's Letter to the Biſhop of London, p. 65: E.

THE beſt and wiſeſt Part of the Nation, juſtly reſent the unparall'd *Abuſes*, that have been offered to a Rev. Prieſts of great Merit; who for more than 40 Years, in an uninterrupted Series of unblam- Conduct,

aſt well in their *Civil Capaci-*
t, if ſome of them would act ill in
eccleſiaſtical Capacity, they are re-
; not ſo in *Scotland*; there they are
ly with *private Perſons* and in *Fami-*
but, upon my Conſcience, I think,
ſh Clergy are the leaſt troubleſome
ople of any Clergy in the Chriſtian
and therefore, I love them; they are
en as well as Scholars, and underſtand as well to *Apply*.

F. Osborne.

ERSON *to the Revd Dr* C
(See p. 618 A.)

I S.

orry you ſhould ſhew ſuch an unchriſ-
Spirit in the Church this Day, as firſt
e me falſely with not believing the Di-
f our Saviour, and then, upon my de-
my hearty Belief of it, to be ſo un-
le, as to declare you would refuſe me
munion if I offered my ſelf to receive
ly becauſe I did not profeſs my Be-
hat Doctrine in your *Myſtical* Senſe
hich is not Scriptural, but the Effect
done in you.

n look into the *Rubrick* before the
ion Service, you will ſee, that you
Right to inquire into any one's Faith,
ſh to *impoſe* your *own* on any, as a
ition to receive the Sacrament of the
upper, but only to object againſt Im-
and Wickedneſs of Life. So that
e deſervedly ſubjected your ſelf both
ſiaſtical and Civil Cenſure, by inter-
me in my Deſign of joyning in the
ervice appointed for the Day. And
t but conclude (tho' ſorry for it,) from
aviour and bad Example you have
ſhewn the Congregation, that you your-
neither fit to receive nor give the
mmunion. But as ſuch a Conduct
e no Diſturbance to me, who deſire
avour chiefly to approve my ſelf to
he' I would not willingly give Offence
dan,) ſo I pity your miſtaken Zeal,
y God to give you a better Know-
the Goſpel, and a Temper more ſuit-
, than what you appear to be poſ-
ith at preſent. I am, *Yours*

J. JACKSON

Mr. SILVANUS URBAN.

WHEN Infidelity and profane Scoffing
ſo much abound, I think it is the
f every Chriſtian to ſtand up in
of his Religion, and eſpecially a-
ll Attempts (however plauſibly diſ-
to depreciate the Honour of God;
tempt has, I think, lately been made
PROMPTER in his Defence of the
ihere Prayer, where he ſays, "To
the Divine Nature employ'd eternally
ting the Thoughts, Words, and Acti-
ons, is what human *Pride*, deſiring to render Man a Being of very great Conſequence, may pleaſe itſelf in the Thoughts of; the moderner Philoſophers, were contented to live under the General Eye of Providence, without making the Divinity a Minute Inſpector of their particular Actions."

In anſwer to this heap of diſguiſed Impiety, I aſſert, that he who rejects a particular Providence, or (to uſe his own Words) denies that God eternally regards the Thoughts, Words, and Actions of Mankind, gives the Lye to innumerable Texts of Scripture.

I ſhall inſtance *David*'s Opinion of this Matter, *Pſalm* cxxxix. *Ver.* 2. *Thou knoweſt my down ſitting, and my upriſing, thou underſtandeſt my* Thoughts *afar off.* And *ver.* 3. *For there is not a Word in my Tongue, but lo, O Lord, thou knoweſt it altogether.* Pſal. xiv. *Ver.* 2. *The Lord looked down from Heaven upon the Children of men, to ſee if there were any that did underſtand, and ſeek God.* The Senſe of the *Pſalmiſt* is ſo directly againſt the *Prompter*, in theſe Paſſages, as to need no Remark; and any one that is converſant with his *Bible*, may perceive that I am vindicating the honour of God in a point that admits of many more Scripture Proofs. But I hope the unprejudic'd Reader will think theſe ſufficient to ſhew that the Gentleman's notion is repugnant to the Word of God: But,

I ſhall venture to affirm yet farther, that they are alſo inconſiſtent with the infinite Perfections of the Deity.

The Notion I have of the Deity is this, *That he is every where preſent*, not the moſt ſecret Retirement can exclude him; *That he is Omniſcient*, can ſearch into the moſt ſecret Receſſes of the Soul. *That he is Almighty*, able to do whatſoever he pleaſes, and *infinitely Good and Gracious*, *i. e.* willing to do for his Creatures what he ſees beſt.

Now let the *Prompter* pitch upon what he will, as the Reaſon, why God does not particularly regard his Creatures, and I think he can't avoid arraigning ſome of the Divine Perfections: For, does he ſay, it is thro' Ignorance? Then he denies God's Omniſcience. Or through Inſpacity? Then he calls in queſtion his Omnipotence. Or is it want of Condeſcenſion? why then he arraigns the divine Goodneſs. Which of theſe does this Writer chooſe to *pleaſe himſelf with the Thoughts of?*

As for the Reaſon, he gives, why People are fond of imagining a particular Providence, It is both falſe and abſurd, and may be much better retorted on himſelf. He ſays it riſes *from human Pride*, but let us a little conſider the Caſe. We believe there is a Providence which preſides over all Things here below, we believe the Divine Being knows all our Thoughts, hears all our Words, and ſees all our Actions. Now this muſt certainly have a natural Tendency to make a Man Watchful. And pray who is moſt like to grow Proud? He that thus Reaſons the Divine Providence

Gentleman here has ſhew'd his Ignorance as well as Impiety, and whether more Ignorance or more Impiety, let the impartial Reader judge. Yours J. S.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Paris to his Friend in London.

I Think I cannot do better now, Sir, than to inform you of a curious copious, and important Work which begins to make a very great Figure in the common Wealth of Learning. 'Tis *a Geographical, Hiſtorical, Chronological, Political, and Natural Deſcription, and Deſcription of the Empire of* China, *and of* Chineſe Tartary. By Father Halde, *of the Society of Jeſuits.* Printed at *Paris* in four Volumes in Folio, and now re-printing at the *Hague*, and other Parts of *Europe*.

The firſt Author that ever gave an Account of the vaſt Empire of *China*, was *Marco Polo* of *Venice*, who travel'd over great part of it, but his Treatiſe, which came out in the cloſe of the thirteenth Century, paſs'd at that time for a Romance, for the *Europeans* could not perſwade themſelves that at the Extremity of *Aſia*, and beyond ſo many barbarous Countries, there cou'd be a great polite and learned Nation, cultivating Arts and Commerce, and govern'd by ancient Laws as wiſe as thoſe of *Solon*, *Lycurgus* and *Numa*. But about the end of the Fifteenth Century, ſeveral *Europeans*, and eſpecially ſome learned zealous Miſſionaries having penetrated into *China*, it appear'd by the Accounts which they afterwards publiſh'd of it, that the Relation which *Marco Polo* had given was no Fable; on the contrary, to the ſurprize of all Mankind, what they had all along held in little eſteem, was confirm'd by the unanimous Teſtimony of the Miſſionaries, But then People ran blindly into the other Extreme, and as ſcrupulous as they had been hitherto of giving Credit to a ſincere and faithful Narrative, they on a ſudden became exceſſively credulous, And numerous Accounts given injudiciouſly by ignorant Travellers who had not reſided above a Month or two at ſome *Chineſe* Port, were greedily ſwallowed as undeniable Truths, and were the Origin of a Thouſand falſe Notions, of which many People are to this Day but too fond. For inſtance, that the Hiſtory of the *Chineſe* Nation goes higher than the Deluge, tho' nothing is more falſe, and if any of the *Chineſe* themſelves have ſuch a Notion 'tis treated as chimerical by all their Men of Learning, and no more credited than the Opinion of thoſe is by us, who write that the *French* are ſprung from the *Trojans*, and *Pharamond* from *Antenor*. And all the *Chineſe* in general deſpiſing Conjectures that are ſo groundleſs, adhere to their authentic Hiſtory, which fixes the beginning of their Empire at the Reign of *Fo-hi*. And ſuch is their Candour and good Senſe, that they look upon that to be a very obſcure Period which elaps'd from *Fo hi* to *Yao*, Emperors between *Fo-hi* and *Tao*, yet all the Time of the latter their Chronology is very certain.

The groundleſs Relations I have been ſpeaking of are much of the ſame kind with thoſe which you know were tranſlated out of *Arabic* into *French*, by the late *Abbe Renaudot*, and publiſh'd in 1718. with learned Notes. Nevertheleſs the two *Relations of the Indies and of China* given by the two *Mahometan* Travellers in the ninth Century are very curious, becauſe notwithſtanding the Fables they contain, they agree in many Things with the Modern Accounts of moſt Credit, ſuch as thoſe of *Trigaut*, *Semedo*, *Navarra*, and eſpecially *Martini*.

You alſo know the Book written by Father *le Comte*, a Miſſionary Jeſuit in *China*, which however it may be valued for its Entertainment, ought not to be eſteemed as a regular Account, ſo compleat and exact as *Pere du Halde's*, who, tho' he never was in *China*, has for a great number of Years been compiling his Hiſtory from a prodigious Variety of Memoirs ſent to him from that very Country.

When People, ſays he, *that are altogether diſintereſted, and at the ſame Time well informed, writing at different Times, of different Parts of the ſame Empire relate the ſame Things from their ſeveral Teſtimony, in ſuch a manner as if they had wrote by Concert, a Man muſt be determin'd to believe nothing at all, who can refuſe his Aſſent to their Evidence. The many Converſations I have had with ſome Miſſionaries return'd from China to Europe, and the neceſſary and conſtant Correſpondence that I have maintain'd for 24 Years with other Miſſionaries, reſiding in ſeveral Provinces of the Empire, have given me an Opportunity of receiving all the Helps and Lights that I wanted. Some of them have been even ſo complaiſant as to take the Pains to Tranſlate ſome of the Learned Chineſe Books, to make a Part of this Work, and to prove a great Number of the Facts which I relate.*

The Author ſays, that one of the greateſt Helps he has had for perfecting his Work was the Reviſal of it by Father *Contancio* an able and experienc'd Jeſuit, who after having liv'd 32 Years in *China*, of which he Spent ten at the City of *Pe-king*, return'd ſome Years ago to *France*. The ſaid Jeſuit Read Father *Halde's* Work over ſeveral Times, and examin'd it with the greateſt Diligence and the ſevereſt Criticiſm.

'That Father's Learning and Knowledge, 'ſays our *Author*, has been of ſuch Service 'to me both in the Clearing up of certain 'dubious Paſſages, and in the Addition of 'particulars of great Importance, that I am 'aſſur'd I have advanced nothing but what 'is exactly true.'

Wou'd to God that thoſe Hiſtorians who are even the Firſt in our Eſteem had every where taken the ſame Precautions!

Paris Dec. 20. 1735. Yours, &c.

Journal Nov. 28. No. 319.

ty of Husbands over their Wives, from Mrs Love-rule's Objections.
594. F) — See p. 303.

us,

ne two Arguments, by which *ove-rule* endeavours to support the
h advancing: The one, that *Su-*
r should always govern *inferior*;
the End of all Government the
overn'd. Let it be Man or Wife,
t gets the better, if *Reason* does
the Party prevailing has no *right*
(See *p.* 595. F.) And in another
w Reason should always be the
eason, *&c* (*ib.* G) To try the
is Argument, let us apply it to
. Ought all the Subjects of a
ore wiser than the King, to go-
Or, ought every Child of more
ng than his Parents, instead of
ding'd by them? Or all Servants,
t better Heads than their Masters,
themselves Masters? This Argu-
concludes in these Instances, or
ler other, which supposes a Huf-
e the same sort of Authority over
a King has over his People,
a better *Appearance* of Reason in
e she has taken two Things for
hich she ought to have proved
he Authority of a King and a
e of the same Nature. The *other*,
ient civil Government is a right

was not the Intention of Mr
Argument, that the Case should
e the same, as to the *Authority*
and a Husband, that a Woman
the same Liberty to get herself a
d, as she supposes the People are
new *King*, if either should make
their Authority. If this was *not*
s, she must then own the two
differen'; and her reasoning, from
ther, not just.
ound to shew, that our Authority
s Bugbear as some may think it.
Authority Husbands have, is not
d by every Law of Reason, and
ty, but is to be always tempered
nerest Affection for our Wives,
much Right to that, as we have
berty.
Love is the Cement of Affections,
ion of Souls; and where a Man
beloved, who can think it pof-
he Authority of such a Husband,
itself in such a manner, as to
e Appearance of Cruelty in it?
dies of both Sexes are *afraid* of
, and many make a *Jeft* of it.
trimony, if it be not our own

Fault, need not be dreaded by any one, and is capable of giving more true Satisfaction, than all those vain Enjoyments they are so fond of, who make themselves merry with the married World, and brag themselves mightily, to think that they are Masters of their own Liberty.

The Sight of so many unhappy Marriages, is made a very unreasonable ground of Fear of our own particular Unhappiness in this State.

When Persons miscarry in Business, they are never thought to give any reasonable Cause of discouraging others from it. Business is engaged in heartily, and with no fearful Apprehensions of our own bad Success, because so many have failed in it. Why then should *Matrimony* be called in question, and all the Unhappiness and Misery of married People, be charged upon that State, as if this State of Life in general, was the occasion of all the particular Miscarriages in it?

One of the most general Objections we find urged by both Sexes against Matrimony is this, that it is too great a Restraint of our Liberty.

Some care not to be deprived of the Liberty of *ruling*; others would have the Liberty of doing just as they please in every thing. As to the first, which I distinguish by the Name of a *wrong* Liberty, I think such Persons are not only very unfit for Matrimony, but very unreasonable in their Objection against it. A Man may as well say, he will not observe the Rules of *Sobriety*, because he will not part with the Liberty of getting *drunk*; or that he will not be *honest*, because he will reserve to himself the mighty Privilege of being a *Knave*.

But I must beg leave to insist upon it, that the being under rational Restraints, is so far from abridging us of our true Liberty, that this only gives us the Possession and Enjoyment of it. An unbounded Liberty of indulging our Passions, is nothing in Reality but the Extremity of Slavery. Conjugal Love and Fidelity, therefore, must ever have the Preference to a licentious, rakish Conduct.

As to the other Notion of Liberty, which is that of being uncontrouled, it is to be considered, that it is unreasonable, either *in* Matrimony, or *out of* it, to have no Restraints laid upon our Wills and Humours. If a Husband controuls a Woman only in her *unreasonable* Fancies, he is only doing that for her, which she ought to have done for herself. But if the Ladies are afraid of their Liberty in *this* Sense, that they are afraid of having such Husbands as will deny them what is reasonable, and be often opposing and contradicting them, for no other reason, but the Gratification of a perverse Temper, I have only two Things to observe to them upon this; the one, that Men have as much Rea-

ſon to be fearful in this reſpect, as they have; a female *Uſurpation* being as dreadful to us as their Apprehenſions can be to them of our *Abuſe* of *rightful Government*; the other, that they muſt take care not to have their Eyes dazzled too much with Riches and Honours, but to make the Tempers of thoſe they intend to marry, the firſt and chief Motive of marrying. A. N.

The Prompter, No. 110.

Laments the Deficiency of a Taſte for Poetry, *as a diſcouragement to good writers.*

THE reaſon why the *Greek Poets ſo much excell'd* (he obſerves from a modern Critic) was that they writ to a People of the moſt profound *Taſte* and *Politeneſs* that ever appeared in the World; their judicious Regard to Deſign and Property was not only viſible in *Poetry*, but in *Sculpture*, *Painting*, *Architecture*, and *Muſick*: *Greece* was a Country of Harmony and Order, which was a chief Cauſe of the Exceſſive pleaſure thoſe wiſe and judicious People deriv'd from Poetry; and the want of which perhaps occaſions ſo languid a Reliſh of it in the *Modern*; for Confuſion can never produce a ſtrong and lively pleaſure. This polite People ſat whole Days to hear *Tragedies*, *Comedies*, and other *Poems* recited; yet were they a moſt brave warlike and mercantile Nation. *Athens* was the Emporium of *Europe*, *Aſia*, and *Africa*, yet their warlike temper and purſuit of Trade interfer'd not with their Love of and Favour to POETRY.

That which contributed to This, was---- firſt, their lively, and ſtrong, *Paſſions*: Which are always Eminent, in People of Wit, and fine Parts.---Next, their *Inquiſitive* Nature, which led them to *examine thoroughly*, into Every Thing:---And, third, which indeed, is the *Conſequence* of the foregoing, their *General* Knowledge and Proficiency, in *all* Sorts of Learning:

So that they might be called, indeed, *a Nation of Learned Men*; nay, even the *Women* were not confin'd, as in other Countries, to the *Needle*, and the Arts of Dreſſing, and Adorning their *Perſons*: But, found Time enough to attain an Inſight into the *fineſt* Arts, and Sciences.

This being the *Taſte*, and Theſe the *Qualifications*, of the *Greeks*, It is no Wonder that They took Care to *reward* the *Poets*, in a particular Manner. They did it, by peculiar *Immunities*, and *Privileges* granted, to them: and, by whatever other Benefits were neceſſary to render their Lives, and Subſiſtence, not only *comfortable*, but *affluent*.

Thus, upon the Loſs of *Eupolis*, in a Sea-Fight, They caus'd a *Law* to be made *that*, *for* the future, *No Poet* ſhould put his *Life into Hazard*, by attending the Service of his Country, *in War*.---And *Sophocles*, beſides the large Rewards, which were paid him, by the *State*, for every particular Piece, of his Compoſition, had, beſtow'd on him, the *Government* of *Samos*, as an additional Acknowledgement, *for his Tragedy*, ANTIGONE.---So that we may imagine how very conſiderable the Profits muſt have been, which This Great Poet made, by his *Writings*; Since he liv'd, to old Age, and left above *a Hundred Tragedies* behind him.

Fog's Journal, Nov. 29. No. 369.

Impudence defined.

THE Choice of Patrons ſhews not a little Judgment in Authors. Thus *Dryden's Juvenal* was properly dedicated to the E. of *Dorſet*, who was an excellent *Satyriſt*; and *Ceſar's Commentaries* to the D. of *Marlborough*. In like Manner, if an Author was to write a Diſſertation upon *Impudence*, to whom could he ſo properly addreſs it, as to a particular Man, who has made his Fortune by that faſhionable Vertue, in Spight of a Thouſand Objections, which might otherwiſe have depreſs'd him, in whom it has ſerv'd the Purpoſe of all great and good Qualities, and as he has riſe by it himſelf, is ſo good to encourage it in others. —— "O Impudence! ſaid *Menander*, thou greateſt of the Goddeſſes, if it be lawful to call thee a Goddeſs, but ſure thou art one, for as the World goes now, whatever has Power, is worſhip'd as a Deity. —— When Men gain a Point, without being aſhamed of the ill Means by which they attained it, that is the moſt triumphant Atchievement of Impudence;—all Steps in Defiance of Truth, are ſo many Inſtances of Impudence, and he who acts againſt right Reaſon, and can bear the Looks of reaſonable Men with a firm Countenance, is impudent.

It is at this Time a very common Offence in *England*, and Crowds who are together in the ſame Fault, loſe the Senſe of Shame by the Participation of Iniquity. —— But it is of all Things the moſt fatal, when People can reflect upon Actions which they diſapprove in themſelves, and laugh at their own Offences.—When a Man once comes to forgive himſelf for going on with the Crowd in the leaſt Deviation from Truth, his Mind will by little and little, be debauch'd in great Matters, but however Men may triumph in it, it is the Conſummation of all Crimes to be impudent.—When a Man is out of Countenance, at doing a wrong Thing, he pays ſome Reſpect to Vertue, but he who can profeſs one Thing, and do another, without Change of Aſpect, has loſt all Senſe of the Rules of Society, and lives in open Rebellion againſt common Senſe.

I would not be ſo uncharitable as to call thoſe impudent, who do unreaſonable Things, for want of underſtanding, but the true Impudence is acting againſt the Dictates and Convictions of the Mind.

rise up in an Assembly, and
n living can approve, receive
le to his Folly, and yet rise
t Serenity, as if nothing had
ll this *Capitolius* is not unpo-
afford; but *Dorinda* is fin-
ays him off for an Oracle,
ter;—such is the Skill of
Dorinda that he can make e-
pecimen contribute to his Pur-
the Want of Shame, baffle
f Human Life. Never Man
till in the Choice of Fools,
are ever great Proficients in
r Half Wits.—These Cen-
to be answer'd, for they ne-
understood; and tho' they
ing enough to perplex o-
nough to be themselves con-
never saw a Man who was
ed but *Zelim*. Impudence
Portion, and he goes thro'
no other Assistance, than a
ciency; he never fails, be-
doubts;—the happy Man-
ken like him, and all Wo-
and feels the Pleasure of
Man's Favour, only from be-
his own, with all that, up-
ghts. I cannot rank him a-
lent, for his Behaviour does
Hardness in his Mind, but
n his Constitution.
ne concerning the *Athenian*,
brought on by a ebullition
bodily, and Zeal for the
for adhering to which, and
g of *Impudence* over Verum,

ys, If we are upon a disqui-
ions to others for our own
immediately offend against
ll charge is most fought by
. If one Member of the
ve it may take to itself the
ngth of another Part of it,
ill soon perish and die away.
ents of this Great Man may
ded a Saint by some Folks,
is good, virtuous, ge-
ick spirited, is not only
Practice, but laugh'd at in
the fifteen Terms that can
ich Iniquity as that is a

MAN of this Day, has an
on K. *Edw.* III.

an N—tt, enters an Ef-
prove Mr *Pope* a *Libeller*,
riff, and promises Publica-
ver that shall be sent him;
give both the Charge and

ll be oblig'd to *D. P.* for
s mentions, and to *A. P.*
Version from the Hebrew)

The following Account of Merlin and his Cave is taken from Sir John Harrington's *Orlando Furioso. Lib.* 3. *p.* 22.

I Know many think it a more Fable that which is written of *Merlin*'s Birth, Life, and chiefly of his Death. I believe not that he was gotten by an *Incubus*, yet the possibility of it might be prov'd by Discourse. But concerning his Life, that there was such a Man, a great Counsellor to K. *Arthur*, I hold it certain; that he had a Castle in *Wales* call'd *Merlinsbury*, (now *Marlborow*) is very likely, the old ruines whereof, are yet seen in our Highway from *Bath* to *London*, and the great Stones that lye scattered about the Place, have given Occasion to some to believe his great Skill in Magic; as likewise *Stonage* on *Salisbury Plains*, which ignorant People believe he brought out of *Ireland*. Some will have it he's buried in *Cornwall*, others in *Wales*. As for his being exceedingly in Love with the *Lady of the Lake*, and (to brag of his cunning) shewing her one Day among other devices of his, a Tomb he had made, sufficient to hold him and his Wife, and withall a Charm which being pronounced in order as he shew'd her, the Tombe wou'd close, and never again be opened, she daily hating him, and growing on a sudden very gamesome, shew'd him some extraordinary kindness, and in the end for want of better pastime, wou'd needs perswade him to prove it would hold them both, he suspecting nothing less than her malicious Purpose, went simply in, and strait she shut him in with the Cover, and bound it so fast with the Charm, that it will never more be loosed. These are taken from a fiction in K. *Arthur*'s Book.

P. S. As to the Figures represented to be consulting *Merlin* in the Royal Gardens, the *Ariosthean* is rightly mention'd *Britomartis* and *Glauce* but is mistaken in what he says of Queen *Elizabeth*, and her *Maids of Honour*. The two other Female-Figures being *Bradamante*, a Martial Lady, and *Melissa*, the Prophetess, who met her in *Merlin*'s Cave, as related in *Orlando Furioso*, B. III. Tom. D. S.

A Receipt to destroy Bugs.

TO every Single Ounce of Quicksilver, put the Whites of 5 or 6 Eggs, mix them, and beat them well together in a Wooden Dish with a Brush, till the Globules of the Quicksilver are but just perceptible. Then after having taken the Bedstead to Pieces, and brush'd it very clean from Dust and Dirt (without Washing) rub in all the Cracks and Joints the above Mixture, letting it Dry on; nor must the Bedstead be Wash'd at any Time afterwards. By the first Application of this Method, they will in most Places be destroyed, if not, a second will not fail destroying them entirely.

N. B. Having received several more on the same Subject, for the poetry, we shall beg the further patience of our Correspondents, whom we intended to oblige, with our next.

The Picture of Lady GRACE LOVELY, and BEAU RAKISH, attempted for the PRIZE offer'd by WHIMSICAL WORTHY, *Esq*; (See *p.* 41.)

TO WHIMSICAL WORTHY, Esq;

SIR,

I Conclude from your own Character that, in your Eſteem, the moſt Pious is the moſt Lovely *Lady, and that your Notion of a* Rake *includes that of a modern Freethinker. Theſe Characters I have here attempted in a Converſation between a Brother and Siſter. Your Obedient Humb. Serv.*

SYLVIUS.

Lady *Grace Lovely* Reading, enter *Beau Rakiſh*, her Brother.

BEAU RAKISH.

WHat always poreing o'er ſome book, my
Divinity or Morals, I dare ſwear, (dear?
How? the Minute Philoſopher? and pray,
Sage Siſter! what does *Grandſire Greybeard* ſay?

Lady GRACE LOVELY.

He ſays, and proves it with convictive force,
The Rake's and Sceptick's is a dangerous courſe.
That who religion's heav'nly ſource denies,
Diſſents from all the vertuous, learn'd, and wiſe.
That after vaſt expence of time and thought,
And tracing all the volumes e'er were wrote.
No principles ſo excellent are found,
As precepts which the ſacred books propound.

B. R. And can you all this formal cant believe?
'Tis prieſtcraft, girl, invented to deceive,
Religion's gainful traffick to uphold,
And haughty churchmens coffers fill with gold.

L. G. Brother, none talk in this licentious ſtrain,
But thoſe who to their paſſions give the rein;
All ſober, all conſid'rate minds agree,
To pay ſome worſhip to the deity;
And ſure that power divine is worſhip'd beſt,
When in our lives his vertues are expreſt.

B. R. For my part, I am undetermin'd yet,
Whether I ſhould a deity admit;
'Tis a moot point, and I am told *Lucretius*,
Defends the negative with reaſons ſpecious;
But to allow it, 'tis apparent ſtill,
No care of men diſturbs th' almighty will;
The world's too illy govern'd to infer,
A pow'r divine can interpoſe, his care;
But theſe are depths too ſhrewd for you, my dear,
Truths, only to a few choice ſpirits clear.

L. G. O pow'r omnipotent! this youth reſtore,
Forgive his crimes, and teach him to adore;
That he with me thoſe p'ous paths may tread,
Which to eternal heav'nly pleaſures lead.

B. R. Theſe fine ejaculations, prithee, ſpare,
I ne'er ſhall riſe, like you, at ſev'n to prayer,
Nor for a long half hour with patience ſit,
To hear ſome preaching prig diſplay his wit,
Then mew'd at home, neglecting park and ring,
Read *Wake*, and *Scot*, and *Clarke*, or anthems ſing.
But tho' I thus againſt your whimſies plead,
I'm not for perſecution—ſtrike me dead!
No—Liberty of conſcience is my rule,
So, if you will, you may, Child—be a fool.

L. G. *Wou'd you the libertine's lewd converſe
And the pedlick rules of virtue try,
Your preſent ſchemes wou'd ſoon abſurd appear,
A vertuous practice will itſelf indear.*

B. R. What? leave, to rove, intranc'd from fair to fair,
Change dice for ſermons, and picket for prayer;
Leave *Farinelli*, muſick's tuneful ſoul?
And to a droning pſalm my eyeballs roll?
From balls, aſſemblies, maſquerades refrain?
No, child, not for that heav'n your parſons feign.

L. G. How light ſo e'er you of *Religion* deem,
I hope that *Honour* merits your eſteem?

B. R. Aye, here we chime, in honour's cauſe,
I ſometimes am too ſcrupulous I fear, (my dear,
For, rot me! if e'er man's opprobrious word,
Eſcap'd the due reſentment of my ſword:
And—demme, if theſe arms e'er woman fill'd,
Who could complain, the ſecret I reveal'd.

L. G. Fie brother you miſconſtrue honour quite,
'Tis this, *to ſhun all wrong, to do all right.*

B. R. Poor innocent! — why, thou deluded Creature,
There's no ſuch thing as right or wrong in nature;
Theſe nice diſtinctions are a ſubtle trick,
Palm'd on the crowd, for reaſons politick.

L. G. But ſure you'd have a ſiſter,—nay don't laugh,
Preſerve what's call'd a woman's honour ſafe?

B. R. Since from the world's opinion of it ſprings,
Int'reſt, and fame, and twenty uſeful things,
Preſerve it, if you can—but yet I ſay,
If we the thing in nature's ballance weigh,
Of its intrinſick worth there's nothing waſted,
Tho' your ſweet body half the town had taſted.

L. G. 'Twere well, if e'er you chooſe the nuptial life,
T'inculcate theſe free notions to a wife. (rule,

B. R. What practiſe your old faſhion'd goſpel
To do as we'd be done by! No, you fool;
We form our actions on a diff'rent plan,
Whoſe leading maxim is—*bite as bite can.*

L. G. Bleſt they on whom the light celeſtial ſhines,
Whoſe beam to purity, to faith inclines:
Shews us, that *ignis fatuous*, *vice*, to ſhun,
Whoſe wretched followers to deſtruction run.
With theſe you join—but it my prayer ſhall be,
You may the error of your conduct ſee.
To reaſon with you farther, I refrain,
Leſt I ſhou'd hurt the cauſe I wou'd maintain;
I hope howe'er you'll with my ſuit comply,
——Your company to church—you'll not deny.

B. R. I'm preingag'd, and am expected ſoon,
To play a match at cards—this afternoon;
Beſides, you know, a ſermon's not my taſte,
My time's too precious in ſuch whims to waſte.

L. G. I doubt they miſinform me then, who ſay
They ſaw you at a ſermon,—'tother day.

B. R. Where *Foller*'s fluent words the audience
Aye, once, for company, I wou'd not ſtickle; (tickle?
Indeed 'twas rumour'd and I hop'd it truth,
His preachments did our fav'rite tenets ſooth,
And he declam'd ſo well on prieſtly pow'rs,
I own, I thought the man intirely ours;
But, when of conſcience he began to prate,
Reaſon, and faith, and virtue, and—all that;
I found him, tho' the hierarchy he run down,
As rank a bigot as—my Lord of *London*:
And that his lectures were a ſpecious gin,
Fram'd purpoſely to catch [illegible]

This admonish'd me to shun the dang'rous snare,
No—split me—if again you find me there;
But I to shrewder sophists now repair. *Exit.*

L. G. So *owls* I've heard avoid the glorious light,
And hoot amid the damps and glooms of night.
Was man's peculiar gift, fair reason giv'n,
To plead for vice! and levy war with heav'n?
O! spark deriv'd from that celestial fire,
Which animates the pure angelick choir!
Still on my soul with kindest influence shine!
And guide me ever to the word divine!
If God from heav'n his sacred will make known,
Sure, reason bids the wond'rous grace to own.
Shall reason doubt to call his precepts good,
With wonders firm'd, and witness'd ‖ his blood;
Forbid it truth! —and since my soul can soar,
Contemplate her great author, and adore;
'Tis folly's voice, which says, that soul can die,
And reason's that assures eternal joy.

On the unknown MELISSA.

Tho' unknown Melissa *may be gay,*
And blooming as the month of May;
Fresh as Aurora's *eastern rays,*
And wake a world, to sing her praise;
But western rays appear decay'd,
And blossoms fall, and colours fade.
A hint, Melissa! *if a maid.*
Or like Apollo's *zenith hour:*
Or like a full blown rose, her pow'r,
Past bud and balmy honey dew,
Unfolds, and sets her seed in view,
Most sweetly deck'd in golden hue.
Or like Autumnal, *plenteous horn!*
With ripen'd fruits, and sheaves of corn;
Indulgent to the world she yields,
The produce of her cultur'd fields.
Or if the frigid season's nigh,
Life's winter, cold, benumb'd, and dry;
I value not the outward form,
The beauteous soul is young and warm.
Then let Melissa's *age be morn,*
Or noon, or eve, or night forlorn;
Or let her outward form be grac'd,
With ev'ry beauty justly plac'd;
Or deck'd with ev'ry lying sign,
That all within is not divine.
Her numbers, humour, force, and fire,
My soul enraptur'd, must admire. W. C.

Answer to the Stanzas sign'd LUCIUS.

AS LUCIUS *now won'd recommend,*
Of honours, the division;
So URBAN *once,* to both a friend,
Propos'd ‖ *the* bays-partition.

Agree'd, agree'd! MELISSA *cry'd,*
And to conclude the quarrel,
She ne'er pretended to divide,
But gave up all the Laurel.

But FID, *like mighty* Julius *born'd,*
Impatient of an Equal;
* *Demands imperiously return'd.*
—*Then let her take the* † *sequel.*

Pleas'd; she beheld a Sharper *play,*
Her game, with much ill manners:
To the smart Knave, tho' stump'd away,
She owes, divided honours.

The plan *accepted.* —*No ill-will*
I bear to FID, *or* FIDO;
Tho' both *on me have try'd their skill,*
Let her *strike hands.* —*As I do.* MELISSA.

‖ See *p.* 321. * *p.* 271, 556. † *p.* 614.

Mrs *A—n—d,* to *Charlotte.* On her dismal apprehensions from *Merlin's* Prophecy, *Now* last, which was fulfill'd unknown to her in *Jan.* following. (See Vol. 4. *p.* 620.)

FEar not Charlotte! *the danger's o'er;*
War ended without humane gore.
The prophecy fulfill'd! Yea marry,
Just as foretold, last January;
Do'st not remember, how we four
At Cards *were squabbling o'er and o'er,*
When each had got a King *in hand,*
With huff and ding—who shou'd command;
Whose King *did each, after the rup-*
-ture, smiling take the counters *up.*
Tho' Kate *mourn'd o'er her empty purse,*
Losing most games, she far'd the worst.—
Was that the case? Charlotte *soon cries—*
—Catch me fret more at prophecies.

No. XV. *and* XVI. PRIZE POEMS *Translated.*
(p. 431. *Mag. Extr.*)

To satisfy ELIZA, and let KITT CAROLL see,
There are as laborious fools in England as in Saxony.

OUR LIFE the harbinger of DEATH,
In circulating blood and breath,
To it's fix'd period tends:
Which only is an entrance to,
Or certain bliss, or certain woe,
That never, never ends.
The JUDGE of what we act or think,
Down from our birth, to the grave's Brink,
On all will sentence pass:
And to the Good say, Come, inherit
The KINGDOM which thro' me ye merit,
But to the Bad ..... alas!

Depart . . . . . .
Hen absint usque Catera!

thVs sIngeth yoVr ChrIstopher a CrIstmass CaroLL
In hopes of yoVr aCtIons that then yoVLL beVVare aLL. *DAGGER.*

The true Origin of Life *and* Death.—Griphology.
(See *p.* 540.)

cur f w d dif and p
A sed iend rought eath eale ain
bles fr b br and ag
YARICO.

PRIZE POEMS No. xviii. translated.

1 2 3
as peopLe LIVe and Dye; In CoMe, and go,
4 5
XIt gIVes theSe joy, and sInks thoSe Into VVoe.
MDCLLXVVVVIIIII.
YARICO.

1 Life, 2 Death, 3 Judgment, 4 Heaven, 5 Hell.

In learning, houſewifery, or at her tent.
With ſuch fair ſouls ſhe made her *Canvas* live
As but a *Helen* or her ſelf cou'd give;
And from her threads bid new creations ſtart,
Such as ſhew'd nature overmatch'd by art.
Thus cou'd ſhe join with ſaints devout in pray'r,
As had made honeſt any knave but him.
But! with what charms can truſt or bounty bind
A heart ungrateful or a ſlavish mind,
Her miſplac'd Favours met with no return,
But woes unnumber'd and unpurchas'd ſcorn.
Vile wretch! to what forlorn diſtruſtfull ſtate

ughter unconfounded e'er ſhe gave 'em birth,
a whole life the theme of cynic mirth:
ahoo cenſure dreſs'd with artful doubt,
ſs---ſtified ---when the worſt was out,
nous praiſe---that vileſt ſcourge of fame,
ſe, wrongs, inſults, ridicule, and ſhame---
ap of injuries, with ev'ry ill,
ſtorial merit in diſtreſs muſt feel,
re decreed ſhou'd to her portion fall:
re will know that ſhe cou'd bear 'em all.
ſo great ſtrength of mind ſhe met her woe,
(that heav'n) were at a loſs to know---
; the heroine moſt virtue ſhew'd
ng evils, or returning good.
the fiery tyrant ſhe ſuſtain'd
ght but dar'd to one ſhe deem'd her friend;
much noble ſcorn each ill ſhe bore,
: meant to challenge fate for more.
id her daring ſoul ſurmount her toil;
'd her ſollen ſtars to gleam a ſmile;
mune her perverſeneſs to repent,
th' applauding tyrant to relent.
ſe inceas'd at his triumphant foe
t'exert his utmoſt ſtrength to ſhew
ſe's the force of mortal pow'rs to ſtand
the weight of his oppreſſive hand.
man ills o'ercome---one ſtill remain'd
wrieſt Curſe---a falſe ungrateful friend.
I have conquer'd too, but fate's ſtern ſway
to perfidy---a ſingle prey.
uſe traitor, ſource of all her woes,
de her trueſt friends appear her foes,
th' embitter'd draught with double gall,
e one common victim of em all
ter credulity had made her err,
dreſs face to faithleſs friends prefer:
friends muſt fall a ſacrifice,
: much her a villain's treacheries:
ted ſtings, which ſuch reflections wear,
more for gen'rous ſouls to bear.
e firſt tryal which her ſoul could touch:
compar'd no former ill ſeem'd ſuch.
ng doubts beſieg'd her bleeding heart:
ſh, in ev'ry thought, convey'd a dart.
'd one gleam of hope all nooge her grief,
um of hope can bring a ſoul relief,
on all ſides by anxious care
th' artill'ry of a juſt deſpair?
ut ſtrange quarter muſt the want redreſs?
how ſave who urg'd her to diſtreſs?
o mean---the wanted and to give:
o great---his ſuccour to receive.
he comfort from thoſe friends expect
no' miſtake, ſhe'ad created with neglect?
ter int'reſt was in this, concern'd,
no aids her friendſhip had not earn'd.
eſt to bear her load of woes alone.
e a helpleſs friend to ſhare her moan,
ur ſorrows combating her heart,
ng paſſage in on ev'ry part,
thoughts an overbearing ſwarm
e the breach---her breaſt to ſtorm,
e laſt, and yet diſcreetly brave,
he fortreſs up, ſhe cou'd not ſave:
honourable terms her life,
ur ſtill, tho' overpow'r'd by ſtrife,
leign'd to parley with diſtreſs,
ſ ſhe ſhield of her happineſs!

Innocence fir'd too eaſy of belief!
To you I wrote this elegy of grief.
My ſecret pity had, like ſilent dew,
ſtream'd down my ſaddened cheeks, unheard, but
(Who ſhare that pity with my honour'd friend),
Made the big tears in murm'ring ſtorm defend.
Your dangers call'd her woes afreſh to view;
And bid me mine, in this ſad tale, renew.
Shou'd it ſurvive this age (in which 'tis wrote)
By the next age, a fable, 'twill be thought.
Alas! wou'd it were ſuch in ev'ry ſenſe!
Or wou'd (as ſuch) you'd draw a moral thence!
And caution'd by this fair unfortunate,
Learn, at her coſt, to meet a better fate.
Like her, be candid, free, good-natur'd, juſt,
But not ſo eaſy to betray a truſt.
Till you've juſt cauſe to believe no man a knave,
But with ſuch circumſpection ſtill behave:
That while you hope he may not prove your foe,
You truſt him not with pow'r to make him ſo.

Pastora to Fido.

WILL Fido then Fidella's cauſe reſign?
Avert, ye muſes! that unfair deſign!
The ſacred title of *Fido* ceaſe to claim,
Obſerve the duty, or renounce the name.
But not content to wrong that injur'd fair,
'Gainſt the whole ſex, you open war declare,
And ſlyly urge, that we have no pretence
To raiſe our faculties and aim at ſenſe,
Gravely aſſert, that all we ought to do,
Is to reſpect a family---and ſew.
Content in ignorance to drag our chain,
And blindly ſerve our haughty tyrant man,
Who vainly ſwell'd with his imperious rule,
Thinks nature deſtin'd woman a---tame fool,
A meer machine, devoid of reaſon's guide,
And like the brutes deſign'd to ſooth his pride.
Your juſt preheminence we all allow,
But boaſt aſpiring ſouls, as well as you,
Indu'd with reaſon, active pow'rs, and will,
And can like you diſtinguiſh good from ill.
To us the tuneful Nine, with ready care,
Where'er invok'd, propitiouſly repair,
With genial'ſt ſentiments our minds ſupply,
At their approach all meaner paſſions fly.
Their chaſte delights are no abuſe of time,
Tho' you allege them as a monſtrous crime.
For why has heav'n thoſe various gifts aſſign'd,
A ſprightly genius, or ſagacious mind,
If (as by your retractive pen we're taught)
The application of them is a fault?
Would you your juſt Authority maintain
And o'er our minds a laſting empire gain?
Good ſenſe alone can teach us to obey,
And yield unforc'd ſubmiſſion to your ſway.
Good ſenſe muſt all our rebel thoughts controul,
And root the ſeeds of duty in our ſoul.
But if by barb'rous laws we are confin'd,
Nor dare reform and cultivate our mind,
Our ſtarſt paſſions will aſſert their ſway,
(For nought but Reaſon's check can ſtop their
But if by nature thoſe ſhould be ſuppreſt, (courſe,
We're mere domeſtick drudges at the beſt:
And ſay---wou'd generous Fido deign to rule
A haughty termagant or ſtupid fool?
Good ſenſe alone muſt rectify our lives,
Make happy husbands, and obedient wives.

The fate of POETS. A SONG.

THE Reverend Dean when *Fiddy* woo'd,
All in a jocund vein,
'Twas fame, not love, the nymph purſu'd,
Whatever ſhe might feign.

The goddeſs inſtant heard her prayer,
Lo! crowds admiring gaze;
All cry'd--- FIDELIA ought to wear
The ever blooming Bays.

When fickle fame, with towering plume,
Had rais'd the happy fair,
She fled; black envy fill'd her room,
Hence roſe poetick war.

Which war of paper made great waſte,
In *Sirius'* ſultry reign,
Now winter comes, with cooling blaſt,
Peace will return again.

FIDELIA's FAREWELL.

ALAS, SYLVANUS! I have been
Almoſt devour'd with grief and ſpleen,
I may complain to you, a friend,
My ſorrows, ſure, will never end,
Not SYLVIUS, nor the *Volunteer*,
Nor all the complements I hear,
To eaſe my grief can ought avail,
Hard caſe! when ſuch encomiums fail.
But FIDO's gone! too well you know it;
I've loſt a *lover*, you a *poet*.
Tho' yours is no ſuch diſmal caſe,
You've twenty to ſupply his place.
But poor FIDELIA has not one,
She's quite forlorn, now FIDO's gone.
I little thought he was in jeſt,
So quite diſcarded all the reſt.
I hop'd his word was to be taken;
Ah! why no law for maids forſaken.
Alas! alas! when I reflect
With what a conſtant true reſpect,
He wrote of me three months together,
My patience runs I know not whither.
Three months! nay more! he ſent in *May*;
Then, what ſweet words did FIDO ſay!
He publiſh'd it all *England* over,
That he was FIDY's friend and lover.
That ſuch a lover! ſuch a friend!
Shou'd in a witch's banquet end!
Well---I've a thouſand things invented
To make me ſtay at home contented;
Yet find, it is not to be done,
I muſt croſs ſeas, and turn a *Nun*:
To WINNEY's convent I'll repair,
And ſpend my life in ſomething rare.
Firſt then, a flag I mean to weave,
Which at my death to him I'll leave,
If all the world *that man* can ſhew,
Who never was to love untrue.
Next I deſign ſome pretty thing,
To add to th' arms of *England's* king,
When there ſhall ſuch a prince be found,
As can pleaſe all the nation round.
But I forget---I've much to do,
And muſt embark e'er this reach you:
So pr'y- thee ſay--- that FIDY ſends
A long adieu to all her friends.

Fidelia.

Captain FIDO's *Exclamation.*

HELP! help!—the devil and all's a brewing!
Defend me!—what have I been doing!
"All the *nine Muſes* on my back!
Why ſure the *vamps* won't make th' attack?
Yet hold—I'd rather have it ſaid
They're *on my back*—than *in my head:*
And they, I gueſs, if throughly known,
Had rather be—upon *their own*.
For *muſic is the voice of love!*
Hence the *cool ſtream*, and *ſhady grove:*
And hence the *latent* genial fire,
That warms the heart, and ſtrings the lyre.
Death to my ſight!—I ſee 'em coming—
PASTORA ſounds the charge—with drumming!
I yield! I yeild! to *over-matches*,
And dread no wounds like *female—ſcratches!*

His Anſwer to ASTROPHIL, *the* Volunteer.

Lo! the *twin-brothers* of the ſkies!
See CASTOR ſet, and POLLUX riſe!
Or in proſe language—if you will—
SYLVIUS gives place to ASTROPHIL.
So have I ſeen, at country fairs,
Young maſters fly in *wooden chairs*;
One mounts aloft, while t'other's down,
The ſport and wonder of the town.
No man of ſenſe wou'd vex and ſwear at
A talkative, un-meaning parrot,
Or draw his ſword upon an ape,
Merely for mocking humane ſhape,
No ſure! 'twere anger thrown away;
Let the poor creatures *prate*, and *play:*
Or, if we ſmile, and pleaſe to know 'em,
'Tis only with deſign to *ſhow 'em*.
I frankly own, I never reckon'd
Upon encount'ring DUNCE the *ſecond:*
But like the *dragon's teeth* they ſprout
Foe after foe—for me to root.
Yet 'tis n't worth a *ſoldier's* while—
——Without ſome hopes of *fame*, or *ſpoil.*
True!—cryes a wag—and don't you ſee
The *golden fleece* of victory?
Then, ſtrait explain'd it---with a laugh;---
A golden fleece? - - a skin of calf!
Is *this* thy friend in time of need?
Poor SYLVIUS! thou art fall'n indeed!
Thy *odes*, and *eclogues* prithee ceaſe,—
—Believe me—all is of a peice!
'Tis PLUME's advice to *ſerjeant* KITE,
"Diſcharge a fellow that can write"—
Nay—don't be frighten'd, VOLUNTEER.
You'll meet with no objection *there*.
No child!—to ſpeak the very truth—
Thou'rt quite *too low*—my pretty Youth—
Or wou'd thy *ſize* by chance paſs *muſter*,
Why all this great parade and bluſter?
For you and I can ne'er engage,
'Till thou'rt advanc'd in *rank* and *age*—
So pray—young ſtrutting *Alexander!*
Excuſe a veteran commander.
Yet—were I worthy to adviſe—
I'd put thee in a way to riſe.
—Amongſt *train-bands* firſt learn *the art*,
And get thy *exerciſe* by heart.
Go!——learn the *ſcience* of *defence*,
To back thy rage with *ſome pretence!*
I'll meet thee *then*—if worth my ſtrife—
And——the nine muſes ſpare my life!

FIDO.

To Captain FIDO.

What! take a woman to a wife
Who leads a wild, poetick life!

)O you're right!— ne'er mind the *flirts*,
But bid 'em mend their *husbands* ſhirts,
o their *family affairs*,
ach their *children pſalms* and *pray'rs*,
l of *ſong* and *roundelays*,
le trumpery from *plays*.
n me no flams, of GRIERSON, BARBER,
hers, who ſuch fancies harbour.
e my *husband* is no fool,
is with him a ſtanding rule,
n ounce of prudence in a wife
worth a pound of wit and—ſtrife."
ll me if ye ever knew
y wife that wa'n't a ſhrew,
t, I'm ſure, but very few.
's this, they cry, that rails at rhime,
et herſelf commits the crime?
liots! have ye never ſeen,
ick give a *Fop* the ſpleen;
s own *monkey tricks* before him,
) his *ſenſe* he might reſtore him?
les—what's rhime to *poetry!*
at in jingling *Crambo* lye?
rate *Sternhold*'s godly metre
t as *Cibber's Odes* and ſweeter.
any modern ſons of fame,
't's not fit for me to name,
paſs for *Poets*—tho' 'tis plain,
ever dar'd to be ſo vain:
l the *wicked thoughts* at heart,
above the rhiming art.
if you like, good *captain Fido*,
that *thinks* and *writes* as I do;
t daughter, young and fair,
your purpoſe to a hair. *Prudence Manage.*

Publiſher of the Gentleman's Magazine.

,
ur *Enigmas* unanſwer'd, I think, are but four,
Which now I'll explain to the beſt of my
r;
rban, to tell you the truth of the matter,
ſcious, your readers my name ſhou'd be-
r:
a weak woman, thus dare to unravel,
oſt of your ſex does ſo frequently baffle.
wou'd there but one my affections regard,
reſt of the ſex I wou'd freely diſcard:
ſe, coaſe digreſſion, nor ramble aſtray,
me, *Sylvanus*, my heart's ſtole away.
ſſurance you'll Snuff at, and cenſure me
rſe,
I miſs the ſolutions—the ¶ *Tail of a horſe:*
eaſon the truth of the ſecond † diſcloſes,
nen's clouded ſenſes bewilders and poſes.
hird I've expounded in ſolving the other,
r the word which reveals it, diſcover:
: laſt of the four did moſt puzzle and croſs,
uick ſilver ſure, or I'm at a loſs.
t all the *Enigmas* which yet are untold,
: is a *Riddle* too dark to unfold.

CASSANDRA.

* *Riddle publiſh'd in* July. † *Auguſt.*
ber. ¶ *October, Riddles.*

Wrote on Occaſion of a young Lady's Coldneſs with whom I was once very familiar.

To CUPID.

CUPID, *thou waggiſh artful boy,*
What have I done t' excite thy hate,
Oh! ever arm'd with cruelty,
Thus to precipitate my fate.

I ſaw, I lov'd, I am undone,
Sh' at each viſit ſeems more coy,
You Urchin! ſneering at my moan,
Half promiſe bliſs, and half deny.

The wound you gave admits no cure,
Till time has thaw'd her frozen heart,
Jenny *can Life or death enſure,*
Jenny! *my ſoul's far dearer part.*

With equal force once twang the bow,
Tranſix the charmer, let her bleed,
The ſeeds of love ſecure ſow,
And clear the ſoil of ev'ry weed.

Were I thro' ſome fierce Tyrant's hate
Condemn'd to racks, the ſmiling fair
Cou'd blunt the keeneſt dart of fate,
And from the dying chace deſpair.

If pray'rs and tears are ſtill in vain,
Think not (proud chit) I dread your pow'r:
D----n it! to truckle I diſdain,
Or ſhrink--- tho' all thy thunders roar.

If I muſt dye, the ſtroke begin,
Know, I'm a man unus'd to fear,
By Jenny's *hand wreck all thy ſpleen,*
I die content, to die by her.

Arthur Amorous.

On a Pipe *of* Tobacco.

PRetty tube of mighty power,
Charmer of an idle hour;
Object of my hot deſire,
Lip of wax, and eye of fire:
And thy ſnowy taper waſte,
With my finger gently brac'd:
And thy lovely ſwelling creſt:
With my bended ſtopper preſt:
And the ſweeteſt bliſs of bliſſes,
Breathing from thy balmy kiſſes;
Happy thrice and thrice again,
Happieſt he of happy men;
Who, when again the night returns,
When again the taper burns;
When again the crickets gay,
(Little crickets full of play)
Can afford his tube to feed,
With the fragrant Indian weed;
Pleaſure for a noſe divine,
Incenſe of the God of Wine;
Happy thrice and thrice again,
Happieſt he of happy Men.

EPIGRAM.

POOR *Robin* getting drunk one day;
Umbra, with warmth, to him did ſay,
Ye Villain! he who drinks can ne'er
Be honeſt, faithful, or ſincere.
Robin replies, if this be true,
What man ſo great a rogue as you?

MODERN POLITENESS.

Addreſs'd to Mrs M. M-----ley.

IN early days when men were wiſe,
And women did true merit prize,
When ſenſe had its peculiar brightneſs,
And Modeſty was deem'd politeneſs;
The world, of what e'er elſe poſſeſt,
Was ignorant of modern taſte.
But we in theſe right hopeful days,
Renounce the ſtale, old-faſhion'd ways;
A decent carriage ſeems t'affright,
And Coxcombs airs appear polite.
Can you impertinently tattle,
And ſpend whole hours in chit-chat prattle,
You're then polite enough to pleaſe,
And gain our Modern girls with eaſe.
Are you fantaſtick in your cloathing,
Tho' in that head of yours, there's----nothing,
You'll be the Ladies favourite,
Your dreſs will render you polite.
Can you with impudence aſſail-----;
(For Modeſty will ne er prevail)
However ſmall is your deſert,
You need not doubt to win her heart.
To ſum up all----a foppiſh dreſs,
A Tongue whoſe motion will not ceaſe,
A little dividend of ſenſe,
And a round ſhare of impudence,
Are th' only things now requiſite,
To make a Man appear compleat. *Cleander.*

SYLVIA's *Reply to the* Suffolk *Bard.* (See p. 614.)

YOU urge to ſome warmth, *Sir*, that my ſcanty ſtrain
Takes all the fine thoughts your ſtanzas contain:
This tends to my praiſe, in my ſenſe of the matter,
And as your objections my vanity flatter,
So I in return give you joy of the glory,
Gain'd by your *Dutch* comment upon *the Nine*
Whate'er your ideas, of words you have plenty,
But in *ſenſe* expreſs what you ſpin out to *twenty*.
SYLVIA.

* *See the ſtanza on Lady* F. Brudenall, *and the third Couplet in the Poem following it*, p. 554.

The HERETIC. *An* EPIGRAM.

By Benjamin Drake, *Yeoman.*

NO more the knotty longitude regard,
To find the *Heretic*, be the reward.
Whiſton, and *Ditton*; both, long thought upon
The longitude, at laſt found each man one.
Strange! was it not? that they (& were ſo wiſe,
To find two longitudes,) ſhou'd have no prize.
So has the artful FOSTER, STEBBING too,
Found each a *Heretic*, with diff'rent view.
The baſe, vile man is STEBBING'S *Heretic*,
And FOSTER'S is---moſt certainly *Old-Nick*.*
When both agree to let the right be known,
The thirty thouſand pounds is all their own.

* *One that is ſelf condemn'd.*

EPITAPH.

WITHIN this Dormitory lies
Barbara, wealthy, tho' not wiſe:
Her friends for winding ſheet beſtow'd
Her money bags together ſew'd.
And that ſhe may ſecurely reſt,
They now have clap'd her in a cheſt:
The very ſame, in which they ſay,
Her t'other ſelf, her money lay;
And if her friends continue kind,
To that dear ſelf ſhe left behind,
I dare believe that four in five,
Will think her better half alive. T. P.

Our inſerting the following Epigram will ſhew, we are far from being partial to ourſelves; a charge inconſiderately made againſt us by ſome, who cannot be proper Judges, unleſs they were to ſee all the Pieces ſent to us; but we prefer the Reader's Entertainment to our own Defence.

To Mr URBAN, *on the Deciſion of the* EPIGRAM PRIZES. (See p. 536.)

SILVANUS! you ſurely intended to jeſt,
When you told us, the prize was deſign'd, for the *beſt*.
Or elſe it is thus, if rightly I gueſs,
Some error unheeded, eſcap'd from the preſs.
If ſo, then methinks, 'tis exceedingly hard
That by ſuch miſtake of my chance I'm bar'd;
For had you but hinted, the worſt ſtood moſt fair,
As I find the *deciſion* has made it appear,
May my belly with ſmalleſt of ſmall beer be burſt
If I would not have ſent of all bad ones the worſt.
Tho' I cannot aſcend, yet I dive with ſuch haſte,
I'd have diſtanc'd the laureat a mile at the leaſt,
And ſhewn you (tho' monſtrous to think of) a head
With as few brains as †*Archi's*, tho' not quite ſo much lead. *RALPH LILLIE.*

† *Author of a* ---- *Invective againſt Mr* Urban.

N.B. The reaſon alledged for this inveſtive was our altering (we are told for the better) a Poem, which, if it was his, he had left to our correction, under another Name.

Mr. URBAN.

THE following Lines, I moſt humbly petition,
In your next Magazine may find an admiſſion;
And if you will favour them with your corrections,
I promiſe my thanks inſtead of reflections:
If to my requeſt you will be obſervant,
You will greatly oblige your moſt humble ſervant.

On Friendſhip, to *A. P.* Eſq;

FRiendſhip's the greateſt bliſs to man deſign'd,
The conſolation of all human kind:
Aſſiſt me with your ſkill, ye ſacred nine!
Be yours the art and let the theme be mine:
Theme of all others ſacred to a heart,
Sincerely loving, and devoid of art:
I'll my ... conſecrate my lays,
And in his perſon ſing true friendſhip's praiſe;
Whoſe heart with generous ſentiments repleat,

expreſs
micus.

CASTIO is deſired to favour us with his Addreſs

The Monthly Intelligencer.

NOVEMBER, 1735.

ondon. Saturday, November 1.

DAY the Ld Mayor, City, moſt of the Al-, the Recorder, She-, went in State to St, when Mr *Baron* made a Congratula-peech to his Majeſty on His ſafe Arrival; they were graciouſly receiv'd, and His Majeſty was pleas'd to confer the Honour of Knighthood, on *John Salter*, Eſq; Alderman of *Cornhill Ward*, one of the late Sheriffs, and on *Robert Godſchall*, Eſq; one of the preſent Sheriffs.

Repreſentation of a fine *Picture* on the Altar-piece in the Church of St *James Clerken-well.* (See p. 651, 665.)

Monday 10.

Two Malefactors were Hang'd at *Tyburn*, *viz.* *Elizabeth Armstrong*, and *Wm Blackwell* which last was put up in Chains, *Vaughan* and *Collins* were reprieved. (See p. 618.)

A Gentlewoman was sent to *Newgate* for Starving her own Daughter.

Thursday, 11.

The Parliament was prorogu'd to *Jan.* 15.

Saturday, 15.

An anonymous letter was found in the D. of *Richmond's* Park at *Goodwood*, *Sussex*, Directed to his Grace, and demanding 250 Guineas to be left in a certain Place therein mention'd, and in Case of Noncompliance Threatning to pull down his House, and Destroy every Thing belonging to it, and to Shoot his Grace. For the Discovery of the Persons concern'd, his Majesty has been pleas'd to offer his most gracious Pardon, and his Grace offers one hundred Guineas.

Wednesday 19.

The Prince of *Modena* Set out with a great Retinue on his Return Home, the Sequestration of that Dutchy being taken off. His Highness had been admitted a Member of the Royal Society.

From *Bristol*, That 3 Men and a Boy, lay 10 Days and 19 Hours in a Dark Cavern of a Coal Pit, 39 fathom under Ground, and on the Brink of a Precipice 16 fathom Perpendicular, without any other Subsistence than a Bit of Beef, and a Crust of Bread weighing together about a quarter of a Pound. They fled thither from a Torrent of Water bursting out of a Vein, which put out their Lights, but the Water retiring, and their Provision spent, they were forc'd to Drink their own Urine, and Eat some Chips they cut from a Basket: this Remedy failing one of them endeavour'd to Eat his Shoe. Thus they continued almost suffocated, till some of their Fellow Workmen who had made their Escape return'd, and let down a large Quantity of Burning Coals, which dissipated the Black Vapour, and the Water being gone off, 5 of them ventur'd down, and calling out were surpriz'd to hear an Answer. The eldest Man about 60 was Delirious, all of them very weak, and for some time after they were drawn up entirely Blind. But having receiv'd proper Refreshments, they walk'd Home, to the great Astonishment of all that saw them; what is also strange, they could hardly be perswaded they continued above 5 Days under Ground.

Saturday 22.

A Motion was made in the Court of Com-Pleas *Westminster*, upon a Petition sign'd by 4000 Prisoners of the *Fleet*, that their Bounds might be extended as far as St *Bride's* Church, for a Place of Worship; the Consideration thereof was referr'd to a Prothonotary, to Report his Opinion next Term.

Monday, 24.

A Butcher was Robb'd in a very Gallant Manner by a Woman well mounted on a Side Saddle, &c. near *Romford* in *Essex*. She presented a Pistol to him, and demanded his Money; he being amaz'd at her Behaviour told her, he did not know what she meant; when a Gentleman coming up, told him he was a Brute to deny the Lady's request, and if he did not gratify her Desire immediately, he wou'd Shoot him thro' the Head; so he gave her his Watch and 6 Guineas.

Tuesday, 25.

The Committee appointed to enquire into the Affairs of better lighting the City of *London*, sent Letters to the Aldermen of the several Wards, desiring them to Summons their Common-Council together, and to give Direction for their several Wards to be survey'd, to know what Number of Globular Lamps will be wanting, allowing 30 Yards Distance between each Lamp in the High Streets, and 35 Yards in the other Streets and Lanes, that they may the better guess at the Charge, and consider of a Proposition to be laid before the Parliament, to raise a Supply to defray the same.

The Lord-Mayor and Aldermen resolved, that (besides the Fine) the Names and Place of Abode, of all Bakers, detected of making Bread under Weight, shall be publish'd, and that the Assize of Bread, (instead of half quartern Loaves, wherein the poor were often defrauded of half a Farthing) be Penny, Two-penny, and Three penny Loaves, and to be mark'd accordingly; the Penny Loaf *fine*, to weigh 8 Ounces, 7 Drams; *wheaten*, 12 Ounces, 10 Drams; *houshold*, 16 Ounces, 4 Drams; the others in proportion.

Thursday, 27.

The *East India* Company enter'd, at the *Custom house*, 70,000 Ounces of Silver Coin and 135,786 Ounces of Silver Bullion for Exportation to the *East-Indies*.

A curious fine Statue of K. *Charles* 2d. carv'd out of a Block of white Marble, was sent from Mr *Chair's*, at *Westminster*, in order to be erected in the Theatre at *Oxford*.

Friday, 28.

A remarkable Point was argued before the Lord Chancellor, relating to the Costs for obtaining an Act of Parliament. His Lordship order'd the Bill to be tax'd by a Master, to the great Mortification of those Solliciters, who have within 20 Years past, rais'd the Expences of an Act from above 75, to 187*l.* the Sum here demanded.

Mr *Edwards*, of *Maddox-street* had a Wen cut from his Back weigh'd about ten Pounds.

From IRELAND.

A Man of about 18 Inches high cover'd with strong Hair, was lately taken in a Field near *Longford* by a Farmer, of whom the little Gentleman demanded Why he should be Stopped, for he was Travelling for the *North* in order to pass over for *Scotland*, but all his Intreaties could not procure him Liberty, the Farmer having been at the Expence of a Box to carry him about, and to make a shew of him. He speaks *Irish* and mimicks *English*.

BIRTHS

BIRTHS.

THE Lady of *Thomas Clutterbuck*, Esq; one of the Lords of the Admiralty was deliver'd of a Son.

Nov. 17. Lord *Weymouth*'s Lady---of a Son. A

The Wife of *Tho. Coke*, Esq; one of the Serjeants at Arms---of two Daughters.

MARRIAGES.

HON. Mr *Elphingston*, Third Son of Lord *Elphbingston*, privately married to the Lady *Clementina Fleming*, only Daughter and Heiress of the Earl of *Wigton*. B

Thomas Ingram, of *Sheene*, Esq;---to Miss *Evans*, of *Mortlack*

Stafford Eyre, Esq;---to Mrs *Dartiquenave*.

E. of *Ancram* eldest Son of the Marq. of *Lothian*,---to the Hon. Miss *Kitty d' Arcy* Daughter of the E. of *Holderness*.

Bennet Coome, Esq;---to Miss *Brodrepp*.

Hon. *Lodowick Grant*, Esq;---to Lady *Margaret Ogilvie*, eldest Sister to the E. of *Seaforth*. C

Sir *Tho. Cave* of *Stanford*, *Northamptonsh.* &---to Miss *Davis*, of *Birmingham*, 30,000 *l.*

Tho. Carpenter, of *Gatton* in *Surry*, Esq; ---to Miss *Elton*, with 8000 *l.*

Charles Townshend, Esq;---to Miss *Snablin*.

John Kyrwood, of *Letton*, *Herefordsh.* Esq; D ---to the relict of *Galfridus Walpole*, Esq;

James Gray, of *Hampton*, Esq;---to Miss *Jane Elly*, with 16,000 *l.*

Dr *Cecil.* Bp of *Bangor*,---to Miss *Lumley*. Sister to Sir *James Lumley*, Bt.

Philip Rogers, of *Tooting*, *Surry*, Esq;--- to Miss *Jackson*; with 8000 *l.*

James Webster, Esq;---to Miss *Lowson*, of E *Brookstreet*; with 10,000 *l.*

Thomas Lake of *Harrow on the Hill*, Esq; ---to Miss *Gumley*, with 25,000 *l.*

Jeremiah Howard a Relation to the E. of *Effingham*,----to Miss *Pearshouse* an Heiress with 16,000 *l.* at *Colchester*.

Wm Morgan, Esq;---to Miss *Emerson* with F 15,000 *l.* at *Richmond*.

DEATHS.

Oct. 25. *CHARLES Mordaunt*, E. of *Peterborough*, at *Lisbon*, of a Flux by Eating Grapes, Aged 77. He served in his Youth in the *Algier* and *Tangier* Wars and was one of the Peers that came over w the *P.* of *O.* G at the Revolution, and was afterwards at the Head of the Treasury, till 1694. In 1705 he was declar'd Commander in chief of the Forces sent to *Spain*, and Joint Admiral with Sir *Cloudesly Shovel*. On his return made Capt. of the Royal Reg. of Horse Guards, and received the Thanks of the Commons for his great Services in *Spain*. In 1711 he was H appointed General of all the Marine Forces in *Great-Britain* in which Post he continued till his Death. In 1713, he was Install'd Kt of the Garter, and soon after sent a 2d Time Embassador to *Turin*. He is Succeeded by a Grandson *Charles* now E. of *Peterborough*.

Robert Warren, Esq; Clerk of the Assembly and Register of the Admiralty in *Barbados*.

27. *Thomas* E. of *Haddington*, Baron of *Bynny*, and *Byrit*, Kt of the Order of the Thistle, Ld Lieut. of West *Lothian*, and one of His Maj. Pr. Council. At *Newhails* near *Edinburgh*; and is succeeded by his Grandson.

30. Dr *Rickardson*, Precentor of *York*.

John Brook, an Eminent Dissenting Teacher at *York*, his Son is a Clergyman of the Church of *England*.

31. *Edmond Sheffield*, Duke of *Buckinghamshire*, D. and Marquis of *Normanby*, and Earl of *Mulgrave*, &c. at *Rome*; aged about 21. The Title of Duke is extinct, but that of Baron *Sheffield* descends to a Cousin, and 4,000 *l.* a Year to Capt. *Herbert* a Natural Son of the late Duke. 4,000 *l.* a Year of Allom Works reverts to the Crown.

NOV. 1. *Hippesley*, Esq; of *Lambourne*, *Berks*.

Charles Fitz-Roy, Grandson to the D. of *Grafton* at *New-York*.

3. *Robert Shafloe*, Esq; of *Northumberland*.

5. *Jos. Grigsby*, of *Newfoundland*, Capt. of a Man of War in Q. *Anne*'s Reign.

Capt. *Whitworth* at *Lewes*, *Sussex*.

Gab. Powel, Esq; of *Swanzey Glamorgansh.*

Josiah Winterton, Esq; (married about a Month ago,) his Estate of 300 *l. per Ann.* devolves to his younger Brother at *Oxford*.

7. *James Sandys*, Esq;

George Devenport, Esq; *Cheshire*.

The Relict of *Hugh Hammersly*, Esq; of grief, for his Death (about a fortnight before.)

Sir *Dewey Bulkely*, Kt formerly Member for *Bridport*.

Relict of *John Curtis*, Esq; worth 8000 *l.*

9. The Lady *Dudley*, Relict of the late Sir *Wm* and Mother to the late E. *Tilmond*.

Hon. Mrs *Hill*, Sister to General *Hill* and Lady *Masham*.

Benj. Cole, Esq; of the middle *Temple*.

10. Sir *Ken. Anderson*, Bt. Stout Estate.

Mrs *Graham* Daughter to the Ld *Landsdown*.

Mr *Tho. Dean* of *Malden*, *Kent*, aged 108 108 he was 20, when K. *Charles* was beheaded and formerly Fellow of *University College*, *Oxon*, but being a Roman Catholick was depriv'd at the Revolution, he wrote some Pieces in Defence of that Religion, which were privately printed in the Masters Lodgings; and he stood on the Pillory, *Dec.* 18, 1691 for concealing a Libel; Since which he Subsisted mostly on Charity.

11. Col. *Goodwyn*; formerly of *Syburgh's* Reg. of Foot.

12. Capt. *Berry*, of the Foot Guards.

Tho. Gay, Esq; at *Barry*, *Glamorganshire*.

13. Mr *Sears* a Wholesale Leather Seller in *Cannon Street*, worth 10,000 *l.*

14. The Lady of Sir *John Eyles*.

Thomas Fotbergill, Esq; *Yorkshire*.

15. *John Hungate*, of *Heytsbury Wilts*, Esq;

16. George

16. *George Cotterel*, Esq; who was to have been married this Month to Miss *Vernon* with 10,000 *l.*

Samuel Bracebridge, Esq; of *Lindley*, *Warwickshire*, 1000 *l. per Ann.* lately Treasurer of the Inner *Temple*.

Mr *Jacob Robinson*, a *Virginia* Merchant.

Mr *Barns*, Rector of *Coleby*, *Norfolk*.

Mary Perkins, a Blind Woman who when a Child was stole by two Beggers, who put out her Eyes, and went about the Street Begging with her. They were afterwards taken and confess'd the Fact, but Died in *Newgate* before the Sentence was Executed upon them.

21. *Shadrach Blundell*, Esq; Councellor at Law, *Greenwich*.

22. Sir *Edward Whitaker*, Kt formerly a Flag Officer in the Navy.

Sir *Peter Parns*, Kt at *Watford*, *Hertfordsh.*

Martin Basill, Esq; aged 84, Treasurer to K. *James* the 2d, he left his Estate to *Wm Basill* of *Polandstreet*, Esq; and 'tis believ'd 10,000 *l.* in Specie.

Mrs *Haddock* wife of *Nich. Haddock* Rear Admiral of the White.

24. *Peter Corteen*, an *Hamburgh* Merchant.

Mr *Blagrave* a *Romish Priest who* resided here 20 Years in *Great Wildstreet*.

25. *Jacob Tonson*, Esq; Bookseller in the *Strand*, at *Barns* in *Surry*, worth 100,000 *l.*

26. *John Disney*, Esq; in *Soho Square*.

Mr *Higham*, one of the Associates of the Common Pleas

George Stanlake, Esq; of the *Middle Temple*.

27. Mr *Roberts Andrews*, Senior, aged 80 of the Court of Assistants in the Stationers Company, formerly a Letter Founder.

28. *Matthew Waters*, on old Sea Officer,

John Colvet, Merchant on *Tower Hill*.

Edward Dillingham Esq; of *Swaffham*, *Norfolk*, of 700 *l. per Ann.*

Mrs *Mead* Relict of *John Mead*, late Banker in *Fleet-street*, at *Isleworth*.

PROMOTIONS.

DEPUTY *John Day*, appointed Comptroller of the foreign Post-Office in the the Room of *Ashburnham Frowde*, Esq; decd

Mr *Richard Williamson*,---to over-look the Miscient Letters, in the Room of Mr *Day*.

Sir *William Yonge*, sworn one of His Majesty's Privy Council.

Jekyll, made Capt. in General *Churchill's* Dragoons in room of Capt. *White*.

George Talbot, Esq; Son to the Hon. Ld Chancellor,---Clerk of the Lunaticks in the Room of *Hugh Hammersly*, Esq; decd.

Sir *Tho. Robinson*, late Member for *Morpeth*, and Hon. *Horatio Townshend*, Esq; Governor of the *Bank*,---Commissioners of the Excise, in the Room of Hon. *Christopher Montagu*, decd, and *Roger Gale*, Esq; who resign'd.

Sir *James Ferguson*, of *Kilkerren*,---a Lord of the Session in *Scotland*, in the Room of the Lord Justice *Clerk*.

George Clive, of *Lincolns Inn*, Esq; Sworn Curitor Baron of the *Exchequer*, in the Room of Mr Baron *Birch* deceased.

Mr *Collins*,---a riding Officer in the Customs on the Coast of *Sussex*.

John Strichen, Esq; appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Court of Justiciary in *Scotland*.

George Wooley,---Collector of the Customs in the Port of *Cardigan* in the Room of *Rice Gwynn*, Esq; remov'd.

Mr *Westfall*,---one of the Pages of the Presence to his Royal Highness.

Ld *Harcourt*---a Lord of the Bedchamber to his Majesty

Mr *Gale*, made one of the Associates of the Common Pleas in Room of Mr *Higham* decd.

Mr *Gambridge*----Master Sail-maker at *Shereness* 200 *l. per Ann.*

Ecclesiastical Preferments, *conferr'd on the following Reverend Gentlemen.*

MR *Julius Bate*, presented by the D. of *Somerset*, to the Rectory of *Sutton*, *Sussex*, worth 200 *l. per Ann.*

Mr *Henry Thomlinson*,---to the living of *Rochford*, *Essex*.

Mr *Edward Trimnell*, collated to she Vicarage of *Abingdon parva*, vacant by the Resignation of Mr *Nicholas Nichols*.

Mr *Russel* presented to the Living of *Farthingale*, *Oxfordshire*, void by the Death of Dr *Pearson*, 200 *l. per Ann.*

Dr *Adams*, Master of Sidney, College Elected Vice-Chancellor of *Cambridge*.

Dr *Sterne* made Residentiary of *York* in the Room of Mr *Richardson* decd.

Mr *Daniel Lepla*, presented to the Living of *East Grinstead*, *Sussex*.

Mr *Perkins*---to the Living of *Boothby*.

Mr *Wm Beaty*, Fellow of *Magdalen* Coll. *Cambridge*,---to the Rectory of *Westley Waterless*, *Cambridgeshire*.

Edward Simpson L. L. D. Elected Master of *Trinity Hall*, in the Room of Sir *Nathanal Lloyd*, who resign'd.

Mr *Barber*,---to the Rectory of *Ashmore*.

Mr *Wm Roch*,---to the Rectory of *Robeston*, *Pembrokeshire*.

Mr *Caleb Parnham*---to the Rectory of *Pickworth*, *Rutland*.

Mr *Bridges Thomas*,---to the Rectory of Little *Comberton*, *Worcestershire*.

Mr *John Williams*,--to the Rectory of *Fishgard*, *Pembrokeshire*.

Mr *Montrow*---to the Living of *Steppingly-Bedfordshire*.

Mr *Wm Day*, presented by the Ld Chancellor to the Living of *Sidington St Mary*, and Vicar of *Sidington St Peter*, both in *Gloucester shire*, which he holds by Dispensation.

Hon. *Richard Trevor*, made Canon of *Christ* Church, *Oxford*, void by the Death of Dr *Terry*.

[*Bankrupts in our next.*]

Towards the End of the Month.

STOCKS

S. Sea Trading Stock 90 ¼
—Annuities 108 ⅞
—Ditto new 109 ⅛
—Bonds 3 *l.* 14 *s.*
3 per Ct. Ann. 98 ¾
Bank 146 ½
—Circulation 4 *l.* 15 *s.*
India 167
—Bonds 3 *l.* 14 *s.*
Million Bank 109
African 15
Royal Aſſ. 101
Lon. ditto 13
Eng. Copper 2 *l.* 1 *s.*
Welſh ditto

Prices of Grain

Wheat 30 *s.* to 33 *s.*
Rye 12 *s.* to 19 *s.*
Barley 13 *s.* to 18 *s.* 6 *d.*
Oats 12 *s.* to 15 *s.* 0 *d.*
Peaſe 19 *s.* to 22 *s.*
P. Malt 20 *s.* to 21 *s.*
B. Malt 19 *s.* to 20 *d.*
Tares 17 *s.* to 21 *s.*
H. Peaſe 16 *s.* to 18 *s.*
H. Beans 20 *s.* to 22 *s.*

Buried

Within the walls	182
Without the walls	541
In Mid. and Surry	869
City and Sub. of Weſt	438
	2030

Weekly Burials

Nov. 4 . .	538
11 . .	522
18 . .	508
25 . .	462
	2030

Monthly B I L L *of Mortality from* Oct. 28. *to* Nov. 25.

Chriſtned	Males	692	1325
	Femal.	633	
Buried	Males	1011	2030
	Femal.	1019	

Died under	2	Years old	---	897
Between	2	and 5	----	146
Between	5	and 10	----	52
Between	10	and 20	----	46
Between	20	and 30	----	135
Between	30	and 40	----	173
Between	40	and 50	----	180
Between	50	and 60	----	156
Between	60	and 70	----	127
Between	70	and 80	----	66
Between	80	and 90	----	45
Between	90	and 100	---	7
				2030

FOREIGN ADVICES *in* NOVEMBER, 1735.

FRom *Paris*, That the Negociations between the *Emp.* and *France*, were carried on with the utmoſt Privacy, but the Myſtery is now diſcover'd. M. *Chauvelin*, Keeper of the Seals, and Colleague with Cardinal *Fleury*, having by his Devotion to the Queen of *Spain*, fruſtrated the good Offices of the Maritime Powers, for above an Year and half, Spite of the Cardinal's pacific Intentions; he determin'd to ſet up a Negociation, in which M. *Chauvelin* ſhou'd have no part, being encourag'd in this Project, by a certain Miniſter at *Paris*. M. *Chavigny*, then at *Hanover*, having ſounded C. *Kinski* thereupon, M. *de la Baune* was diſpatch'd to *Vienna*, where the firſt Article concluded, was to keep the whole Affair an inviolable Secret.

From the *Hague*, that the *Marquis* of *Fenelon* had communicated to the Grand Penſionary a Letter from Cardinal *Fleury*, to aſſure their High Mightineſſes, that his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty had concluded nothing with the Emperor prejudicial to their Intereſts; and wou'd enter into no Agreement, but under the Guarantee of the Maritime Powers.

From *Italy*, That the Duke *de Montemar* the *Spaniſh* General, having Attempted to Force an advanc'd Poſt of the *Imperialiſts*, on the other Side the *Adige*, was repuls'd with conſiderable loſs, which oblig'd him to ſend to the *Marſhal Noailles* for Succour; but that Moment the Orders for an Armiſtice arriv'd. Upon this the *Spaniards* tore the *French* and *Sardinian* Cockades from their Hats, and Breaking down their Bridges, retir'd towards *Tuſcany, with Surprizing rapidity, making 30 Miles the firſt Days March*; They have thrown large Re-inforcements into *Mirandola*, *Parma*, and *Placentia*; but as they retired, the Imperialiſts took Poſſeſſion of all the Poſts, where they found Plenty of Proviſions; they have chang'd the Garriſon of *Mantua*, and are now in as full Poſſeſſion of the Key of *Italy*, as at the beginning of the Campain.

From *Vienna*, That the Conferences for ſettling the general Pacification were daily held at Prince *Eugene*'s, and that the Miniſters of *England*, *Holland*, and *Ruſſia*, were invited to be preſent.

From *Berlin*, that his *Pruſſian* Majeſty is much diſpleas'd, that the *French* have guaranty'd the Succeſſion of *Bergues* and *Juliers* to the Prince of *Sultzback*.

From *Petersburgh*, That the *Czarina* approves the Convention for Peace.

From *Warſaw*, That the Diet broke up without doing any Buſineſs, that the Grandees have unanimouſly agreed to the Summoning an Extraordinary Diet, and that K. *Auguſtus*'s Queen is declar'd with Child.

The Royal Academy of Inſcriptions and Belles Lettres at PARIS, being deſirous that the Authors who compoſe for the annual Prize, may have more Time to treat on thoſe Subjects which are delivered to them, has thought proper to publiſh it ſooner than ordinary: The Subject propoſed for the Prize which is to be diſtributed in the public Aſſembly to be held after Eaſter in the Year 1737. is *The State of Learning in France, from the Death of King Charles the Great to that of King Robert.*

containing the Reſt of theſe Debates, *and the* Indexes *to this* Vol.

PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the firſt Seſſion of the preſent Parliament, 1735. Part VI.

The REPLY *to the Anſwer we gave in our laſt, was as follows,* viz.

)RDING to the hod we have late- allen into, I am id, my Lords, we never be able to e to the End of Debate. If up- every new Mo- in any Affair, erty to enter into me all the Argu- former Motions, Fault with thoſe which have been t agreed to by a Houſe, this will r Lords to juſtify ven their Conſent occaſion a Reply, : ſhall have the whole Buſineſs of the Seſſion perhaps brought in and repeated in every new Debate: I hope every one of your Lordſhips will conſider, what an endleſs, intricate Labyrinth this may involve us into, and will therefore keep a little more cloſe to the Queſtion in Hand.

your Peti- , in Me- hich mes ave and

illegal Practices; and for this Purpoſe your Lordſhips gave them ſuch a ſufficient Time, that even they themſelves have not found Fault with it: This Order they have not complied with, your Lordſhips have already, by a great Majority, reſolved, that they have not complied with it; and is not the diſmiſſing of their Petition a natural Conſequence of that Diſobedience in them, and of this Reſolution which your Lordſhips have already agreed to? I ſhall not, my Lords, enter into a Vindication of that Order, or of that Reſolution, becauſe I ſhould thereby fall into that Error which I find Fault with in others: But allow me to ſay, my Lords, that the Petitioners might have told us who it was, or at leaſt who they ſuſpected it was, that made uſe of the King's Name for inducing any Lord in *Scotland* to vote for a Liſt, and they might have told us, who it was that promiſed or gave Money or other Reward for voting for a Liſt, without telling us the Names of the Perſons with whom ſuch Arguments were made uſe of; and this I am perſuaded your Lordſhips were fully convinced of, before you agreed to that Reſolution you have juſt now come to.

As the diſmiſſing of the Petition is therefore a natural Conſequence of the Reſolution your Lordſhips have agreed to, I cannot ſee, my Lords, why it ſhould give any Lord in this Houſe ſo great a Concern; for tho' the Practices complained of are ſuch as certainly do affect the Honour and Dignity of this Houſe, and

and the Independency of Parliament, if there are any good Grounds to ſuſpect that ſuch Practices were actually made uſe of, your Lordſhips may, notwithſtanding your diſmiſſing the Petition now before you; fall upon many Ways of enquiring into thoſe Practices: I believe I could myſelf propoſe a very proper Method, for your Lordſhips to enter upon ſuch an Enquiry, if I thought there was a Neceſſity for any ſuch. The Conſequence therefore of the Practices complained of, or the Neceſſity that there may be for enquiring into thoſe Practices, can be no Argument againſt our diſmiſſing the Petition now before us; and in order to act conſiſtently with the Orders and Reſolutions we have already agreed to, we cannot, in my Opinion, avoid diſmiſſing it, for which Reaſon I ſhall agree to the Motion the noble Lord has been pleaſed to make.

When the Queſtion was juſt going to be put, the E—l of *St——d* ſtood up, and ſpoke to this Effect,

"My Lords, the Motion now before us, is ſo far from being a natural Conſequence of the Reſolution agreed to, that it is directly contrary to the uſual Method of proceeding in this Houſe, and in all the Courts of Juſtice in the World. In the whole Courſe of this Affair your Lordſhips have hitherto gone very much into the Methods of *Weſtminſter-hall*, and therefore I hope you will follow them throughout the whole of the Affair now before you. In all the Courts below, the firſt Order they make in any Caſe is ſeldom or ever abſolute and peremptory: If their firſt Order is not complied with they generally make a ſecond, ſometimes a third, which is called a peremptory Order; but even with Reſpect to the moſt peremptory Order, if the Party who is to comply with it ſhould make ſome Sort of Compliance, but by Miſtake ſhould not comply with it ſo fully as he ought to do, ſurely the Court would give him an Indulgence, and would aſſign him a new Day for rectifying that Miſtake, eſpecially if he ſhould ſhew to the Court a plauſible Reaſon why it was not in his Power to comply fully with their Order. This, is the Method of proceeding in all the Courts below, and this is the conſtant Method of proceeding in this Houſe. I remember, when this Affair came firſt before us, ſome noble Lords were mighty fond of making it a *Cauſe, and if* we look upon it as a Cauſe, the Motion now before us is very far from being a natural Conſequence of the Reſolution agreed to: Do not we, my Lords, in all Appeals, make an Order for the Reſpondent to put in his Anſwer againſt ſuch a Day? But that Order is never abſolute and peremptory; if the Reſpondent fails to comply with it, your Lordſhips never proceed to hear the Cauſe *ex parte* you always make a new Order, for the Reſpondent to put in his Anſwer againſt ſuch another Day, which in that Caſe is called a peremptory Day; therefore, if your Lordſhips are not ſatisfied with the Anſwer already given in by the Petitioners, I hope the noble Lord will wave the Motion he has made, and agree to that I now make you, which is,---To adjourn the Conſideration of this Petition to this Se'night, and to order that the Petitioners, may, againſt that Day, put in a further Anſwer to your Lordſhips laſt Order."

But the former Motion being inſiſted on, the Queſtion was put upon it, which on a Diviſion was agreed to by 99 to 52, Proxies included.

Againſt the Motion for diſmiſſing the Petition, a Proteſt was entered. See p. 231, 232.

The Houſe having been ſilent ſome Time after this Diviſion, at laſt the E---l of *Ab---n* ſaid in Subſtance, "The Affair they had been upon was a Matter of ſuch Conſequence, that he thought it ought not to be entirely dropt: In their former Debate a noble Lord had ſaid, tho' the Petition ſhould be diſmiſſed, he could put them in a Way of enquiring into the illegal Practices complained of; therefore he hoped that noble Lord would propoſe ſome Method for their entering upon an Enquiry into that Affair."

Upon this the E---l of *C----ey* ſpoke to this Effect:

"My Lords, I believe the noble Lord has miſapprehended what I ſaid; for I did not ſay, nor could mean to ſay, I would put your Lordſhips into a Method of enquiring into all the illegal Practices complain'd of, becauſe I never did, nor do yet believe, there ever were any ſuch Practices made uſe of; except as to the Regiment, ſaid to have been kept under Arms during the Election; I believe there may be ſome Truth in that. This, as I have ſaid before, I wiſh your Lordſhips would enquire into, and if you have a Mind to enter into any ſuch Enquiry, I believe I may be able to contrive ſome proper Method for that Purpoſe; but as I have

hats, (except our Secretaries of State, &c. &c.)——and excepting alſo the Members of both Our Houſes of Parliament, during every Seſſions, and 40 Days before and after, ſo as their Letters to be Franked by virtue of this Our Authority do not exceed Two Ounces.——And We do alſo Will and Require you to make Our Pleaſure known unto the Members of Our ſaid Houſes of Parliament, that WE do expect that they do conſtantly endorſe their own Names on their own Letters, with their own Hand-writing, and that they do not ſuffer any Letters whatſoever, other than ſuch as concern themſelves to paſs under their Cover, Frank or Direction.

Feb. 26. the ſame Gentl moved, 'That it might be taken into Conſideration.' The Warrant being accordingly read, the Houſe proceeded to take it into Conſideration; upon ☞ Occaſion Complaints were made by ſeveral Members, that their Letters were not only charged at the Poſt-office, but that they were often broke open, and peruſed by the Clerks; and that this Practice of breaking open Letters was become ſo frequent, and was ſo publickly known, that the very End for ☞ that Liberty was given to the Poſtmaſters was entirely diſappointed; for the Intention being at firſt to diſcover any treaſonable Correſpondence that might be carried on againſt the Government, that Intention was rendered altogether vain, becauſe by the Practice of opening Letters being ſo frequent, and ſo well known, it was certain, that no Man would carry on any treaſonable Correſpondence by Means of the Poſt-office; ſo that the Liberty given to break open Letters at the Poſt-office could now ſerve no Purpoſe, but to enable the little *Clerks* about that Office to pry into *the private Affairs* of every Merchant, And a Committe being appointed accordingly, ☞ Power to ſend for Perſons, Papers and Records, divers Perſons belonging to the Poſt-office were examin'd in Relation to the Increaſe of and the Taxing Frank'd Letters; who produced ſeveral Inſtances of their Increaſe and of Counterfeits, and a full Account of the Methods obſerved in Charging or Taxing Letters ☞ ſeem'd to be frank'd contrary to the King's Warrant, and all ☞ our opening or having Occaſion to open any Letter, was laid before the Committee

March 28. Mr *P*——*r* reported from the ſaid Committee, 'That they had examined the Matter to them referred, and had directed him to report the ſame as it appeared to them, together ☞ their Reſolutions thereupon, to the Houſe;' ☞ Report being read, and delivered in at the Table, the ſame was taken into Conſideration on *April* 16, and the Reſolutions of the Committee were as follow, *viz.*

Reſolved, 1. That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the Privilege of franking Letters by the Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes, choſen to repreſent the Commons in Parliament, began with the erecting a Poſt-office within this Kingdom, by Act of Parliament

2. That all Letters (not exceeding two Ounces) ſigned by the proper Hand of, or directed to any Member of this Houſe, during the Sitting of every Seſſion of Parliament, and forty Days before and forty Days after every Summons or Prorogation, ought to be carried and delivered freely and ſafely from all Parts of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland* without any Charge of Poſtage.

3. That it is an high Infringement of the Privilege of the Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes, choſen to repreſent the Commons of Great-Britain in Parlia-

ment, for any Poſt-maſter, his Deputies or Agents, in *Great-Britain* or *Ireland*, to detain or delay, open or look into, by any Means whatſoever, any Letter directed to, or ſigned by the proper Hand of any Member, ꝟout an expreſs Warrant in Writing, under the Hand of one of the Principal Secretaries of State, for every ſuch Detaining, Delaying, Opening, or Looking into.

4. That all Letters directed to any Member of this Houſe at any Place ꝟin the Bills of Mortality, be carried by the proper Officers of the Poſt-office to the Houſe or Lodgings of ſuch Member, or to the Lobby of the Houſe of Commons.

5. That it is a notorious Breach of the Privilege of the Houſe of Commons, for any Perſon to counterfeit the Hand, or put the Name of any Member of the Houſe of Commons upon any Letter, in order to prevent its being charged ꝟ the Duty of Poſtage.

6. That ſuch Perſons as ſhall preſume to do the ſame, ought to be proceeded againſt ꝟ the utmoſt Severity.

The 1ſt and 2d of theſe Reſolutions were that Day agreed to, and on the 25th the third Reſolution was amended thus: —That it is an high Infringement of the Privilege of the Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes, choſen to repreſent the Commons of *Great-Britain* in Parliament, for any Poſt-maſter, his Deputies or Agents, in *Great-Britain* or *Ireland*, to open or look into, by any Means whatſoever, any Letter directed to or ſigned by the proper Hand of any Member, ꝟout an expreſs Warrant in Writing, under the Hand of one of the principal Secretaries of State, for every ſuch Opening or Looking into; or to detain or delay any Letter, directed to, or ſigned ꝟ the Name of any Member, unleſs there ſhall be *juſt Reaſon* to ſuſpect ſome Counterfeit of it, ꝟout an expreſs Warrant of a principal Secretary of State as aforeſaid, for every ſuch Detaining or Delaying.—

Then the 3 other Reſolutions were ſeverally read a ſecond Time, and agreed to ꝟout any Amendment.

Feb. 21. In a Committee of the whole Houſe, on the SUPPLY granted to his Majeſty, ſeveral Reſolutions paſs'd, ꝟ were agreed to by the Houſe, on the 24th, and were as follows, *viz.*

'That a Sum, not exceeding 215,710*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* Half-penny be granted to his Majeſty, for maintaining his Majeſty's Forces and Garriſons in the Plantations, *Minorca* and *Gibraltar*, and for Proviſions for the Garriſons at *Annapolis Royal*, *Canſo*, *Placentia* and *Gibraltar*, for the Year 1735.'

[This Grant exceeds laſt Years by 11,713*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* which makes the Exceedings in the two laſt Years as to theſe Articles of the Forces, 193,929*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* (See p. 578 A B where there is a Miſtake of 11,813 inſtead of 11,713]

'That a Sum, not exceeding 10,273*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* Farthing, be granted to his Majeſty, for defraying ſeveral extraordinary Expences and Services, incurred *Anno* 1734, and not provided for by Parliament.

'That a Sum, not exceeding 18,850*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* be granted to his Majeſty, upon Account, for Out-penſioners of *Chelſea* Hoſpital, for the Year 1735.'

Theſe Reſolutions being agreed to, Sir *W——m W——m* moved to read the Journal of the Houſe *Dec.* 5. 2d Year of *Wm* and *Mary*, in relation to the Report from the Committee, to whom the Conſideration of the Eſtimates and Accounts relating to the Army, Navy and Treaſury were referred, ꝟ was accordingly read. Then he moved to read the Journal, of the Houſe of *Nov.* 9. in the 3d Year of their ſaid Majeſties, in relation to the Appointment of a Committee, to inſpect the Eſtimate of the Charge of their Majeſty's Navy for the Year 1692; and the ſame being read accordingly, he moved, 'That the ordinary Eſtimate of his Majeſty's Navy for the Year 1735, might be referred to the Conſideration of a ſelect Committee, and that they ſhould examine the ſame, and report the Facts ꝟ their Opinion thereupon to the Houſe.'

In Support of this Motion, The Argument was to this Effect.

SIR, when I reflect upon the long Peace this Nation has had the good Fortune to enjoy, I am ſurpriſed to conſider how bad an Uſe has been made of it to the Publick, how ſmall a Part of our publick Debts has in all that Time been paid off; but when I conſider the vaſt Sums that have been yearly raiſed in all that Time, when I conſider that the People have not been made quite free of any one Tax, ꝟ the preceding War brought upon them, nor any Tax, except one only, in the leaſt diminiſhed, I am really aſtoniſhed: I cannot comprehend how it was poſſible, in every Year of this long Term of Peace and Tranquillity, to find ſo much as plauſible Pretences for putting the Nation to ſuch a vaſt Expence; and I muſt think, if

our Parliaments, for theſe 20 Years paſt, had followed the laudable Example laid down in the Precedents now read to you, and had always appointed a ſelect Committee, to conſider and examine the Eſtimates yearly laid before them, it would not have been poſſible to prevail ℔ them to agree that ſuch an Expence was neceſſary.

This, Sir, I wiſh had been done by every Parliament, not only for theſe 20 Years paſt, but by every Parliament ſince the Revolution: But as it is never too late to do well, and as this is the firſt Seſſion of a new Parliament, I hope we ſhall begin to follow that Example which was ſhewn by the firſt Parliament after the Revolution. I hope it will not be ſaid, but that Parliament had as good Reaſon to put a Confidence in the Adminiſtration as this Parliament has, or as any Parliament had ſince that Time; and yet we find that Parliament, in their very firſt Seſſion, paſſing an Act, and by Ballot appointing Commiſſioners, for taking and examining the Accounts of all publick Monies, and reſolving that no Perſon ſhould be one of thoſe Commiſſioners, who had any Office of Profit, or was accountable to their Majeſties. And their Care of the publick Money, in their 2d and 3d Seſſions, we may collect from the Journals now read to us. For this Reaſon I am convinced, that what I am now to propoſe cannot be reflected on, as ſhewing the leaſt Diſreſpect to his Majeſty, or the leaſt Diffidence in our preſent Adminiſtration. It is only ſhewing that prudent Care of the People's Money ℔ we ought always to ſhew as their Repreſentatives, even tho' there were no particular Reaſon for our being ſo careful.

But at preſent, Sir, we have a particular and very melancholy Reaſon for reſuming the ancient Uſage of Parliament: It is well known that Eſtimates have been every Year laid before this Houſe, of all the Expences ℔ were then ſuppoſed to be neceſſary for the enſuing Year; and notwithſtanding thoſe Eſtimates were very extraordinary, and much larger than were ever before uſual in this Nation, yet in every Year ample Proviſion has been made for the Expences of the enſuing Year, conform to the Eſtimates that had been laid before the Houſe: This is known to every Man, and every Man that does know it *muſt think it very* odd, that in ſo ſmall *a Number of Years* ſuch a great Debt *ſhould be contracted* as is at preſent due upon account of our Navy; but it muſt appear ſtill more ſurpriſing, when we conſider, that in every Seſſion of Parliament, Accounts have been laid, or ought to have been laid before this Houſe, of the Deficiencies, if any, of all former Grants, and likewiſe of all Services incurred and not provided for by Parliament. If ſuch Accounts had been fully laid before this Houſe, and rightly conſidered, they would certainly have been examined into in every ſucceeding Seſſion, the Deficiencies, if real, would then certainly have been made good, and the Services, if found to have been neceſſarily incurred, would certainly have b en provided for out of the firſt and readieſt of the Grants made for the Service of the enſuing Year.

This, Sir, is the natural and the only proper Way of providing for all Deficiencies, and for all Services incurred and not provided for by the former Seſſion of Parliament. While this Method is regularly purſued, the Strength of the Nation is not impaired by loading Poſterity with Debts and Mortgages, nor can the People be ſo eaſily prevailed on to ſubmit to any extravagant and unneceſſary Expence; and the Facts being freſh in every Man's Memory, if any Fraud or Fallacy be artfully couched under any of the Articles of the Accounts given in, it may be eaſily diſcovered; but when the Nation is thus Secretly run in Debt, the Strength of it is daily impaired; the People being ignorant of their Expence, cannot find Fault with any of thoſe extravagant Meaſures which occaſioned that Expence; and when Accounts are brought into this Houſe in ſuch a Heap, and after the Tranſactions to ℔ they relate have been all paſt and forgotten, it is then impoſſible for Gentlemen, who peruſe them only at the Table, to diſcover the Falſhood of any of the Articles, or the Fallacies that may be practiſed in the Manner of ſtating the Accounts.

Upon ſuch a ſlight View, Sir, as I have taken of the Accounts now upon the Table, it is not poſſible for me to enter into the particular Articles; but I cannot help taking Notice of one Article, ℔ to me appears to be a very extraordinary one. There is one Article of very near 250,000 *l.* charged, not for the Building of Ships, but for the building of Houſes; whether ſuch Houſes were neceſſary I ſhall not now pretend to determine, but if they were, I think it is too large a Sum for any Miniſter, or for any Adminiſtration to have expended, ℔out a previous Authority from

Parlia-

ment, and that I am ſure was
ſo much as aſked for. What the
t Age may think of ſuch a Sum,
at the Gentlemen of this Houſe
hink of ſuch a Sum, I do not know,
am ſure our Anceſtors, even thoſe
very laſt Age, would have been
nely ſhy of loading the People
ſt a Six pence in the Pound upon
e Lands in *Great-Britain*, for no
Purpoſe but that of building Houſes
: Commiſſioners and other Officers
ging to the Admiralty; and I muſt
it a little extraordinary to ſee Mi-
, of their own Heads, undertake
that even Parliaments of old
ſcarcely have undertaken to have
'Tis true, Parliaments have of
ecome very good natured, they
ut great Truſt and Confidence in
ers, and have generally, I ſhall
y blindly, approved of all mini-
Meaſures. This may perhaps have
Miniſters preſume a little further
they would otherwiſe have done;
am very ſure that in former Times,
ill very lately, no Miniſter would
dared to have drawn the Nation
ich an Expence without an Autho-
om Parliament for ſo doing.
s Article would, I believe, Sir,
ppeared a little extraordinary, in
oft flouriſhing Circumſtances that
is Nation was in, but in our pre-
ircumſtances, when the People are
ng under heavy Taxes, when moſt
ſe Taxes are already engaged for
yment of our Debts, I muſt think
bly extravagant. We ought to
our Eſtate our own, we ought to
t from thoſe Mortgages that are
, before we think of beautifying
ſumptuous and coſtly Buildings.
ver, Sir, let me ſuppoſe that this
ce was no way extravagant, that
abſolutely neceſſary, yet ſtill it
to have been provided for by Par-
t before it was undertaken, or at
t ought to have been provided for
very next Seſſion after it was
it: In that Caſe the Parliament
probably have taken Care to have
a much upon ſome other Article-
at Means our being involved in ſo
a Debt as we are at preſent would
:en preſented, and we ſhould have
a a more tolerable Condition for
that Part, the preſent Circum-
of *Europe* may make incumbent
to undertake.
Revenues of a Nation, Sir, are al-
riſe from thoſe Taxes the People
are obliged to pay, may properly be
compared to the Revenues of a private
Gentleman's Eſtate; and every Gentle-
man, who has a Regard to his Family,
or to his own Credit, will certainly pro-
portion his Expence and Way of Living
to the Revenues of his Eſtate, taking
Care to ſave as much yearly as may be
neceſſary for providing for the younger
Children of his Family, and for anſwer-
ing thoſe contingent Expences or future
Accidents or Misfortunes may probably
bring him into. Such a Gentl. will conſider
that if, by his Way of Living, or by any
expenſive Project, he ſpends more than
the yearly Revenue of his Eſtate may,
according to this Computation, anſwer,
he muſt yearly deſtroy a Part of his Eſ-
ſtate; and that the greater this Surplus
is, the ſooner his Eſtate and Family will
be ruined. Let us ſuppoſe then that ſuch
a Gentleman had deſired his Steward to
ſit down and compute the Method and
Manner how he was to live, the number
of Servants he was to maintain, and the
Equipage he was to keep up, ſo as not
to ſpend yearly more than the Revenue
of his Eſtate could bear, allowing ſo
much yearly for Childrens Proviſions for
paying off Mortgages, if he had any upon
his Eſtate, and for future Contingen-
cies: Suppoſe this Steward had preſcrib-
ed ſuch a Manner of Living, and had
for ſeveral Years fed his Maſter
up in the Notion, that he was ſpend-
ing no more yearly than his Eſtate could
bear; but at laſt brings him in a terrible
Account of Expences incurred and Debts
contracted, by the Manner of Living
he himſelf had preſcribed, and gravely
tells him, he muſt ſell or mortgage one of
his beſt Manors for paying off thoſe
Debts. What would ſuch a Steward de-
ſerve? What Treatment could he ex-
pect to meet with? Surely he muſt at leaſt
expect all his Accounts to be canvaſſed
and examined in the ſtricteſt Manner,
and that his Maſter would never place a
Confidence in any of his Schemes or Cal-
culations for the future. The Caſe,
Sir, is the ſame with this Nation at
preſent. We have been cajoled and
made believe, that what we were ſpend-
ing yearly was no more than the Taxes
yearly raiſed would anſwer: Theſe
Taxes have been cheerfully granted by
Parliament, and as cheerfully paid by
the People, in full Expectation that theſe
were all that were neceſſary for anſwer-
ing our annual Expence; but now, Sir,
when we are in Danger of being brought
into a great and unneceſſary Expence

we are told that we have run much in Arrear, that a great Debt has been contracted, and that for the Payment of this Debt, we must either mortgage those Funds & ought to be reserved for a Time of Danger, or we must lay violent and impious Hands upon those Funds & have been long ago declared sacred, and religiously appropriated for relieving us from those heavy Burdens we at present groan under. While we are Members of this House, Sir, we are the Trustees and the Guardians of the People; and when the People have been so much cajoled and deceived, when they have been thus insensibly run into a heavy and an unexpected Arrear, shall we approve of the Accounts of those Services by & that Arrear has been occasioned, & out examining strictly into every Article? I must think we are, both in Honour, and Conscience, bound to examine them in the strictest Manner, and therefore I shall beg Leave to move, &c. (as before-mentioned.)

To this it was answer'd in Effect thus:

SIR, the Affairs of *Europe*, and the various Incidents that have occurred since the famous Peace of *Utrecht*, are so fresh in every Man's Memory, that I think it very unnecessary to enter into any particular Detail of them; and therefore I shall only observe in general that every Man, who knows any Thing of the History of *Europe* for these last 20 Years, may very easily give a Reason why we have not been able to pay off any very considerable Part of our publick Debts. There was no Method of paying off honestly and fairly any of our Debts formerly contracted, but by increasing the publick Revenue, or saving a Part yearly of that & had before been established; and any Gentleman who will attend to our Conduct for these last 20 Years will see, and must acknowledge, that both these Methods have been pursued as much as it was possible. We could not increase the publick Revenue by imposing any new Taxes, for our People think they are already burdened & too many; and if any such Method had been proposed, it would certainly have been opposed, perhaps by some of those Gentlemen who now find Fault & so small a Part of our Debts having been paid off: The only other Method of increasing the publick Revenue was, by having the Taxes carefully collected, and thereby *endeavouring* to increase the Produce of *each*; *and this has* been pursued & the utmost Care and Industry, in so much that most of our Taxes produce more now than they did 20 Years ago.

With respect to the saving a Part of the publick Revenue & had been before established, it could be done no other Way but by reducing the Interest payable to the Creditors of the Publick, or by reducing the publick annual Expence: The first of these Methods, I believe it will be acknowledged, has been pursued & great Industry, and luckily for the Nation, & great Success; and no Man can & Justice say, that for these 20 Years past the Nation has been put to any Expence but what was absolutely necessary, according to the Circumstances, the Affairs of *Europe*, or the Affairs of the Nation were in at the Time; nor has it been put to any Expence but what was regularly laid before the Parliament, and always approved of by Parliament; so that the finding Fault & any Part of our Conduct for these 20 Years past, is not really finding Fault & the Conduct of our Ministers, but & the Conduct of King and Parliament.

I shall agree with the Hon. Gentlemen, Sir, that Estimates have been every Year laid before the House, of what was then supposed to be necessary for the Service of the ensuing Year; and I hope they will agree with me that it was right to do so; but I never heard that the Gentlemen who computed those Estimates and laid them before Parliament pretended to be infallible, and as they never pretended to be so, they have often found they were not; the Estimates they have given in have been found to be deficient, some of the necessary Services have been sometimes omitted, or the Sums thereby allotted have been found not sufficient for answering the Services for & they were appointed; and this is one of the Reasons why so large a Debt now appears to be due on account of the Navy: Another Reason is, that the Funds appointed by Parliament for raising those Sums & were yearly granted by them for the Service of the Navy, have been always found deficient; and a third Reason is, that the Parliament have often found it necessary for the Safety of the Nation, to give his Majesty Votes of Credit, in Pursuance of which some additional Expences have been incurred, above what were mentioned in the Estimates yearly given in at the Beginning of the Session; and as such Expences were generally incurred by making Additions to our Navy, & is the natural Re-

this Nation in all Times of it has greatly increaſed the on account of our Navy, and is e chief Reaſons why that Debt come ſo conſiderable.

e Deficiencies, as ſoon as they wn, have been every Year re- id before Parliament; ſome of ounts relating to the Navy Debt, e now upon your Table, have ſeveral Years ſucceſſively your Table, and all of them, ne few Articles & have lately were laid there before the laſt Parliament; but, for what Rea- all not pretend to determine ament never thought fit to pro- poſe Deficiencies, or to pay off of that Debt which had been ccaſioned; tho' I muſt ſuppoſe e Accounts were regularly laid rliament, when the Facts and actions to & they related were very Man's Memory, if any Er- llacy could have been pointed any Objection could have been any one of the Articles, it t only have been taken Notice Houſe, but would have been ubject for Clamour over the ation; for there always have I hope there will always be, a mber of Gentlemen in this t only capable, but ready and diſcover any Falſhoods or Fal- t may be artfully foiſted into k Accounts; and if any ſuch had been made, our Tranſac- not ſo ſecret, but thoſe who ected to his Majeſty's Family rnment, or diſcontented & the ration, might have got hold of very, and would certainly have ice endeavoured to have raiſed Clamour; at leaſt againſt the ation:——For this Reaſon I oſe, that all the Acounts upon le have already been ſufficiently and therefore I cannot think ny Occaſion for appointing a mmittee for that Purpoſe.

the Article, Sir, & the Hon. have been pleaſed to diſtin- particular Remark, it is cer- Houſes, Docks, Dock-yards, zines, are as neceſſary for the f our Navy as Ships of War; as neceſſary to rebuild the hen fallen to Decay, as it is o rebuild the latter. To pretend iſters by Directions from his *cannot or ought not* to order a Dock, Dock yard or Admiralty-office to be repaired or rebuilt, without having firſt laid the ſame before Parliament, ſeems to me ſomething very extraordinary; it may be as well pretended, that they ought not to order a Man of War to be rebuilt or repaired, without firſt having laid the ſame before Parliament: In this reſpect the Greatneſs or the Smallneſs of the Sum can make no Difference, it is the Nature of the Service only we are to regard, when we are to determine, whether it ought or ought not to be laid before Parliam. before it be undertaken; and ſurely no Man will ſay, but that his Majeſty, or his Miniſters by his Direction, may give Orders to rebuild a Man of War, or to repair or rebuild a publick Office, without having firſt laid the Affair before Parliament for their Approbation. I believe it will be granted, and if it were enquired into it would be found, that no Money has been laid out in this Way, nor any Houſes built, but what were abſolutely neceſſary; and if there had been any Falſhood or Fallacy in any of the Accounts relating to that Expence, as they have been long upon the Table, it would certainly have been diſcovered, and would long before now have been taken Notice of.

Thus it muſt appear, Sir, that the Story we have been told of a Steward's running his Maſter in Debt, is no way parallel to the preſent Caſe; for this Nation has been run into no extraordinary Expence, but what had not only the Authority of Parliament before it was undertaken, but the Approbation of Parliament after it was laid out; and if any Debt had been contracted, if the Funds appropriated for the Service of the Year have proved at any Time deficient, or if any Services have been incurred which were not provided for by Parliament, thoſe Deficiencies and thoſe Services have been regularly laid before Parliament as ſoon as they could be brought into an Account: And it is very certain, if a Steward ſhould run his Maſter into no Expence but what he had a previous Authority for, and ſhould fairly and honeſtly lay before his Maſter every Year, or as often as it could poſſibly be done, a full Account of the Debt he had contracted in the preceding Year, that Steward could deſerve no Cenſure from his Maſter, nor would his Maſter have any Reaſon for examining his Accounts, in a more particular Manner than he had ever done thoſe of any other Steward.

Now, Sir, as it muſt be granted that the

Majeſty's Subjects, therefore I muſt be againſt the Motion.'

The Reply was in Subſtance thus, viz.

SIR, It is from the Knowledge I have of the Hiſtory of this Nation in particular, and the Hiſtory of *Europe* in general, that I am ſo much ſurpriſed, with reſpect to the ſmall Part of our publick Debts that has been paid off, notwithſtanding the Continuance of all our Taxes, and the vaſt Sums that have been raiſed in every Year of that Time; and the more I conſider it, the more I am ſurpriſed, the leſs I can account for the unprofitable Uſe we have made of ſuch a long Term of Peace and Tranquillity: But I am ſtill more ſurpriſed to hear any Gentleman ſay, that all poſſible Methods have been purſued, either for diminiſhing the publick annual Expence, or for diminiſhing the annual Intereſt due to the Creditors of the Publick; on the contrary, I am convinced, that all poſſible Methods have been purſued for increaſing the firſt, and no Opportunities have been embraced for reducing either the Principal or the Intereſt due to the Creditors of the Publick, but ſuch as durſt not be refuſed or neglected.

We have been for theſe twenty Years in a continued Courſe of publick Peace and Tranquillity, at leaſt we have had no War declared, or any Broil with any of our Neighbours, for which any good Reaſon can now in my Opinion be given, or from which this Nation has reaped any viſible advantage; and yet in every Year of that Time we have been very *near at as great* an Expence, as we were *at in any one* Year of the heavy War and *Sardinia*: This Sir, I do not lay with a Deſign to inſinuate that we have as yet any great Reaſon to be alarmed at this laſt Alliance, but I muſt think we had from the Beginning much greater Reaſon to be alarmed with it, than ever we had to be alarmed with the former; and I muſt think it would now have been more juſtifiable in us to have thrown ourſelves into the Arms of the Emperor, in order to have prevented the Conſequences of this laſt Alliance, than ever it was to throw ourſelves into the Arms of *France*, in order to prevent the Conſequences of the former. From all which I muſt conclude, either that a great Part of the Expence we have formerly been at might have been ſaved, or that our preſent Inactivity is highly dangerous and utterly inexcuſable; and which of theſe two to chuſe I ſhall leave to the Gentlemen who now ſo ſtrenuouſly inſiſt, that for theſe laſt 20 Years we have taken all poſſible Methods to diminiſh our publick annual Expence Now, Sir, as to the diminiſhing of the Intereſt payable to the Creditors of the Publick, can it be ſaid that we have taken any one Method to diminiſh it, but what the Nature of the Thing and the Circumſtances of the Nation plainly and directly pointed out, nay ſo plainly, that it would have been highly criminal in any Adminiſtration to have neglected the Opportunity? but if we had applied the Sinking Fund, religiouſly and regularly to the Payment of our publick Debts, if we had ſaved every Farthing of that Expence, & has been thrown away in maintaining numerous idle Armies, and ſending out many idle Squadrons, and had

applied

that the Eſtimates were deficient, all thoſe Deficiencies ought certainly to be made good the very next Year. It is certainly inconſiſtent ☿ the publick Good to leave Arrears long due, becauſe when Tradeſmen, or thoſe who furniſh the publick ☿ what is neceſſary for publick Uſe, muſt lie for Years out of their Money, it is certain they neither can nor will ſerve the Publick ſo cheap as when they know they are ſure of their Money in Hand, or in a few Months after the Goods are delivered; and the longer any of thoſe Arrears ſtand unpaid, the more expenſive will the future Contracts of the Publick always be.

With reſpect to Miniſters, indeed, and the Tools employed under them, I muſt obſerve, Sir, that it is of great Advantage to have publick Accounts ſtand long in Arrear; and this Advantage is greater in the Navy than in any other Branch of publick Buſineſs, becauſe Tradeſmen, and others who ſerve the Publick, but eſpecially Seamen, cannot lie long out of their Money, as the Navy Debts often do, without being reduced to the utmoſt Diſtreſs; and therefore the Navy Debts muſt always be paid off, or at leaſt ſettled, before any other Debts can be diſcharged. This, Sir, is a Reaſon why the Navy Debts are ſo much complained of, and why they are ſo often made the Pretence for bringing in Bills to oblige the Publick to pay off their Debts by Inſtalments; and this, Sir, is, in my Opinion, an Enquiry not unworthy of the Repreſentatives of the People of *Great-Britain* in Parliament aſſembled.

But, Sir, whatever the Intereſt of Miniſters may be, it is certainly the Intereſt of the Publick to pay off their Debts regularly, and as ſoon as poſſible; and as I am convinced every Gentleman now, or formerly, in this Houſe, has, and always had, the Intereſt of the publick more at Heart than the Intereſt of the Miniſter, therefore I am convinced, that if theſe Accounts have been upon our Table, all the other Gentlemen of the Houſe are in the ſame Condition ☿ me; they are ſo far from having canvaſſed every Article of them, that they are quite ignorant of their having been ever laid upon the Table before this Seſſion of Parliament: If any Gentleman had but caſt his Eye upon ſuch Accounts, in any preceding Seſſion, and had obſerved the Arrears ſtanding unpaid, or unprovided for by Parliament, his Regard

ceſſary when the Sum is much larger than what is uſually required for that Service. His Majeſty may, 'tis out Doubt, give Orders to have a Man of War, or perhaps half a Dozen in a Year, repaired; but if by the Neglect of former Times, or by any great Misfortune, it ſhould become neceſſary to lay out, in any one, two or three Years, a very large Sum for that Purpoſe, it would then become proper to lay that Neceſſity before Parliament, and I think no Miniſter ought to undertake ſuch an extraordinary Service without having firſt obtained an Authority from Parliament for ſo doing. In the Caſe mentioned, I believe it will be granted, that the building of Houſes is a Service that does not often occur; and I am very ſure the Sum that has been laid out, and which now makes a great Part of our Navy Debt, is a much larger Sum than was ever laid out in this Nation upon ſuch a Service, in ſo ſmall a Number of Years; nay, I

he found himſelf impoſed on his Revenues all mortaged, and his Family ruined. If it ſhould appear that ſuch a Steward had raiſed for himſelf an opulent Fortune upon the Ruins of his Maſter's Eſtate, his Maſter, or at leaſt the next Repreſentative of the Family, would certainly enquire into that Steward's Conduct, and notwithſtanding the Authority or Approbation obtained, would as certainly, if poſſible, ſeize upon the Steward's Eſtate, and apply it towards the Relief of his own.

To pretend that what is now propoſed will raiſe Jealouſies and Fears among the People, or give them any Suſpicions of his Majeſty's Government, is an Argument which I find, Sir, is always to be brought in over Head and Shoulders when any Attempt is made to enquire into the Conduct of his Majeſty's Miniſters; but I would have Gentlemen conſider, that the proper Buſineſs of Parliament is to enquire into the Conduct of

Miniſters

: It is one of the chief Ends of
eting in this Place, and if the
find that ſuch Attempts are al-
er-ruled or diſappointed, it will
m a Suſpicion, not only of his
's Government and the Conduct
Miniſters, but it will give them
: a Suſpicion, and a juſt Suſpicion
the Conduct of Parliament: We
o conſider what it was that gave
liament I have mentioned, in K.
IId's Reign, the ignominious
it is now branded with; and if
ple ſhould conceive any ſuch Suſ-
f this or any future Parliament,
l raiſe real Jealouſies and Fears
them, it would make them de-
ever having their Grievances re-
in a legal Way, and that Deſpair
drive them into the moſt violent
moſt terrible Methods of ſeeking
; therefore I wiſh that Gentle-
ould, upon all Occaſions, diſtin-
little between his Majeſty and
iſters, and never allow the Re-
cy may have for the latter, to
lance the Duty they owe to the
The Reſpect that former Par-
have ſhewn to the Miniſters for
me being, and the great Confi-
at has for a long Time been put
iament in their Conduct, is, I
id, one of the great Cauſes that
tion now remains groaning under
Load of Debts and Taxes; and
e it is now high Time for us to
e a little of that Jealouſy which
dulged by our Anceſtors, and
often proved to be of the moſt
enefit to this Nation. We have
lking big, Sir, of putting our-
a Condition to compel the Ac-
n of the Terms of Peace we are
oſe, but I wiſh we may not find
r Neighbours are too well ac-
d & our Circumſtances to be a-
f any Thing we can do: They
I am afraid, that our People are
as heavily taxed as they can
Patience bear: They know that
e Taxes are already engaged, ei-
r the Payment of our Debts, or
Support of our civil Government;
ien they know us to be in ſuch
holy Circumſtances, can it be ſup-
at our Menaces will have a great
e upon any of their Reſolutions?
they ſhould find that our Parlia-
were beginning to look cloſely
: Management of our publick Af-
hey would from thence conclude,
: beſt Uſe would be made of every
Shilling hereafter to be raiſed, they would conclude, that the People would contribute & the more Alacrity, and from thence they will probably be induced to give ſome Attention to whatever we may think neceſſary to propoſe, for reſtoring the Peace of *Europe*. For this Reaſon, if there were no other, we ought to agree to what the Hon. Gentleman has been pleaſed to propoſe.

The Queſtion being at laſt put upon the above Motion, it was, upon a Diviſion, carried in the Negative, by 198 *to* 168.

The principal Speakers for this Motion were, Sir W—m W——m, S—l S——ys, *Eſq*; P—ps G——n, *Eſq*; *the M—r of the R—lls*, W—m P——ey *Eſq*, *and others*; *and thoſe againſt it were, Sir* R——t W——le, H—o W——le *Eſq*; *Sir* Wm Y——ge, T—s W——n *Eſq*; *C—l* B—n.

Feb. 26. *Upon the Mutiny Bill's being reported to the Houſe, Sir* W—r W—ff B——t *one of the Knights for* St—ſhire, *ſtood up, and ſpoke to this Effect:* That ſince the Houſe had found it neceſſary to make ſuch a large Addition to the Army and ſeemed inclined to continue the ſevere Penalties on Deſerters, and the Method of recruiting preſcribed by That, and former Bills of the like Nature, he thought it was neceſſary to add ſome Clauſe, in order to make the Bill leſs dangerous to the Subject than it was as it then ſtood. That by a Clauſe in the Bill it was propoſed to be enacted, as in former Bills, that if a poor Country Fellow ſhould inliſt with an Officer and take his Money, and ſhould afterwards, when carried before a Juſtice, refuſe to declare himſelf inliſted, and take the Oaths preſcribed by Law for that Purpoſe, it ſhould then be in the Power of the Officer to ſend ſuch a poor Fellow to Priſon, and confine him in a Dungeon for a whole Month, even tho' it ſhould appear that the poor Fellow was inveigled to inliſt when he was drunk, and was willing to return the Money he had taken, and ſatisfy all the Charges the Officer had been at. This Power of confining a poor Fellow in a Dungeon, where he might be in Danger of ſtarving, was, he thought, too great a Power to be intruſted abſolutely in the Hands of any Officer: It was no way neceſſary for his Majeſty's Service, and might be of dangerous Conſequence, becauſe it might tempt ſome Officers to practiſe all the inveigling Arts they could think of, not & an Intention to recruit his Majeſty's Forces, but to compel poor Country Fellows to give their

any great Inconvenience to the Service; they therefore propoſed, that the Debate ſhould be adjourned till next Day, in order that ſuch a Clauſe might be contrived as might prevent the Grievance complained of, without being attended with any great Inconvenience to the Service: And it being admitted of the other Side, that the Clauſe, as it then ſtood, might perhaps ſtand in need of ſome little Amendment, it was agreed to adjourn the Debate till next Day; when the Clauſe as it now ſtands in the Mutiny Act was agreed to, and added to the Bill.

Feb. 28. his Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, and the Houſe of Commons being ſent for, his Majeſty was pleaſed to give the Royal Aſſent to the Bill entitled, *An Act for continuing the Duties upon Malt, &c. in that Part of* Great-Britain *called* England; and *for granting to his Majeſty certain Duties upon Malt, &c. in that Part of* Great-Britain *called* Scotland, for the Service of the Year 1735; and to one Naturalization Bill.

The ſame Day the H—ſe of C—ns having (according to Order) reſolved itſelf into a Committee, to conſider further of the Supply granted to his Majeſty; and the Treaty with *Denmark*, dated *Sept.* 18, 1734, having been referred to the ſaid Committee, a Motion was made *That it was the Opinion of that Committee, that the Sum of* 56,251 *l. ſhould be granted to his Majeſty, on account of the Subſidy payable to the King of* Denmark, *purſuant to the Treaty bearing Date the* 18*th Day of* September, 1734, for the Service of the Year 1735.

This occaſioned a long Debate, in which many of the Arguments for and againſt the Augmentation of our Sea and Land Forces were repeated; therefore we ſhall now give only that Part of this Debate which relates particularly to the Treaty.

The Argument for the Motion was to this Effect, viz.

SIR, altho' we are not engaged in the preſent War, nor have any particular Intereſt for inducing us to engage in it, yet as the Balance of Power in *Europe* depends very much upon the Event of the preſent War, we do not know but we may be ſoon brought under a Neceſſity of joining one or other of the Parties now engaged in War, in order to preſerve the Liberties of *Europe*, and conſequently our own; therefore it is incumbent on us to provide in time, and to ſtrengthen our ſelves before-hand, not only by *increaſing our Forces at Home*, but by engaging as many foreign Powers as we can to join with us upon any ſuch Event. In ſuch a Situation, it was natural for us to caſt our Eye firſt towards *Denmark*, becauſe the Intereſt of that Nation is generally the ſame with our own; and on the preſent Occaſion it was the more neceſſary, becauſe great Endeavours were making uſe to have engaged that Court upon the other Side of the Queſtion; ſo that if we had not taken Care to have engaged that Nation in an Alliance with us, it was very probable, and very much to be apprehended, that a certain other Power might have ſucceeded in their Endeavours for engaging that Nation in their Intereſt, which might have proved of the moſt fatal Conſequence to the Liberties of *Europe*, and conſequently to thoſe of this Nation.

The Experience of the laſt two Wars againſt *France* may convince us, Sir, how dangerous it is to allow any of the Powers of *Europe* to exalt itſelf too much, and how expenſive it may prove, to reduce a Power that has once got too great an Aſcendant over its Neighbours: This, Sir, engaged his Majeſty's Attention as ſoon as the War broke out, and he has been ever ſince uſing all his Endeavours, in Conjunction with our Allies the *Dutch*, to reconcile the Differences now ſubſiſting in *Europe*, and to put an End to the preſent War, by a juſt and reaſonable Peace, before either Side ſhould become ſo formidable by Succeſs and Conqueſt, as to make it neceſſary for this Nation to engage in the War, in order to reduce that Power which the Fortune of War had begun to make formidable. In Purſuance of his Majeſty's gracious and wiſe Intention, a Plan of Peace has already been offered to the Parties engaged in War, and the only effectual Way for rendering his Majeſty's Endeavours ſucceſsful, by the Acceptance of this Plan, was, to render ourſelves formidable by our foreign Alliances, as well as by the Augmentation of our own Forces both by Sea and Land; for by ſo doing we rendered it dangerous for either of the Parties engaged in War to attempt to amuſe us with Negotiations, or to ſhew themſelves obſtinate, in refuſing to give Ear to thoſe juſt and honourable Terms of Peace, which his Majeſty and his Allies were preparing to offer them.

The Expence, Sir, which this Nation is to be put to by Means of this Treaty with *Denmark*, muſt appear but very inconſiderable to every Gentleman who conſiders, that we thereby not only ſecure

gency, to lay out a ſmall Sum of Money, when it is probable we may by ſo doing prevent our being afterwards brought under a Neceſſity of putting ourſelves to an immenſe Expence, and riſking perhaps all that we are worth in the World. This, Sir, is the very Caſe at preſent in relation to our Treaty with *Denmark*; for we may probably, by that Treaty, prevent the Continuance of the War, or at leaſt we may prevent either Side's puſhing their Conqueſts ſo far, as to make it dangerous, and yet neceſſary for us to engage againſt them.

It is well known, Sir, that Nations are, in all their publick Tranſactions, entirely governed by their own Intereſt; and as we knew, as all *Europe* knew, that great Offers were making to *Denmark*, in order to engage on that Side, againſt which we might ſoon find ourſelves under a Neceſſity to engage, therefore it became abſolutely neceſſary for us to ſtep in ſeaſonably, and to offer them ſuch Terms as might convince them, that it was more their Intereſt to join in an Alliance with us, than to join in an Alliance with either of the Parties engaged in War. I muſt therefore think, that the concluding of this Treaty was one of the moſt prudent Steps his Majeſty could take, and the Conditions on our Part are ſo reaſonable and ſo eaſy, that I think every Gentleman in this Houſe muſt approve of them, and that therefore the Motion now made to us will be agreed to without any Oppoſition.

The Anſwer was in Subſtance as follows,

I Am glad, Sir, to hear that we are as yet no way engaged in the War, and that we have no particular Intereſt for inducing us to engage; for if it be ſo, I am ſure it is ridiculous in us to put the Nation to a great Expence, in order to provide againſt a Danger which may probably never happen. If we have nothing for inducing us to engage, but only the Danger the Balance of Power in *Europe* may be in by the Event of the War, we might have ſaved ourſelves a great deal of Expence, and may reſt eaſy and quiet *till one of the Parties* now engaged in *begins to puſh their Conqueſts ſo as to endanger the Balance of Power*, come to engage the Enemy, before the Enemy ſo much as appear in View.

As we have no particular Intereſt of our own for inducing us to engage in the preſent War, as we can have no Reaſon for engaging in it, but only from the Danger the Balance of Power may come to be in by the Event; in this Event, Sir, all the Powers of *Europe* are concerned; they are all as much, and more, intereſted in the Preſervation of that Balance than we are; and if it ſhould come to be in any real Danger, they would certainly engage in its Defence, without receiving any Bribe or other valuable Conſideration from us; but if we ſhould thus make ourſelves the *Don Quixots*, or rather the Dupes of *Europe*, if we ſhould be always the firſt to take the Alarm upon any War's breaking out, and ſhould run about among the Powers of *Europe*, offering Bribes and Penſions to all the Princes and all the Miniſters of State in *Europe*, the whole Charge of preſerving that Balance would fall upon this Nation, and every Prince and Miniſter in *Europe* would, upon every ſuch Occaſion, expect a Bribe or a Penſion from *England*, for doing that which he would otherwiſe be obliged to do for his own Preſervation: Even the *Dutch*, who were the firſt that poſſeſſed us with that Notion of preſerving the Balance of Power, which has already coſt this Nation ſuch incredible Sums of Money, may at laſt refuſe to aſſiſt, when the Balance of Power is really in Danger, unleſs we ſubmit to make the grand Penſionary of *Holland* a Penſionary of *England*, and to take a great Number of their Forces into *Engliſh* Pay.

It is really ſurpriſing, Sir, to hear Gentlemen talk of the Balance of Power's being at preſent in Danger, and that we muſt already begin to provide, and to put the Nation to a great and immediate Expence for its Preſervation, when there is not a Prince or State in *Europe*, who ſeems to apprehend that it is in the leaſt Danger: The *Dutch* are ſo far from being apprehenſive of any ſuch Thing, that they have not put themſelves to one Shilling Expence on account of the preſent War, or on account of the Mediation which they are engaged in as well as we:

The

The Princes and States of *Germany*, who would certainly be the firſt Sacrifice to the overturning the Balance of Power in *Europe*, are ſo far from being apprehenſive that it may be in Danger by the Event of the preſent War, that ſome of the moſt conſiderable of them have actually engaged in a Neutrality with reſpect to the preſent War, and not one of them, but the Emperor only, has exerted, or is preparing to exert his whole Strength in Defence of the Empire: Even the King of *Denmark*, whom we have thought it neceſſary, it ſeems, to engage by a conſiderable yearly Penſion, is himſelf a Prince of the Empire, and would certainly ſuffer by the overturning the Balance of Power in *Europe*, much ſooner than it can be ſuppoſed this Nation could ſuffer, and therefore we muſt conclude, that it is more immediately his Intereſt to engage, not only in Defence of the Balance of Power, but in Defence of the Empire, yet we, it ſeems, have been ſo generous as to promiſe to reward him bountifully for doing what is abſolutely neceſſary for his own Preſervation. This, Sir, is a moſt pernicious Example, it may at laſt bring the Balance of Power into real Danger, becauſe it may tempt all the Princes of *Europe* to neglect it, until we ſubmit to be ſo ridiculous as to grant them yearly Penſions for taking Care of it; and I do not know but this very Precedent has now provoked all the other Princes of *Germany* to ſtand aloof, on Purpoſe to engage us to extend our Bounty in the ſame Manner to each of them.

To tell us, Sir, that if we had not entered into this Treaty with the King of *Denmark*, he might have been prevailed on to have concluded a Treaty with a certain other Power, which might have been prejudicial to us, is, in my Opinion, ſomething very odd; for we muſt ſuppoſe, either that we had no Occaſion to enter into any Treaty, or we muſt ſuppoſe that the King of *Denmark* would have entered into no Treaty which could have been prejudicial to us: If the Balance of Power was not like to be in any Danger, we had no occaſion to enter into any Treaty, and if it was like to be in Danger, we cannot ſuppoſe that *Denmark* would have concluded any Treaty contrary to that natural Engagement they have to preſerve it; much leſs can we ſuppoſe that they would have concluded any Treaty, by which it might have been brought into Danger. Princes, 'tis true, Sir, do not always ſee their real Intereſts; but if we reſolve upon every Occaſion to clear their Eyeſight by a Bribe or Penſion, I am afraid none of them will ever open their Eyes without receiving ſome ſuch Remedy from us. We are never to ſuppoſe that any Prince of *Europe* will engage againſt the Liberties of *Europe*, or will perform any former Engagement, when the Performance comes to be apparently inconſiſtent with the Liberties of *Europe*, and conſequently with his own Independency, unleſs he be very much blinded and miſguided by ſome private and particular Intereſt of his own; and of all the Princes of *Europe* the King of *Denmark* is, in this Reſpect, the leaſt liable to any Temptation: There are ſeveral other Princes of *Europe*, who may be tempted to join with thoſe who may have Deſigns againſt the Liberties of *Europe*, becauſe they may be made from thence to expect ſome Addition to their own Dominions; and theſe are the Princes upon whom we ought to have a watchful Eye, theſe are the Princes, if any, upon whom we ought to beſtow our Bribes and our Penſions, in order to keep them firm to the general Intereſt of *Europe*: If we had by any Subſidy or Penſion engaged the Duke of *Bavaria* in an Alliance, if we had by any Subſidy or Penſion diſengaged the King of *Sardinia* from his preſent Allies, or if we had laid out a Sum of Money in engaging the *Palatines* to make ſuch a Choice of a King as would have prevented the breaking out of War (and perhaps a leſs Sum might have done than the Expence we have already been at on account of the War) there might have been ſome Reaſon for our being at ſuch an Expence; but I can ſee no Reaſon for, nor any additional Advantage we can expect from, the Expence we are to be at on account of this Treaty with *Denmark*.

I ſhall readily agree with the Hon. and learned Gentleman, that Nations are entirely governed by their own Intereſt: Nay further, I ſhall admit, that even private Men are very much governed by what they think their own Intereſt, but as it is the Intereſt of *Denmark*, as much as it is the Intereſt of this Nation, to preſerve the Balance of Power in *Europe*, therefore I muſt think it was quite unneceſſary for us to give them a Fee for doing ſo: I ſhall indeed grant, that they were in the Right to take it, ſince we were ſo generous as to offer it: for, I believe, few private Men will refuſe to take a Fee, for doing that which it is both their Duty and their Intereſt to do

without

an unpardonable Blunder. For this Reaſon I cannot but oppoſe the Treaty, and therefore I cannot but agree to the Motion.

To this it was added by the M——r of the R—ls and J—n H—ſe, Eſq. who were for agreeing to the Motion, That they approved of the Treaty as little as any Gentleman did: That tho' they thought it was altogether unneceſſary to put the Nation to ſuch an Expence till the Danger became more apparent; yet as it was the firſt Treaty his Majeſty had concluded upon the preſent Emergency, they would agree to the Motion, becauſe if that Houſe ſhould diſagree with what his Majeſty had done with reſpect to that Treaty, it might be, at ſuch a Conjuncture, of the moſt dangerous Conſequence to the Liberties of *Europe*, by encouraging the ambitious Views which ſome of the Parties engaged in War may now have, or hereafter form to themſelves, and by diſcouraging any of the Princes or States of *Europe* from entering into, or concluding any Treaties with his Majeſty, even tho' the Circumſtances of *Europe* ſhould then abſolutely require ſuch Treaties to be concluded.

The Queſtion being at laſt put for agreeing with the Motion, it was, upon a Diviſion, carried in the Affirmative, by 270 to 178.

The chief Speakers in Favour of the Motion were, Sir R—t W—le, Sir W—m T—ple, H— W—le, Eſq; T— W—n, Eſq; C—l B—e, and Mr. A—y G—l, &c. and the chief Speakers againſt it were, Sir W—m W—m, W—m P—e, Eſq; Sir J—o B—d, S—l S—pe, Eſq; W—m S—n, Eſq; and Sir J—n H—d C—e, &c.

Mr. J. T—t B—e, Eſq; moved the R—le of C—ns as follows, viz. "That the Clauſe of an Act made the ſecond Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, intitled, *An Act for the more effectual preventing Bribery and Corruption in the Elections of Members to ſerve in Parliament*, which relates to the laſt Determination in the Houſe of Commons, concerning Votes for Members to ſerve in Parliament for any County, City, Borough, &c. with the Clauſe relating to the Oath to be taken by returning Officers, ſhould be read," and the ſame having been read accordingly, he then moved as follows, viz. "That the Counſel at the Bar of this Houſe, or before the Committee of Privileges and Elections be reſtrained from offering Evidence touching the Right of Election of Members to ſerve in Parliament for any City, Borough or Place, contrary to the laſt Determination in the Houſe of Commons; which Determination, by an Act paſſed in the ſecond Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, intitled *An Act for the more effectual preventing Bribery and Corruption in the Elections of Members to ſerve in Parliament*, is made final to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever, any Uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding."

The Motion occaſioned ſome Debate, of which we ſhall give the following Account as follows, viz.

BY the Clauſe of the Act now read, Sir, it appears, that the laſt Determination of the Houſe of Commons, with Regard to the Right of voting at any Election, is declared to be final to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever, any Uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding; ſo that in all future Diſputes about any Election for the ſame Place, the laſt Determination of the Houſe of Commons is the Rule by which the Right of voting is to be determined, and againſt which no Argument, nor any Proof can be admitted: This I take to be now the Law of the Land, and conſequently is binding as well upon this Houſe, as upon every Gentleman who has been ſince that Act, or may hereafter be concerned in any Election. At all Times, Sir, and particularly in ſuch a dangerous Conjuncture as the preſent, it is incumbent upon us to eſtabliſh as generally as poſſible among the People, a good Opinion of the Impartiality, Integrity, and Juſtice of this Houſe in all our Reſolutions, and in all our Proceedings. With reſpect to ſtate Affairs, eſpecially ſuch as relate to foreign Tranſactions, the Facts are not publickly known, nor can the Motives or Arguments for or againſt any Queſtion relating to them be underſtood by the Vulgar, and therefore in ſuch Queſtions it is not eaſy for the People in general to comprehend the Debates, nor would it be poſſible for them to diſcover the Injuſtice or the Partiality of our Proceedings, were it poſſible for this Houſe to be guilty of any ſuch; but in all our Proceedings relating to Elections, the People in general, or at leaſt thoſe who live in the Neighbourhood of the Place, where any Diſpute happens about an Election, know every Circumſtance, and are as capable to judge of the Motives or Arguments for or againſt moſt of the Queſtions that occur upon ſuch Occaſions, as any Member of this Houſe, and when the People obſerve a Variety and Contradiction in our Determinations relating to ſuch Affairs, when they obſerve the Right of voting at an Election given by this Houſe to one Sort of People, and in the very next Seſſion perhaps, that Right determined by this Houſe to be in a quite different Sort of People, they muſt conclude that the Determinations of this Houſe in relation to that Affair did not proceed from Juſtice and Impartiality, but from private Intereſt, or from Party Zeal. This is the Concluſion they muſt neceſſarily form with Reſpect to thoſe Affairs they know, and can judge of, and the Conſequence is, that they from thence naturally conclude, that our Proceedings are governed by the ſame Motives in thoſe Affairs which they do not know, nor can judge of.

To prevent an Effect ſo dangerous to our Conſtitution was, I believe, Sir, one of the chief Motives for inſerting the Clauſe now read to you in that Act of Parliament, and Care has been taken to expreſs it in Terms ſo ſtrong and explicit, that it cannot in my Opinion be evaded by any Artifice or Subterfuge. It is now the Law of the Land, a Law ſo reaſonable, that I hope it will never be altered or repealed, and a Law ſo plain, that I can make no Doubt, but that the laſt Determina-

rion of the Houſe of Commons will, for the future, be, in all ſuch Caſes, an infallible Rule, a Rule from which we cannot depart. However, Sir, as ſome Gentlemen are not ſufficiently appriſed of this Law, or may entertain Hopes that this Houſe will not, in their future Determinations, ſtrictly adhere to it, they may therefore put themſelves to great Expence in bringing up Witneſſes, and may take up a great deal of your Time with Arguments to ſhew that the Right of voting at any Election now diſputed, is not in thoſe People, or in thoſe People only, in whom it was declared to be by the laſt Determination of this Houſe; which will be a putting themſelves to great Expence, and taking up the Time of this Houſe to no Purpoſe, ſince the laſt Determination of the Houſe of Commons is now by Law eſtabliſhed as a Rule, from which we cannot depart, notwithſtanding the cleareſt Proof of any Uſage to the contrary.

As we ought, Sir, to prevent Gentlemen's putting themſelves to any needleſs Expence, as we ought to prevent their attempting to take up the Time of this Houſe to no Purpoſe, therefore I think this Law ought to be ſome Way revived, not only to put Gentlemen in Mind of it, but to ſhew them that we are reſolved to adhere to it in the ſtricteſt Manner; and as the only proper Way for us to revive any Law, is by coming to ſome new Reſolution in Relation to it, therefore I hope the Houſe will agree to the Motion I am to make, which is, That it may be ordered, that the Counſel at the Bar, *&c.* (as above,)

To this it was anſwered thus, viz.

SIR, I muſt own, I have not lately conſidered the Clauſe now read to you, and therefore am not prepared now to ſpeak it, or to give my Opinion for or againſt the Motion which the hon. Gentleman has been pleaſed to make; but upon the firſt View, I take the Motion to be of the utmoſt Conſequence, becauſe I look upon it as an Attack, or rather a Reſtraint, deſigned to be put upon the Power and Juriſdiction of this Houſe in the moſt material Point, which is that of determining finally all Queſtions relating to electing the Members of our own Houſe. I really never imagined, nor could indeed have believed, that the Intention of that Act, or of any Clauſe in it, was to limit or reſtrain the Houſe of Commons, with Reſpect to their Determinations in Matters of Election; for in all ſuch Determinations I think we ought not to be under any Limitation, nor confined by any Rule; and if there had been any ſuch Intention, I believe this Houſe would never have agreed to the Bill, or at leaſt to that Clauſe by which any ſuch Reſtraint was intended to be laid upon the Houſe.

It is for this Reaſon, Sir, that I have always imagined, and ſtill think, that the Clauſe *now* read to you relates only to Sheriffs, and *other Returning* Officers, and was deſigned as a Direction to them, what Sort of Perſons they were to admit to vote or poll at any Election, with Reſpect to which they were by this Clauſe obliged to take the laſt Determination of the Houſe of Commons, as a Rule to be inviolably obſerved by them at all ſucceeding Elections. This, Sir, I muſt ſtill think, according to the View I have of it at preſent, is all that is deſigned by the Clauſe; for it is certain, that if in all future diſputed Elections, we were to take the laſt Determination of this Houſe as an infallible Rule for our Conduct, a very great Injury would thereby be done to a great many Cities and Boroughs in *England*; and I cannot imagine that it was ever the original Intention of any Act of Parliament to do an Injury to any one, much leſs to great Numbers of his Majeſty's Subjects.

However, Sir, as I have not lately read or conſidered the Act, I will not now pretend to be poſitive in my Opinion, and therefore I hope the hon. Gentlemen will agree to put off the Conſideration of this Motion to ſome ſhort Day, to *Monday* next if they pleaſe, that other Gentlemen as well as my ſelf may have Time to conſider it, before we are obliged to give our Opinion in a Caſe which is certainly of great Conſequence.

It was replied as follows, viz.

SIR, as I had the Honour to be a Member of this Houſe when that Act had the good Fortune to paſs, I very well remember the Hiſtory of this very Clauſe. The Clauſe, was not originally in the Bill, but was put into the Bill by the other Houſe, and was put in, I believe, with a View to prevent the Paſſing of the Bill; or at leaſt that this was the Intention of thoſe who firſt contrived and inſerted this Clauſe: For they imagined that this Houſe would never agree to ſuch an Amendment; but when the Bill came back to this Houſe, the Gentlemen who promoted the Bill were ſo juſtly fond of it, that they choſe to agree to all the Amendments made by the other Houſe, and this among the reſt, rather than loſe ſo good a Bill. Indeed as to this Clauſe they had another, and a very good Reaſon for agreeing to it; for tho' it did lay ſome Reſtraint upon the Juriſdiction of this Houſe in Matters of Election, yet the Majority of the Houſe then thought it a reaſonable Reſtraint, and even a neceſſary Reſtraint, in order to prevent, in Time to come, that Variety and frequent Contradiction in our Determinations with reſpect to Elections, which had in Time paſt greatly contributed to the giving the Generality of the People a contemptible Opinion of all the Proceedings of this Houſe.

The Clauſe now read to you Sir, is ſo full, and conceived in Terms ſo plain and eaſy to be underſtood, that I am ſurpriſed to hear any Gentleman deſire one Hour to conſider it, before he agrees to the Motion now made to you; but I am ſtill more ſurpriſed to hear any Gentleman, eſpecially a Gentleman who has often attended the Committee of Electi-

ral Inſtructions to Mr Woodward, *his Majeſty's Miniſter in* Poland, *in the Year* 1729, *ſhould be laid before the Houſe.*

This Motion occaſioned a long Debate; but as we gave the Debate upon the ſame Motion, made in the preceding Seſſion in the H. of C—*ns*, (See Vol. IV. p. 294, to 300.) we ſhall abridge this as much as poſſible.

The Argument for it was to this Effect, viz.

MY Lords, as we are many of us, by our Birth, and all of us, by thoſe Honours which — on us or our An obliged to give ſincere Advice i the chief Ends ſs to conſider th with reſpect to in order to give derable Emerge think may tend tereſt of the N ceſſary for us to gotiations, and other Papers laid before us, which may be neceſſary for our Information in any Affair, in which it may be incumbent on us to give our Advice; and for this Reaſon it has always been the Cuſtom and the Right of this Houſe, to call for all ſuch Papers, and to conſider them deliberately, before we ever offered to give our Advice to the Crown.

I believe, my Lords, it will be granted, that with reſpect to our foreign Affairs, there never was a more critical Conjuncture than the preſent, there never was a Conjuncture when it was more neceſſary for us to conſider the State we are in, or more incumbent upon us to offer our beſt and our ſincereſt Advice to our Sovereign, nor was there ever a Conjuncture when the King could ſtand more in Need of honeſt and upright Counſel: The Eyes of all *Europe* are now fix'd upon the Behaviour of *Great Britain*, and by our Behaviour in the preſent Conjuncture, both the Honour and Intereſt of the Nation, nay even the Liberties of *Europe*, may be either ſacrificed or preſerved. In ſuch a Conjuncture, can we perform our Duty to our Country or our King, can we anſwer one of the chief Ends of our meeting in this Houſe, without examining into the State of our foreign Affairs, and offering our moſt deliberate Advice to our Sovereign? Upon ſuch an Occaſion, we are not to wait till his Majeſty ſhall be prompted by thoſe about him to aſk our Advice; becauſe if by them he has been miſled in any former Steps, we may depend on it they will endeavour as much as they can, to divert his Majeſty from applying to Parliament for Counſel, when they are certain, that by ſuch an Application their Conduct would come to be examined into and highly cenſured: No, my Lords, this Houſe is his Majeſty's higheſt and moſt natural Council, we are in Duty bound *to give him* our Advice upon every important Emergency; and upon an Emergency of ſuch Importance as the preſent, his Majeſty's having made no Application to this Houſe for Advice is, with me, a ſtrong Argument that he has been miſled in ſome late Meaſures by thoſe about him, and that by them he is diverted from applying where he is always ſure to meet with honeſt and upright Counſel; and therefore I muſt think we have the greater Reaſon to enquire into the preſent State of our Affairs, and offer that Advice which ſhall appear the moſt conſonant to our preſent Circumſtances.

This Conſideration, my Lords, makes it the more neceſſary for us ſpeedily to offer his on upon the preſent Poſture of s; and as in this we cannot any Advice, without being to the Sources and Cauſes of it is therefore abſolutely ne- laid before us all the Papers r late foreign Tranſactions. Among the many foreign Tranſactions we have been lately engaged in, thoſe relating to *Poland* are at preſent the moſt neceſſary for us to enquire into, becauſe the late Tranſactions in that Kingdom are ſaid to have been the ſole Clauſe of the preſent War, therefore it is impoſſible for us to give any Advice about the preſent Poſture of Affairs in *Europe*, without examining whether we had any, and what Share in thoſe Tranſactions, and as in the Year 1729, the late King of *Poland* was dangerouſly ill of the Diſtemper of which he afterwards died, as every one even then judged his Life could not be of any long Continuance, and as every one likewiſe judged, that his Death might very probably produce a Combuſtion in *Europe*, it is very reaſonable to ſuppoſe that Meaſures for the Election of a future King were then begun to be concerted, therefore I think we ought to know whether we had any Share in thoſe Meaſures, before we offer any Advice to his Majeſty upon the preſent Poſture of Affairs; for which Reaſon I ſhall beg Leave to make as modeſt a Demand as can well be made in the preſent Conjuncture, which is, That an humbly Addreſs, *&c.* (as before-mentioned.)

To this it was anſwered in Subſtance as follows.

MY Lords, I ſhall agree with the noble Lord, that this Houſe has a Right to call for any Papers that may be neceſſary for our Information, with Reſpect to any Affair we are or ought to enquire into; but to the Honour of this Houſe, my Lords, I muſt add, that That Right has been always hitherto uſed with great Prudence and Caution. We have never yet called for any Papers by which the Secrets of the Government might be any Way divulged; or the Affairs of the Nation brought into any Diſtreſs.

Upon the preſent Occaſion, my Lords, if his Majeſty had found it neceſſary to apply to this Houſe for Advice, he would certainly have done ſo, and he has too much Penetration to allow

It was replied to the Effect as follows, viz.

MY Lords, there is no Lord in this Houſe, nor any Man in the Kingdom, who has a greater Regard for his Majeſty, or a better Opinion of his Majeſty's Wiſdom and Penetration than I have; but my Duty to his Majeſty, as a Member of this Houſe, obliges me to offer my beſt and moſt ſincere Advice in every Affair, which I look upon as an Affair of Importance, and my Duty to my King, as well as my own Honour, forbid me to offer my Advice in any Affair till I have that Information which I think neceſſary for that Purpoſe. It has been ſo often ſaid in this Houſe that I am aſhamed to repeat it, but upon this Occaſion I muſt again take Notice, that Speeches from the Throne are, in this Houſe, always conſidered as Speeches from the Miniſters for the Time being, and therefore we are never to be confined or reſtrained in our Debates, by any Thing that has been ſaid to us from the Throne: Whether we have any Concern in the preſent War, or whether we were any Way engaged in thoſe Meaſures which gave Occaſion to the preſent War, is for this Reaſon a Queſtion, that no Lord, as a Member of this Houſe, can be as yet ſatisfied about, becauſe we have as yet made no Enquiry into it, nor can make an Enquiry till a great many Papers, particularly thoſe now called for are laid before us.

As for the Plan for an Accommodation, which it is ſaid has been offered to the Parties now engaged in War, I muſt declare, my Lords, I know nothing about it; and every one of your Lordſhips, when you ſpeak as Members of this Houſe, muſt declare the ſame, becauſe it has never yet been communicated to the Houſe; and therefore I cannot well ſay any Thing about it, nor can I know what may be prejudicial or advantageous to it. I do not know, my Lords, what Sort of Plan it is, but if it be ſuch a Plan, or any Thing like the Plan that has been publiſhed in the *Dutch* Gazettes, we have no great Reaſon for being fearful of doing any Thing that may prevent its being effectual; for I am convinced it will never produce an Accommodation, it can never have any Effect, unleſs it be to engage this Nation in the War, whether it be our Intereſt or Inclination ſo to do or not.

It is impoſſible, my Lords, that any War can break out in *Europe* in which this Nation has no Concern: If we have no particular Obligation upon us, if we have no particular Intereſt to engage us to take a Share in the War, yet we ought to take every ſuch Opportunity to ſettle the Diſputes we may have with either of the Parties, or to obtain Advantages in our Trade from every one, or at leaſt from ſome of the Parties engaged in War; and it would be a very high Miſdemeanor in thoſe who are, or at any ſuch Time may be at the Head of our Affairs, to neglect or let ſlip any ſuch Opportunity. The Balance of Power, my Lords, is what we ought always to have an Eye to, but I cannot think it is at preſent, or is like to be in any great Danger, and the Advantage of our Situation is ſuch, that we may always be, and therefore we ought always to be among the laſt Princes and States in *Europe*, to give ourſelves much Trouble about it, or to engage in its Preſervation; for if we do not give ourſelves an unneceſſary Trouble about it, the Princes and States upon the Continent will take Care of it amongſt themſelves; and if, in any Caſe of Extremity, we find ourſelves at laſt obliged to engage, we ought to take that Opportunity to ſettle all Diſputes we may have, and to reap all the Advantage in Trade we may expect from any of thoſe in Favour of whom we engage; and when by our Means the Balance of Power is to be re-eſtabliſhed, and Peace to be reſtored, we have then an Opportunity of ſettling all former Diſputes with the Parties againſt whom we engage, and of obtaining new Advantages from them. This, my Lords, ought to be the fundamental Maxim of all our Negotiations and Engagements, but I am afraid we have for ſome Years had our Heads ſo full of the Balance of Power being in Danger, and have been ſo ready upon all Occaſions to frighten ourſelves with that Phantom, that we have not only neglected, but have upon all Occaſions ſacrificed the particular Intereſts of this Country to our imaginary Apprehenſions about the general Intereſt of *Europe*. There was never a better Opportunity than the preſent for ſettling all the Diſputes this Nation may have with either of the Parties engaged in War, there was never a better Opportunity for this Nation's acquiring new Advantages in Trade from every one of them, and I hope it will not be neglected; for I ſhall have a poor Opinion of our Negotiators, if a Peace be reſtored without obtaining ſome conſiderable Advantages for this Nation.

With regard, my Lords, to the Inſtructions ſent to our Miniſter in *Poland* in the Year 1729, I ſhall not pretend ſo much as to gueſs at what they were; but it was certainly the Intereſt of this Nation not to intermeddle either in Favour of the Party for *Staniſlaus*, or in Favour of the Party for the Electoral Prince of *Saxony*: It was our Buſineſs, and would have been our Glory, to protect that Republick in her Freedom of Choice; and the proper Inſtructions to be ſent to our Miniſter on that Occaſion, were only to endeavour to ſound the Views and Inclinations of the Leading Men of that Nation, in order to take our Meaſures accordingly, when the Throne ſhould become vacant by the Death of the then King of *Poland*, and that we might in Time prepare to make the beſt of what was moſt likely to be the Conſequence of that important Event. If theſe were the Inſtructions ſent, no Power in *Europe* can have any juſt Ground to complain of our Conduct, and if any of them ſhould make any unjuſt and frivolous Complaints, or conceive any groundleſs

[illegible] thereabouts, is it not highly neceſſary for us to know this before we offer any Advice to his Majeſty? My Lords, it is ſo neceſſary, that without it we cannot offer any ſincere Advice, it would be diſhonourable, or at leaſt raſh in us to attempt it; for tho' the Affairs of *Poland* may not be the chief Cauſe of the War yet it is certain that, with reſpect to *France*, they are the chief Motives pretended; and for the other Cauſes of the War we muſt ſearch into other late Tranſactions, in all of which we certainly had a very great Concern, perhaps a greater than this Houſe may think this Nation ought to have had, when we come to examine into thoſe Tranſactions, and have the proper Papers laid before us for that Purpoſe.

But, my Lords, if with reſpect to the Affairs of *Poland*, we favour'd either of the now contending Parties, it is abſolutely neceſſary for this Houſe to enquire into them, and for that End to have the Papers now moved for laid before us; ſuch an Enquiry will be ſo far from being attended with any miſchievous Conſequences, that the Neglect of it may be of the moſt fatal Conſequence both to this Nation, and to the Liberties of *Europe*; for whatever Side we favoured, it cannot be ſuppoſed that any of our Endeavours are now a Secret to thoſe of the other Side of the Queſtion. If we favoured the Deſigns of thoſe who were for ſetting *Stanyſlaus* upon the Throne, we muſt have concerted Meaſures with the Leaders of that Party in *Poland*, and as ſome of thoſe who were then among the Leaders of that Party in *Poland*, are now in the Intereſt of the Elector of *Saxony*, can we ſuppoſe that any of our Endeavours in Favour of *Stanyſlaus*, or the Inſtructions given to our Miniſter for that Purpoſe, are now a Secret to the Elector of *Saxony*, or to any of the Powers now engaged to ſupport his Election? ſo that whatever our Inſtructions may have been upon that Head, they cannot now be a Secret any where but in this Houſe, where they ought to be known, and ought to be ſtrictly enquired into; for it is impoſſible to imagine that the Powers of *Europe*, who now ſupport the Elector of *Saxony*, will ever put any Confidence in this Nation, or join cordially with us in any Meaſures, while thoſe Perſons, who formerly adviſed ſuch Meaſures, have any Influence in our Councils: Nor can the Nation with Honour propoſe any Terms of Peace, much leſs engage in a War, for defeating thoſe very Meaſures which have been concerted in Conjunction with us: We cannot at leaſt propoſe any ſuch Terms of Peace, or engage in the War on ſuch a Footing, till we have made Examples of thoſe who engaged us in ſuch deſtructive Meaſures.

On the other hand, if we ſuppoſe that the Inſtructions ſent at that Time to our Miniſter [illegible] thoſe Inſtructions muſt have been communicated to all the chief Officers of State, particularly to thoſe of them who then appeared at the Head of the *Saxon* Party in *Poland*; and, as many of them are now in the Intereſt of *Stanyſlaus*, can we ſuppoſe that thoſe Inſtructions are now a Secret to any of thoſe Powers, who are now engaged to ſupport the Election of that Prince to the Throne of *Poland*; or that they will look upon this Nation as impartial, or with any Confidence accept of our Mediation, as long as thoſe very Perſons, who joined in ſuch Meaſures againſt them, have any Influence in our Councils? So that if we have a ſincere Inclination, which I think we ought to have, to prevent this Nation's being engaged in the War, we ought to enquire into our Tranſactions in *Poland*, and for that Reaſon ought to have the Papers called for laid before us: But moreover, if it ſhould appear that the Emperor has been attacked for purſuing thoſe very Meaſures he has had concerted with us, is not this Nation in Honour obliged to defend him againſt ſuch an Attack? Or at leaſt we ought to puniſh thoſe who engaged the Faith of this Nation in Meaſures, which it was not our Intereſt to purſue.

Thus, my Lords, in every ſuppoſable Caſe, it is the Duty of this Houſe not only to call for thoſe Inſtructions, but to examine them ſtrictly, before we can pretend to give his Majeſty any honeſt or ſincere Advice, in relation to the preſent Poſture of Affairs in *Europe*. If the Inſtructions were right, we ought to know it before we can give our Advice; and it is impoſſible the publiſhing of them can produce any bad Effect: If they were otherwiſe, they can produce no worſe Effect than they have done already, and it is neceſſary they ſhould be examined into, and the Perſons puniſhed who adviſed them, before we can ſuppoſe that his Majeſty's Mediation will have any Effect towards reſtoring the Peace of *Europe*, or preventing its being neceſſary for this Nation to engage in the War.

The Queſtion was then put upon the Motion, which upon a Diviſion was carried in the Negative by 71 to 29.

The Motion was made by the E--l of *C--ld* and the other Speakers in Favour of it were L--d *B--ſ*, Ld *C--r*, and the E--l *of W----re*. The Speakers againſt it were the D--ke of *N--cle*, the E--l *of I--ay* and L--d *H----th*.

Immediately after this Diviſion the following Motion was made in the ſame Houſe, viz. *That an humble Addreſs ſhould be preſented to his Majeſty, that he would be pleaſed to give Direction, that the Letters and Inſtructions ſent to his Majeſty's Miniſters at the Courts of France and Spain, relating to the Execution of the Treaty of Seville, ſhould be laid before the Houſe.*

A°

that Neceſſity, is now under Conſideration,— From theſe Expreſſions, and from what fell from a noble Lord in the former Debate, who told us we were to look for the Springs and Cauſes of the preſent War ſomewhere elſe than in the Inſtructions given to our Miniſter in *Poland*, I think it abſolutely neceſſary for us to ſee the Letters and Inſtructions ſent to our Miniſters at the Courts of *France* and *Spain*, in Relation to the Execution of that Treaty; for in that Treaty, and in the Negotiations that were carried on for the Execution of that Treaty, I am, indeed, very much perſuaded we are to look for ſome of the chief Springs and Cauſes of the preſent War; at leaſt I am very ſure we cannot pretend to give his Majeſty any Advice with Reſpect to the preſent War, without ſeeing that Plan of Operations which was concerted for the Execution of that Treaty, and thoſe Negotiations that were carried on for concerting that Plan, and for making it effectual after it was concerted; and therefore, my Lords, I ſhall move, *&c.* (as above-mentioned)

To this it was anſwered in Subſtance,, viz.

MY Lords, I muſt ſay, I am a great deal more ſurpriſed at this Motion than I was at the former; for as the Affair of *Poland* is made at leaſt the Pretence of the preſent War, it might be ſuſpected that the late Tranſactions in that Kingdom were the chief Cauſes of the War, but I am ſure it is impoſſible to imagine that any of the Letters or Inſtructions relating to the Execution of the Treaty of *Seville*, can have any Concern with the Motives of the preſent War; becauſe whatever Meaſures were concerted for the Execution of that Treaty by Force, it is certain that no ſuch Meaſures ever took Effect: We all know, that the Treaty of *Seville* was ſoon after fully executed in an amicable and friendly Manner, by the Concluſion of the Treaty of *Vienna*, therefore the Treaty of *Vienna* is the only Paper from which we can have any Information in Relation to the Execution of that Treaty.

Therefore, my Lords, as there can be no Relation between the Papers now called for and the Cauſes of the preſent War, there can never agree to do any Thing that may give the leaſt Occaſion or Pretence for the rejecting of that Plan: And whatſoever ſome Lords may be pleaſed to ſay of that Plan, I doubt not but it will appear to be a reaſonable and a good Plan; becauſe in the forming of it the *Dutch* Miniſters concurred with ours, nay, I

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Dutch Miniſters,

eſpecially that great Man who has now the chief Direction of their Affairs, the Juſtice to think, that they would neither have drawn up nor approved a ridiculous Plan, or a Plan which they thought would not be effectual; and I believe I may ſay, that if that Plan, or ſomething very like it, be not effectual, it will from thence appear, that ſome of the Parties now engaged in War have Views which they have not thought fit to own, and that both the *Dutch* and we will think it neceſſary to join in the War, in order to prevent the Accompliſhment of ſuch dangerous Deſigns. The diſcovering of thoſe Views, if there be any ſuch, is certainly one of the chief Things intended by that Plan; the ſooner they are diſcovered, the more eaſy it will be to defeat them, and I hope your Lordſhips will do nothing that may defeat the Deſign of the Plan, & your agreeing to the preſent Motion would very probably do; becauſe it might furniſh a Pretence to ſome of the Parties engaged in War to reject the Plan, without being obliged to diſcover their real Deſigns.

But in ſhort, my Lords, every Argument that was offered againſt the former Motion, is certainly equally ſtrong againſt this; and as your Lordſhips have thought fit to diſagree with the former Motion, I make no Doubt of your diſagreeing likewiſe with this.

[*The Reply to this in our Supplement, in which theſe Debates will be ended.*]

m. Nov. 29. *and* Dec. 6.

rty, and Marks of a free Con*in the Reign of* Edward III.

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infamously as that of his
Father *Edward* II. ended,
by Reaſon of *the young King's Minority*, who was
but 15, and the vile Ma-
nagement of the *Queen*,
and her Favourite *Mortimer*, who ſeiz'd the whole
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gents; and thus theſe *infamous*
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ines (obſerves *Rapin*) who was a C
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rt the Eyes of the publick from
ſions, by the *young King's Mar-*
theſe Ceremonies were over,
p a ſcandalous Peace with *Scot-*
ndifferent one with *France*, and
former Treaty by a Marriage
rince of *Scotland*, and the King's
was *another Wedding* to dazzle
he People, and *Mortimer* was
March as a Reward for his ne-
ſhameful Treaty. But Affairs D
her Turn, the King, with Con
ament, took the Government
hands, *Mortimer* was ſent to the
Parliament call'd, the *Queen's*
ry leſſened to a Penſion of 1000*l.*
he E. of *March*, was impeach'd
about the King, &c. condemn'd,
for a Traitor, on the common
ſhown, without any *Evidence*
him, or being ſuffered to ſpeak
defence." (Next, M *D'Auvers*
count of his *Military Architec-* E
Raiſed on the Throne of *Scotland*,
France, and then proceeds to
particularly point out to the
Reader, in *his Reign*, viz. his Character and
Conduct *in the domeſtick Part of his Govern-*
ment.) HE was ſo far from acting like a *Mo-*
narch, who thought himſelf inveſted with *abſolute Power*, that he always cultivated the
Affections of his People, in their *collective Co-*
porate, and ſeldom undertook any great Enter-
priſe, without the Advice and Concurrence of
their *Repreſentatives*. The *many excellent*
Laws, made in his Reign, can ſcarce be pa-
ralell'd in any other.

The firſt was the *Statute of Treaſons*; the
beſt Security of the Lives, Liberties and
Eſtates of the Subject, that was ever obtain'd
of the *Crown*, not excepting even *Magna*
Charta, and the *Habeas Corpus Act* themſelves;
for till *this Act* was paſs'd, *Treaſon* was ſo in-
definite a Crime, that it might, by the Help
of a little *State Law*, be conſtrued to ſignify
any Thing, which a *King*, or a *Miniſter*, had
a Mind to puniſh as ſuch. But by this *Act* the
Parliament was to judge of it alſo.

Another beneficial Law, made in the ſame
Reign, was the *Statute of Premunire*, by
which the People of *England* were reſtrain'd,
under ſevere Penalties, from carrying any
Cauſes into *foreign Courts*, the Cognizance of
which belong'd to the *King's Courts*.

To this was added *another Act*, call'd the
Statute of Proviſors, by which all eccleſiaſtical
Perſons were prohibited, under the like Penal-
ties, to procure, or accept any *Proviſions* from
the Court of *Rome*.

Theſe *two Acts*, with the Statute of *Mort-*
main, in the Reign of *Edward* I. laid the
Foundation of ſhaking off the Pope's Autho-
rity in *England*.

Beſides the *glorious Acts* already mention'd,
and ſeveral others of the ſame Nature, his
Ears were always open to the *Complaints of his*
People, and his Heart ready to concur in the
Redreſs of their *Grievances*.

Among other Things, it was ordained that
all *Pleadings* and *Judgments* ſhould be in the
Engliſh Language, inſtead of the *French* or
Norman, as had been in uſe from the *Conqueſt*.

It ought farther to be remember'd, to the
Immortal Honour of *this Prince*, that he con-
firm'd *Magna Charta* ten ſeveral Times.

He likewiſe granted his People a *general*

---

the *Daily Gazetteer* makes the
ollowing Remark.

s Liberty *for which the Craftſ-* G
's is the Liberty which would ac-
thus, to hang without Evidence,
hear'd. *Could they once regain*
berty, *the Object of their Hatred*
a Victim to their Cruelty. This
nt Liberty, *ſhould condemn and*
y'd not like, without Trial,
ce, without Juſtice, and without
we find the true Reaſon of all
s againſt our preſent excellent
h requires Evidence of a Man's
can be condemned, it gives him
a Right to be heard, it gives him a Liberty of
making all the Defence he can. But what terri-
ble Laws are theſe to the Deſigns and Ambition
of modern Patriots H
They may continue to read Lectures on the
Equity of Violence, and the Patriotiſm of Aſ-
ſaſſinations, but ſo long as any Senſe of Juſtice
remains among Men, theſe Incitements to
Butchery and Murder, will meet with the ut-
moſt Abhorrence and Deteſtation, and the Au-
thors will be ſeen in their native Deformity.
Surely never was ſuch an Inſult offered to
the Underſtanding of Mankind, could not the
Faction *have recommended Law's Intentions,*
without repreſenting them as the Terms of Li-
berty!

Heroes and *Heroines*.

The Character of *this Prince* hath been the darling Subject of all Hiſtorians, antient and modern, foreign and domeſtick; and was never traduced, till it was found neceſſary by ſome *late Writers*, in order to finiſh their high-ſtrain'd Panegyricks on the *preſent Times*.

Daily Gazetteer, Nov. 1. N° 133.

Of our Colonies and Poſſeſſions *abroad.*

SEveral of our intelligent Countrymen have complain'd of the Danger our *American* Colonies are in of being ſurrounded and over-run by the *French*, who exceed us in ſeveral Commodities; they ſay, that theſe *Co-*

The only Queſtion is, whether the *Kings of England* had Power to alienate theſe

Daily Gazetteer, Dec. 6. N°. 138.

Why the People were Slaves *in their Principles, before the Revolution, and* Freemen *ſince.*

SOON after the Reſtoration, an Oath was impoſed upon us, *That it was not lawful* upon any Pretence whatever, *to take up Arms againſt the King*: No, tho' he ſubverted all our Laws, and made our Government as arbitrary as that in *Turkey*; yet Reſiſtance was Death and Damnation too; for we had a Biſhop; I think it was Bp *Saunderſon*, who affirmed in Print, *that it was not lawful to reſiſt the King, tho' to ſave the whole World.* Theſe Doctrines, eſtabliſhed by *the Legiſlature*, and *preached in every Pulpit*, even by thoſe Divines we called *Whigs* ſince, as well as by *the Tories*, joined to the Remembrance of the *infamous Acts* of the Uſurper (who, after he had

al Years for *Liberty*, eſtabliſhed a

ught almoſt every Man in the

aſty as well as Clergy, to think of

h the utmoſt Abhorrence and De-

nd I make no Doubt, but had

been a *Proteſtant*, or been ſo wiſe

ile, to ſuſpend his Deſigns, he

ſone what he would with us and

: But his Endeavour to *introduce Popery* rouzed a ſleeping Lion, the Clergy of the Church of *England*, and the Men whom we then called *Tories*, and ſince *Jacobites*, began to awake and look about them: They joined the *Whigs* and Malecontent Courtiers of

the

his Principle, and desired the Assistance of the Prince of *Orange*. But what caused this sudden Change? Why, the *Dread* and *Apprehension of Popery*, whereby another Set of Men would have entred triumphantly over the Heads of the Clergy, and great Estates in Lay-hands would have been seized, as anciently belonging to the Church. These Considerations induced the Clergy and High Church to come so zealously into the *first Steps* towards the Revolution, and not any Principles of Liberty, for, God knows, they had none, as appeared beyond all Manner of Doubt, by their Conduct, immediately after the Crown was settled.

But let us change the Scene, and behold a more delightful Prospect, the *Growth* of the Principles of Liberty in Church and State, after the Revolution was established. These Principles increased among the *Laity* first, as was reasonable to expect, and made but a slow Progress among the *Clergy*, till one of their own Order, (now one of the highest Dignitaries, and greatest Ornaments of the Church of *England*) entered thoroughly into the Argument, and wrote more and better for Civil and Religious Liberty, than all the Clergymen since the Reformation: He convinced more Clergymen by his *cool*, *decent*, and *strong* Way of Reasoning, than any *Layman*, or perhaps any Number of Laymen, tho' of equal Abilities, could have done; he has been the *great Apostle* and *Converter* of the Clergy to the *Principles of the Revolution*, and to Sentiments of Liberty worthy of Men and Christians.—Long may the Great and good Man live to enjoy the Reward of his Labours so beneficial to his Country, for, as I verily believe, there are as Clergymen in the Interest of Liberty to one before the Revolution, so I also believe, that his *Writings* have greatly contributed towards the Change.

Besides his Writings there have been Thousands of Books, Pamphlets, Journals, and Papers, wrote with great Force of Argument, and publish'd with the same View: To the Impressions of these Books, the Clergy are open as well as other Men, however they may have been misled, I believe they begin to discern, that they can have no *Interest* in this Kingdom against Liberty, for, if they look about them, they will see a Family upon the Throne, whose Minds are stored with Principles of Liberty, and who are *fixed* and *determined* in supporting of them: They will see a People, from the highest to the lowest, thoroughly instructed in the *common Rights of Subjects*, jealous of the least Incroachments upon them, and resolved to defend them against all Sorts of Invaders, but especially *Ecclesiastical Invaders*, whom they view with the utmost Contempt.

Fog's Journal, Dec. 6. N° 370.

Of Merlin, *and his* Cave.

MOST Nations form themselves upon the Model of their Princes. Vice and Virtue, as well as Arts and Sciences, flourish in Proportion as the Court either practises or encourages them. For the Taste of the Court is always the Standard of every thing, but Liberty, to the rest of the Nation.

The great Concourse of People, that have lately flock'd to view that celebrated Edifice call'd *Merlin's* Cave, the universal Applause it has met with, and the several humble Imitations of it, carrying on in divers Parts of the Kingdom, prove the Truth of this Maxim, and give us Reason to hope that Taste in Building will, from this Pattern, be soon brought to its utmost Perfection.—I therefore thought it would not be disagreeable to your Readers, if I presented them with a short History of that great Man, to whose Memory this Cave is sacred, together with an Account of the other Figures design'd to attend him.

Merlin liv'd in the Reign of *Vortigern*, and by his Means was begot the famous King *Arthur*, a just and brave Prince; but whose great Qualities were eclips'd by his Uxoriousness for his Queen *Guenever*, so call'd, as *Geoffry of Monmouth* informs us, from her inordinate Love of Guineas. This avaricious and ambitious Princess after having for a long Time left the King her Husband but the Shadow of Power, resolv'd at last to deprive him of that too, accordingly shut him up in a Cage *, and plac'd him to watch her Chest of Gold. Notwithstanding which an old Historian observes, that a Prince of *Wales* found Means to get at the Treasure, and to distribute in Acts of Generosity, what had been acquir'd by Oppression and Avarice.

Chaucer, in his Wife of *Bath*, gives us a remarkable Instance of this Queen's predominant Love of Power——In Order to satisfy this Passion, she made Use of our *Merlin*, whose Arts and Inchantments well seconded her Influence over her Husband, and pav'd the Way to his future Confinement.——The first Service by which he recommended himself to her Majesty, was by his Fountain that chang'd Love into Hatred and Hatred into Love, so celebrated in that great Poet *Ariosto*. He gave her a large Provision of these Waters, which she took Care to make the King drink of upon proper Occasions; so that in a little while he was observ'd to hate all those he had lov'd, and to love all those he had hated. The Consequence of Q was, that he had not one Friend left, those whom he lov'd, now hating him still, for his having hated them once; so that he became the helpless Slave of his Wife and Minister.

We have no Authentick Account of the Birth and Family of *Merlin*, only that being born a Welchman, it is to be supposed he was a Gentleman; but of his great Skill in Magic History he gives us many Examples, and that

* *See* Don Quixote *and the Knights of the round Table.*

ſents itſelf as the Amazon † *Britomartis*, by whom (as the Name ſeems to imply) we ſuppoſe is meant the Martial Spirit of *Britannia*, as we ſee her repreſented on ſome of our Coins, half Soldier, half Woman, formidably arm'd, but incumber'd with Petticoats.

She ſeems to be in a very declining Condition, and (being no Conjurer herſelf) comes in the moſt anxious and ſubmiſſive Manner to enquire her Fate from the Mouth of that Inchanter, who by his Skill in the Black Art had brought it to depend upon him.

This *Britomartis* or *Britannia* is led by a ſtern elderly Lady, whoſe Name is not abſolutely agreed upon, ſome ſtiling her *Glauce*, mention'd by *Spencer*; others * *Meliſſa*, from *Arioſto*; and others Mother *Shipton*, famous in *Britiſh* Story; but her Character and Office are better known, being allowed by all to be a ſort of a Witch or Cunning-Woman, and ſomething between Dry-Nurſe and Governeſs to *Britomartis*, employed by *Merlin* in the

† *This Writer miſtakes; for the* Amazon *is ſtiled* Bradamant. (See p. 671 F)

* *Here he again confounds what he writes about. Meliſſa the Prophetess, with a Laurel Wreath on her Head, is on the other Side with Bradamant. See the* Frontiſpiece *to* MERLIN, *a Poem, by a Lady, price 6d.*

this Day they poſſeſs of *Right*.

We will give all due Honour to the Merits of former *Princes*; nor ſhall the *Craftſmen* go beyond us, in revering the *Generoſity* and *Bravery* of *Edward* III. but this cannot hinder us from ſeeing the Preference betwixt a *Poſſeſſion* of *Right*, and an *Enjoyment* from *Favour*.

This happy Difference perfects our *Conſtitution*, and exalts the Liberty of theſe Times above whatever our Forefathers ſaw.

Let it be the Glory of *Edward* III. that he encreas'd the Bounds of his Dominions, and conquer'd *France*; but no *Lover* of his *Country*, will, at this Time of Day, ever wiſh to have his *Sovereign* govern'd by a *Paſſion for extending his Dominions*.

As to *Edward*'s Conqueſt of *France*, let me here repeat the juſt Obſervation of an ingenious Writer, "That the Grandeur acquir'd to *England* thereby, was a dangerous Grandeur, which would, if it had gone on a little longer, have ended in its Ruin."

I hope *Mr D'Anvers* will agree with me in what Hiſtory will inform us to be true, that there were no *ſuch Craftſmen* to poiſon this happy Reign, as have been the Stain of the *Britiſh Name* ever ſince the *Revolution*. But had it been the Misfortune of this *great* King to have depended for his Support upon

Rome, upon *Such Conſiderations as theſe*, *Some* might have perſwaded, his Fame might not have been more ſecure, becauſe than that of his *immortal Anceſtor* in the Paſſage of *Rubicon*? *Some* a *Fabius* would have taken Care that his Inquiſition ſhould have come too *ſcanty* for glorious Atchievements, or too late to accompliſh the great Ends he had in View.

Craftſman, Dec. 13. No. 481.

Natural Poverty a Bleſſing.

THIS Letter-writer obſerves, that Mr *Walpoles* and his Conſpirators made their firſt attack upon Mr *D'Anvers* in relation to the Caſe of the Bank Contract, with great Vigour, threatening to give him no reſt on that Subject, *till he had aſk'd the* Pardon and *Sir R. W.'s Pardon*, but they have not ſilenc'd their Slave; but ſuffer him to go on for a Month together without any Reply; being employ'd as he ſuppoſes, on ſome important Work which the Publick is to be delighted with before the *meeting of the Parliament*. He proceeds to tell us that the *ſame Man Perſon* deſerves our Rebukes inſtead of Cenſure *for all his Schemes*, *tho' they have a direct Tendency to introduce* a General Poverty *amongſt us*. For

If we look back (ſays he) to the firſt Inſtitutions of *free States*, We ſhall find them all founded in *Poverty*, and ſupported by it. This was the Caſe of *Athens*, *Sparta*, and *Rome*, in the more early Ages of the World, as well as of all the *Gothick* Governments, in later Times, and even *Holland*, not above an Age or two ago. Whilſt *the original Principle* ſubſiſted, nothing could oppoſe the Force of their Arms abroad, or weaken the Sinews of their Government at home; but as ſoon as their Conqueſts pour'd in *Riches* amongſt Them, their Glory began immediately to decline; from *rough*, *invincible Heroes*, They were degenerated into *ſoft*, *effeminate Slaves*.

I was led into theſe Reflections by reading the Abbot *de Vertot's* introductory Diſcourſe to *the Revolution of the Roman Republick*; where He tells us, 'That of all the Precautions, which the *Romans* made Uſe of to preſerve their *Liberty*, none is more worthy of Admiration than their long Adherence to the *Poverty* of their Anceſtors.

"The *firſt Romans* were all *Husbandmen* and the *Husbandmen* were all *Soldiers*; their Habit was coarſe; their Labour conſtant.

"To *theſe illuſtrious Husbandmen* it was owing, that *Rome*, in leſs than three hundred Years, ſubdued the moſt warlike Nations in *Italy*, defeated prodigious Armies of *Gauls*, *Cimbri* and *Teutones*, and broke the formidable Power of *Carthage*.

"But (*pray obſerve Him here, Mr D'Anvers*) after the Deſtruction of that Rival of *Rome*, the *Romans*, invincible abroad, ſunk beneath the Weight of their own *Greatneſs*.

Ipſa mole ruit. —

Luxury and the *Love of Riches* came into *Rome* with the Treaſures of the conquer'd *Provinces*; and *their Poverty* and *Temperance*, which had form'd ſo many *great Captains*, fell into Contempt.

This is not a particular Whim of *my own*, nor even of Monſieur *de Vertot*, but the Sentiment of the beſt Writers upon the *Roman Government*. I could add the Authority of *Seneca*, and *ſeveral other antient Authors*, of the firſt Rank, who have written in Praiſe of *Poverty*, and diſplay'd the great Advantages of it, in *publick* as well as *private Life*; but This is needleſs.

Now, *our Government* being founded on the ſame Principles of *Liberty*, with That of *antient Rome*, though not conſtituted in the *ſame Form*; what can be a greater Preſervative of it, than ſuch a *Diſpoſition Poverty* as ſupported the *other*? or, how can any Man deſerve better at our Hands, than by putting a Stop to that Torrent of *Riches*, which has been breaking in upon us, for an Age or two paſt, and might in a ſhort Time have overwhelmed all our *Liberties*?

I know very well that you will endeavour to make a Diſtinction or two, in this Caſe; and therefore I ſhall take Care to obviate them.

I ſuppoſe You will obſerve that *Poverty* amongſt the *Romans*, was not confined to the *common People*, but extended itſelf to their *higheſt Magiſtrates*, to their *Conſuls*, *Conſuls*, and *Dictators*, who gave the moſt illuſtrious Examples of it, and were not aſhamed to put Themſelves on a Level with the meaneſt of their Fellow-Subjects; whereas the Complaint of our Day is, that the *Body of the People* is growing *poor*, and obliged to undergo the *greateſt Hardſhips*, whilſt a *few Upſtarts in Office* are accumulating *immenſe Riches*, and rioting in all the Exceſſes of *Luxury*.—But this Objection, is a mere Cavil, and can proceed only from a Spirit of *Envy*; for if it is neceſſary to the Preſervation of our *Liberties*, that the *People of England*, like the antient *Romans*, ſhould be only *Husbandmen* and *common Soldiers*; or, according to Scripture Language, *Hewers of Wood and Drawers of Water*; what Good would it do Them, to ſee their *Superiors* in the ſame wretched Condition with *Themſelves*, except gratifying that *baſe Paſſion*, which makes Men repine at the Felicity of *others*? Beſides, though it was the Faſhion, in thoſe unpoliſh'd Ages, for *great Men* to be *poor oeconomical* and *diſintereſted*, every Body knows that it is ridiculous at preſent.

You will, likewiſe object, that *Rome* was a Sort *of military State*, or a *Nation of Soldiers* who lived upon Booty, from Time to Time, and therefore did not require any *great Stock of Riches*; whereas *England* depends chiefly upon *Trade*, and *maritime Power*; the *firſt* of which cannot be carried on, without

Ma-

at his Conduct, or that Mr *Osborne* (You muſt pardon me for making Uſe of the *maſculine Gender*) ſhould be aſhamed to vindicate it, upon the *right Footing*; for I will be bold to ſay that *this Scheme* is a much better Specifick againſt *Luxury*, than his own Preſcription of *living within our Fortunes*; ſince *Men of Eſtates* may have a thouſand Temptations, ſtronger than all his Lectures, to outrun Them; whereas Thoſe, who have neither *Money* nor *Credit*, will be *frugal* by Neceſſity.

Yours,

COURTLY GRUB *Eſq*.

Fog's Journal, Dec. 13. N° 471.

To the Renown'd 'Squire WALSINGHAM.

SIR,

YOU have lately been pleas'd to throw away ſome of your precious Time, in making Remarks on an Eſſay of mine. (See p. 654.) Tho' I own it to be a very great Misfortune, to fall under the Cenſure of ſo illi-

there is any Diſtinction made, betwixt Manſlaughter and Murder, (ib. G) and you likewiſe ſay, that the Edict againſt Duelling in *France*, is of all others the moſt inexorable. I muſt beg Leave to differ with you in both theſe Points,--the Edict againſt Duelling is no more inexorable than any other Edict, but I believe it to be more juſt, becauſe it is founded upon the Law of God, which perhaps among you Wits may be a Jeſt,--it is an Edict made to prevent the Effuſion of human Blood, but when one Gentleman happens to kill another, in a ſudden Quarrel, and it does not appear there had been any Challenge, or any prepenſe Malice on either Side, the Survivor is not put to Death; it does not come within the Edict againſt Duelling, nor is he condemn'd as a Murderer; which ſhews, Mr *Walſingham*, that there is a Difference made betwixt Manſlaughter and Murder. I will grant you, Mr *Walſingham*, that the Word Manſlaughter, which is a Law Term amongſt us, is not uſed there, which, to a Gentleman

who

who is poſſeſs'd with the ſtrong Spirit of Quibbling, as you ſeem to be, may be thought enough to juſtify what you have ſaid.

You ſay, by the Conſtitution of this Kingdom, that only is puniſhable by the Common Law, which is *Malum in ſe*. (ib. E)

Suppoſe, Mr *Walſingham*, that twelve or more Perſons being met together, a Juſtice of Peace ſhould think fit to read a Proclamation, and they ſhould not diſperſe; ſuppoſe they ſhould be puniſh'd for it, I mean, they ſhould be hang'd a little, that's all. I fancy, Mr *Walſingham*, you with all your Oratory, would hardly be able to perſuade them, that this which the Law had made a Crime, was *Malum in ſe*,—but perhaps you will laugh at my Ignorance, and tell me this is Statute Law, but Common Law, and your Words are, It is not puniſhable by the *Common Law*. With all my Heart, come off by that Chicane if you can;—but upon ſecond Thoughts, who knows but you may ſpeak here, as a Philoſopher, not as a Lawyer; for I think you affect that Character ſometimes; if it be ſo, I have no more to ſay; for as with you Philoſophers, Death is not an Evil, of conſequence Hanging can be no Puniſhment.

Suppoſe a Perſon who deals in exciſable Goods, ſhould refuſe to admit the Exciſemen into his Houſe at Midnight, and he ſhould be fined forty Pounds, for this Offence; I fancy he would be apt to tell all the World, that he had done no Hurt, and if he ſhould happen not to be quite ſo great a Philoſopher as you are, he would think the Fine a Puniſhment too.

I cannot forbear taking Notice of your want of Diſcretion in exclaiming againſt abſolute Government, and the late Grand Monarch of *France*, for draining his People (as you are pleas'd to expreſs it) to raiſe magnificent Palaces, to cover his Walls with the Wealth of the World in Pictures, and to plant his Walks with Groves of ancient Statues.—Now the Indiſcretion, as I take it, lies here, that you put us in mind of a Perſon who has no Qualities that are *Grand*, who has not ſo much as one Drop of Noble Blood in his Veins, and who, in the Memory of Man was not worth Sixpence, who has laid out in the Article of Pictures alone, as much as he could fairly and honeſtly get in his Life,—I ſay fairly and honeſtly, for a very little Skill in Arithmetick will ſerve to caſt up what 5 or 6 thouſand Pounds *per Ann.* will amount to in 16 or 17 Years.

Daily Gazetteer, Dec. 16. No. 146.

The Craftſman *prov'd an* Enemy *to the* People.

HE who endeavours to make the People diſſatisfied with the *beſt Conſtitution* of *Government* that can enter into the Idea of Man, is an Enemy to the People;—But Mr *D'Anvers* does this;—Therefore Mr *D'Anvers* is an Enemy to the People.

If Mr *D'Anvers* ſhould deny the Minor, I prove it thus:—Mr *D'Anvers* labours to render the People diſſatisfied with our *preſent Conſtitution*:—But our preſent Conſtitution is the beſt that can enter into the Idea of Man;—Therefore Mr *D'Anvers* is an *Enemy* to the *People*.

If Mr *D'Anvers* objects to the Minor Term of this Syllogiſm, I prove it from his own Works:—"The Conſtitution of the *Britiſh Government* is ſuch, that it is in the Power of none but *Britons* themſelves to deſtroy it."—A Conſtitution, in which none can hurt the People but themſelves, is the beſt and moſt perfect Conſtitution that can enter into the Idea or Mind of Man:—Therefore the Conſtitution of the *Britiſh* Government is the *Beſt* we can raiſe our Ideas to.

I prove the *Minor* of this Syllogiſm alſo from the Works of Mr *D'Anvers*; where Mr *Oldroyd*, ſpeaking of the *new Settlement* of the ſeveral *Branches* of the *Legiſlature* in *Henry* VII's Time, has theſe Words:

"Thus (ſays he) our *limited Monarchy* became capable of ſo much Perfection, as Wiſdom, and favourable Accidents, can communicate to any human Inſtitution. For can we raiſe our Ideas of this *kind of* Perfection higher than ordering the Diſtribution of Property and Power, in ſuch a Manner, that the *Prerogatives* of the *People*, and the *Prerogatives* of the *Crown* cannot be taken away, unleſs with *their own Conſent*, and by their own *Fault*? How to this Point of Perfection was the *Conſtitution* of our Government brought, and *further it could not be brought*; becauſe it is impoſſible to ſecure either *Prince* or *People* againſt *themſelves*, or the Effects of their *own Conduct*." * Craftſ. *Vol.* 6 *p.* 188.

This is what the *Friends* of the *Government* have declared all along of the *Revolution Settlement*:

The Concluſion then firſt made will be valid, ſince it is found to reſt upon Premiſes allowed by the *Craftſmen*, and it comes out Demonſtration, that the preſent Conſtitution of the *Britiſh Government* is as perfect and good as our Ideas can riſe to;—That Mr *D'Anvers* has labour'd to render the People diſſatisfied with this Conſtitution;—Conſequently, Mr *D'Anvers* is an *Enemy* to the *People*, unleſs he will controvert the Point, whether He ſhall be deem'd an *Enemy* to the People, who would deſtroy their Contentment under the beſt Conſtitution of Government that they can attain to, or are capable of.

BRITANNUS

Craftſman, Dec. 20. No. 494.

To Mr D'Anvers on the preſent Conjuncture.

OF all the various Conjunctures of Affairs which have happened ſince your firſt Undertaking, as the Craftſman,

Againſt a Writer in the Grubſtreet Journal.

IT *is a* common Obſervation, that a good *Cauſe*, managed by *Bunglers*, or lat-headed

This *Orthodox-Kaſtrill*, who, like *Mrs. Johnſon's angry Boy*, has learnt the Art of Quarrelling, ſets out with ſuch an Impudence, as

but become intelligible by a Knowledge of the *Jewiſh Cuſtoms* at that Time, for 'twas but the ſame Doctrine applied to himſelf, that was taught daily among the *Jews* in admitting their *Proſelytes*. The Manner of whoſe *Initiation* was to be waſhed in ſome great Water up to the Neck, and there ſolemnly to renounce their former *Gods*, all their *Relations* and *Kindred* whatever, and ſo to come out of the Water as new born, and from that Time to commence *legitimate Jews*. The *Bible* being written at ſeveral Seaſons, and in ſeveral diſtinct Parts, Revelation aſcending gradually to its *Meridian*, 'tis not reaſonable to ground an Exception from any one Part, without a due Conſideration of the *Whole*. Many Things in the Infancy of Revelation were leſs perfectly made known, ſome Practices leſs condemned, than what we now find are under the Goſpel. And thus it was in the Caſe of *Marriage*, for although God had virtually determined by the Manner of his Creation, that *one Man ſhould have but one Woman*, alſo, by his laſt Prophet, yet the Doctrine of *Marriage* was never ſo fully cleared till the Times of the Goſpel our *Saviour* then made a full and final Determination about it, for he poſitively declares, that *whoſoever ſhall put away his Wife except for the Cauſe of Fornication, and ſhall marry another, committeth Adultery*. By which theſe two great Points about *Marriage* are fully and for ever determined, 1. That *Divorce* is lawful in no Caſe but that of *Fornication*. 2. That *Plurality of Wives* is a Thing utterly unlawful, and the Practice of it a great Evil.

From the Daily Gazetteer, Dec. 25. N°. 154.

The Duration of a villainous, groundleſs Rumour, concerning a pretended Secret Article in the Treaty of Seville.

A Reſtleſs, ruined *Set of Miſcreants*, who labour to overthrow his Majeſty's Title, having, in the Cloſe of the Year 1729, *forged* a Thing, called a *Secret Separate Article* belonging to the Treaty of *Seville*, by which *Great Britain* is made to ſtipulate for the Surrender of *Gibraltar* to the *Spaniards*, at the End of ſix Years: They have now the Confidence to reckon the Term expired, and all the *Jacobites* in *England*, with the utmoſt Vehemence of Paſſion, maintain the Right of the *Spaniards* to the *Reſtauration of Gibraltar*.

Yet, diſingenuous as the Partizans in the preſent Oppoſition have been, they have not ventured to lay before the Publick the Contents of this *Secret Article*, which they *beg'd Leave to lay before the King*, viz.

RESOLVED, By the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament aſſembled, 'That they do entirely rely upon 'his Majeſty, that he will, for the maintaining the Honour, and ſecuring the Trade of 'this Kingdom, take effectual Care in the 'preſent Treaty, to preſerve his undoubted 'Right to *Gibraltar* and the Iſland of *Minorca*.

To which His MAJESTY anſwer'd.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I thank you for the Confidence you repoſe in Me. I will take effectual Care, as I have hitherto done, to preſerve my undoubted Right to Gibraltar and the Iſland of Minorca.

The Senſe of both Houſes of Parliament having thus been declared, and the Honour of the *King* engaged, the *Treaty of Seville* was ſign'd 21 *Novem.* O. S. 1729.

Can any Man in his Senſes, who conſiders this great and ſolemn Proceeding in Parliament, believe or ſuppoſe, that the *Secret Article* is any Thing better than a Forgery? Can ſo baſe a Slander be endured, as that the K. could be prevailed upon, not only to ſacrifice his Intereſt, but to violate his Honour and falſify his ſacred Aſſurances to both Houſes of Parliament? Or can any Man have ſo ſmall a Share of Senſe or Honeſty, as to imagine all the Miniſters of *Britain* utterly void of both, or, that they would firſt procure this Declaration on the Part of the *King*, the *Lords*, and *Commons* of *Great Britain*, to govern and reſtrain the Treaty then depending, yet conclude an *Article* in the *ſame Treaty*, abſolutely in Defiance and Contradiction of ſuch Declaration?

Since theſe Abſurdities are ſo notorious, let another be conſider'd. Would the Court of *Spain* have thought ſuch a *Secret Article* of any Validity or Uſe to them, after the King had bound himſelf to the Nation, totally contrary to the Effect of it? Would they have thanked any Miniſter for ſigning it? Or would they have held it to be in the Power of the Crown to perform it?

This *Article* was handed about in moſt Companies ſix Years ſince, and was firſt communicated to the World by the *Pope's Nuncio* at *Paris*, it was cordially received by all the *Jacobites* at Home and Abroad, it was treated with the utmoſt Contempt by every one elſe, and it is now revived by that Faction which were the *Fathers* of it.

The

That great Statesman, *Caudlus*, hath been the Champion for this *brave Article*, and will prove, perhaps, by the Warmth who saw this Signed, that the *Pretender* politively refused to consent to another of the same Nature.

The Magnanimity in the *Pretender* is exceedingly to be admired for two Reasons. The one, that he refused so politively to give up a Place, which he never had either Right or Power to dispose of. The other, that he would not give such a Trifle as *Gibraltar* for all the Dominions of *Great Britain*, but haggled in his Bargain, when he had the Opportunity of buying the Crown so cheap.

Must not the *Court of Spain*, restoring such a Person to a Kingdom, which, as he pretends, is wrongfully withheld from him, very naturally demand the Restitution of Places, which they allledge to be violently withheld from them?

And could he, of all Mankind, refuse these Places to *King Philip*, considering that his Catholick Majesty lost them by the Fortune of that War, which was chiefly occasioned against his Grandfather and himself, for their Attachment to the Person's Pretensions?

I cannot however think that *ultimate Refusal*, if it be true, was owing to his Modesty, or his Unwillingness to dispose of other People's Dominions, when in his Declaration in 1722 he could leave *France* out of the Titles of the *British* Crown. I remember, in a Fit of Generosity, he went so far in his Declaration from *Loreo*, as to offer his late Majesty King *George* the *First*, no less than to make him *King of his own Dominions in Germany*; tho' whether he hath since repented himself of such Prodigality, and is now more sparing of his Bounty, *Caudlus*, who seems to be of his *Cabinet Council*, may inform the Town in his next Paper.

Post's Journal, Dec. 27. N° 373.

The Fall of Mareschal D'Ancre.

IT is natural to think, that the Fate of *Sejanus* should be a Warning to any Man from treading in the same Steps, but we find the Conduct of other Men, has been as like his, as if they had set him before their Eyes, as an Example.

The Mareschal *D'Ancre*, in the Minority of *Lewis* XIII. of *France*, was one of these, he, like *Sejanus*, was the Minion of Favour, ---he came into *France* a private Gentleman of no Fortune, in the Retinue of *Mary* of *Medicis*, married to *Henry* the 4th.---He was a Native of *Florence*, and his Family Name was *Concini*, but having purchased the Lands of *D'Ancre* without Merit, was made Mareschal *D'Ancre*.

When this Gentleman found that he had gain'd some Ascendant over the Queen, who was Regent, he thought of nothing but building up a great Family, and aggrandizing his own House, as the Empress of *France*. There was not a Man of Sense in the Kingdom, but plainly saw it, so that by Degrees he became universally odious to the People, but what was worse for him, he at last, made himself disagreeable to the Court, to such a Degree, that they resolved to get rid of him,---but the Question lay in what Manner.---It was at first proposed, that he should be accused and tried before the Parliament of *Paris*, but many Objections were made to this Kind of Proceeding. It seems he had obtain'd the King's Hand for several Things, which might be objected to him as Crimes, and it would give the People a mean Opinion of the Court itself, for being so imposed upon, and for suffering a Fellow to play the Tyrant, for a Course of Years, it was taken for granted, that if he was out of the Way, by whatever Method it was effected, the People would be easy, and therefore private Orders were given to *Vitri*, a Captain of the Guard, to take an Opportunity to dispatch him, which was executed by a Pistol-Shot in the middle of the Day, as the Mareschal was passing the Bridge, over against the Louvre, *April* 24, 1617.

The Rumour of this Stroke ran quick thro' all the Streets of *Paris*, and the People overjoy'd, flew to the Place of Execution, drag'd the Body thro' the Streets, 'till they came to *Pont-neuf*, where it was hung up by the Heels upon a Gibbet. If there be a Man in the World, who treads in the Steps of the Mareschal *D'Ancre*, it ought to check his Insolence to reflect, that that Man, who one Day, saw a Hundred Mercenary Fellows with Equipages, and Ribbons, and Titles, cringing at his Levee, was the next Day drag'd thro' the Streets, his Body cut to Pieces, as afterwards broil'd upon the Fire, and then thrown to Dogs to be devoured. When the News was brought to the King, that the Mareschal *D'Ancre* was kill'd, the first Thing he said was, *Now I am a King*; and a Bishop, who was going into the Louvre, at the Time the Populace was up, being ask'd by some Persons of Quality who met him, what was the Matter? He answered we are deliver'd from our Tyrant ---

As soon as this Man was dead, it is remarkable that the Parliament of *Paris* proceeded to enquire into his Conduct, they condemn'd him as guilty of many Crimes, of which indeed they wanted no Proof, and as his Wife had been an Accomplice in many of his Crimes, and had been particularly instrumental in imposing upon the Queen, she was condemned to be beheaded, his Sons were render'd for ever incapable of any Title, Office or Employment in *France*. Mons. *Bayle* makes the following Remark upon the Fate of Mareschal *D'Ancre*.---"The Insolence of this Man, says he, gives us a full Example of a strange Fatality which accompanies the *French* Monarchy, which is, that the Kings being always married to Foreigners, the Queens are observ'd to preserve Foreign Hearts, as long as they live, and more than once have been the Instruments which God in his Wrath hath made use of to punish the Sins of the *French* Nation.

Two

From the Prompter. N° 115.

On encouraging young Poets.

Then blush not, *Noble* Piſo, *to* protect,
What Gods *inſpire, and* Kings *delight to hear.*
Roſc. Tranſl. of Hor. Art of Poet.

THERE has been a Time, (in the Memory of many now living) when, if a young Gentleman, without Friends or Recommendation, ſhew'd but the *Glimmering* of a *Genius*, there was a Struggle among the Men of Birth, or Fortune, who ſhould *uſher* him into the World, and publickly *patronize* him. They would wait with more Impatience for ſuch an Opportunity, of manifeſting the *Noble-Man*, than they do now for one to *diſgrace* it, by watching the Odds at *Newmarket*, or the beſt of the Lay at *George's*. ------ A Noble Man's Chariot was ſeldom ſeen without a Man of Wit in it; nor his Table thought elegant, unleſs the Converſation of Men of Letters ſeaſoned the Repaſt. To what but ſuch an *early Notice* of *Genius* and *Merit*, do we owe our preſent *Pope*, the late Mr *Congreve*, Dean *Swift*, and many others, that might be named? Theſe did not ſhine out at once, *Stars of the Magnitude* they appeared afterwards to be. They but *glimmer'd*, and *their Influence was felt*. They were taken *from their narrow* Sphere, and placed in that Sentiments, than in all the glaring Splendour of outward Fortune? It is the *Mind* that characterizes the *Man*. Without a *Mind*, as well as a *Birth* of *Quality*, the *beſt-born* are a *Diſgrace* to *their Rank*.

One Reaſon of the want of *good Poets*, is the Difficulty for a Man of Genius, in this Age, to make his Way without *Servility*, or *unbecoming Flattery*, to the Great. Thoſe that remain among us, who deſerve the Name of *good Poets*, and are publickly known, owe not the Eſteem they have, or their Situation in Life, to any Spirit of Patronage now *reigning*. If they are *cheriſhed*, 'tis owing to their *eſtabliſhed Reputation*; which, *not to acknowledge*, would be thought a *Want of Senſe*. If they are invited by the *Great*, 'tis becauſe the *Great* know, they do not want their Aſſiſtance. That Encouragement was in all Times the *Feſter-Mother* of Poets; and that Poetry will never riſe to any conſiderable Height without it, is evident from Hiſtory.

N. B. The *Craſiſman, Dec.* 27, has begun an Eſſay upon our Ancient Eccleſiaſtical Conſtitution, which is to be continued, therefore it will be properly defer'd till our Books for *January*, where, and in thoſe that follow, we ſhall have more room for the *Favours* of our Correſpondents than we have had of Late.

Mr SYLVANUS URBAN.

the Progreſs of Religion has been
ſt, and the Growth of it check'd
in all Ages, it is very remarkable
Objections raiſed againſt it by our
Infidels are little different from
of the *ancient Philoſophers*. How
e Exiſtence of a Deity been call'd
n? and what abſurd Notions have
ained rather than acknowledge a
ding? but this Opinion was ſo
hat the Generality of Mankind

And even thoſe who declar'd a
f the divine Nature, had no full
. Conviction upon their Minds;
tions often ſtaggered, and their
ions, tho' often ſuppreſs'd, could
y be extinguiſhed

Atheiſt can never be at reſt: When
to fly from one Retreat, he ſeeks
he is obliged to acknowledge the
God, he will diveſt him of all
and allow him no Share in the
human Affairs. *Epicurus* thought
d's Greatneſs and inconſiſtent with
ſs to extend his Providence to
ngs. His Followers ſeem to cor-
arrow Apprehenſions of the Deity,
om to extend his Care over ce-
reſtrial Things in general, but
y Particular of each Kind. The
n his Defence of the *Philoſopher's*
l not allow God to trouble and
Mind with individual Things; for
'o ſuppoſe the divine Nature em-
ally in regarding the Thoughts,
Actions of Man, is what he-
ſiring to render Man a Being of
ence may pleaſe itſelf with the
; the moſteſter Philoſophers were
live under the general Eye of Pro-
out making the Divinity a minute
their Actions."--See p. 681 *A.*
hoſe *modeſt Philoſophers* were no
he *Epicurean* Sect; and 'tis plain
e was an *Atheiſt*, tho' he pre-
ſpect for the Deity, he denied
e Providence of God, that he
greater Freedom indulge himſelf
ces of Sin. *Lucretius*, his pro-
er, thought the divine Nature
n up in Contemplation of itſelf
aſperſe rebus, ſeſeque beatâ,
uch are thoſe *modeſt Philoſophers*
om the *Prompter* has eſpouſed!
alk this Gentleman what No-
ions of the ſupreme Being. De-
note him the utmoſt Degree of
he be infinite in Wiſdom, Power,
? This I think you cannot deny
our of Reaſon, if you acknow-
ge of a God. For what leſs than
nite can communicate ſo many
different Degrees of Happineſs to ſo many
different Sorts of Creatures? What leſs than
infinite Wiſdom could contrive this admirable
Frame of the Univerſe? What leſs than in-
finite Power can ſuperintend all Things, conti-
nue them in their Beings, and diſpoſe of
their Operations and Effects in ſuch a wiſe
Order as may be moſt ſuitable to thoſe Ends
and Purpoſes for which they are deſigned?---
If therefore you allow God to have infinite
Knowledge and Wiſdom, you muſt confeſs
his Providence over every individual Thing,
or elſe deny his Goodneſs and Juſtice. For how
can you imagine that a Being infinitely good
can neglect the Work of his own Hands?
And if you ſay that he regards all Men in
general, how will you reconcile this with
his Juſtice? If his Providence is extended in-
differently over all Men, the Righteous will
have no Advantage over the Wicked. Can
we then ſuppoſe a God infinitely good to have
no Regard for Goodneſs? --Beſides, how can
God diſtribute Rewards and Puniſhments in a
future State, if he has not been a minute
Inſpector of all our Actions? From the Con-
ſideration therefore of his infinite Wiſdom,
Juſtice, and Goodneſs, we muſt conclude that
all Things are naked and open before the Eyes
of him with whom we have to do.

But again; If you deny the particular
Providence of God, you muſt believe that he
cannot or will not take Care of us; that he
wants either Power or Inclination to do it.
The latter I have ſhewn reflects upon his
Goodneſs; and the former is inconſiſtent with
the Notion of a Deity whoſe Power is infinite.
He that created all Things out of nothing
cannot want Power to continue them in
Being. And if we ſuppoſe the particular
Beings to be regarded are infinite, yet ſo is his
Power infinite likewiſe. And there is the ſame
Proportion of infinite to infinite, as of one to
one. And thus from his infinite Power we
conclude that he governeth and ſupporteth all
Things both in Heaven and Earth. *The
Lord therefore is King, let the Earth rejoice,
and let the Multitudes of the Iſles be glad thereof.*

I have hitherto conſidered only the natural
Notions of God, and made it evident from thence
that this Attribute of particular Providence
doth belong unto him. Let us now ſee what we
may learn further from reveal'd Religion.
And here we find him repreſented as the
Searcher of all Hearts, the *Judge of all
Men Deſigns and Actions*, the *Avenger of
all evil Practices*, and *the Refuge of all good
Men*; here we are aſſured that the Ways *of
Man are before the Eyes of the Lord*, and he
pondereth all their Goings. That he, *from
his Habitation, looketh down on all that
dwell on the Earth*; he *faſhioneth their Hearts
alike*; he *conſidereth all their Works*,
and tho' *many are the Devices of the Heart*,
yet it is the Counſel of the Lord only that ſhall

6

ſtand In a Word, it is ſaid, that God *worketh all Things*. So that nothing comes by Chance, nothing is done in vain. Now what can we deſire more? Or what Words can we invent that ſhall declare more fully the Thing we are ſpeaking of? I will not trouble myſelf to add any more Texts; for if our Adverſaries are to be convinced by Scripture, what has been ſaid is ſufficient.

But let us now extend our Views a little farther, and ſee what Confuſion and Diſorder will ſpring up in the World if we deny this Attribute. And, firſt, What will become of all Religion? To what End do we offer up our Supplications unto God for the Things we ſtand in need of, if he concerns not himſelf in the Affairs of Mankind? To what End are religious Rites appointed for the Expiation of Guilt, if God is not preſent to hear our Prayers and grant our Requeſts? In ſhort, they who deny his particular Providence, do in Effect, call Religion a Cheat. They ſet up for the only Men of Wit and Senſe, and think all the World beſides themſelves are a credulous Company of Fools; for among all Nations this Notion of a particular Providence has prevailed; as appears from the general Cuſtom of Swearing by him and praying to him; which doth ſufficiently evince their Belief of his being preſent with them.

But, ſecondly, Nothing can more effectually deter Men from Sin, than the Dread and Awe of an Almighty Being, who is privy to all their Thoughts, Words and Actions. Fear (as a Right Reverend Father has obſerv'd) is a Paſſion moſt deeply rooted in our Natures, and flows immediately from that Principle of Self-Preſervation which God hath planted in every Man. Every one deſires his own Preſervation and Happineſs, and therefore hath a natural Dread and Horror of every Thing that can deſtroy his Being, or endanger his Happineſs; and the greateſt Danger is from the greateſt Power, and that is Omnipotency. So that the Fear of an Omnipreſent and Almighty Being reſtrains us from Sin, and ſubdues the unruly Affections of corrupt Nature. Men would ſoon run into the wildeſt Extravagancies, could they convince themſelves that God had not an Eye upon all their Actions. For if he was not an Inſpector of every Action, he could not call them to any future Account, and conſequently whether their Actions were good or bad would be the ſame.---Theſe Abſurdities naturally flow from the Denial of God's particular Providence.

I think I have now fully proved that God is eternally employ'd in regarding our Thoughts, Words and Actions, both from the natural Notions we have of him, and alſo from Scripture. I have likewiſe given you a brief Specimen of the Diſorder and Confuſion that would ſpring up in the World if we denied this Attribute. I ſhall conclude all with a Paſſage out of a learned Author, wherein he proves the Neceſſity of a particular Providence, from the Government of this viſible World.---Many, ſays he, do imagine, that in a Chamber, for Inſtance, which is full of Light and Air, all Things are ſtill and quiet, and conſequently that there is no Want in that Place, of any Power or Wiſdom to preſerve us from Accidents: But if one was to repreſent to ſuch Men the incredible Strength of the Air ſurrounding them, and that without the Intervention of a wiſe and powerful Being, which continually reſtrains its reſtleſs Violence, by a Counterpoiſe and Balance of Force, they would be cruſhed to Pieces in an Inſtant. And ſo if they were made to conceive the terrible Motions of Light, which unleſs it were governed by certain Laws, by which its Rays are ſeparated and ſcatter'd, would in the Space of a few Minutes, put this whole Globe of Earth in a devouring Conflagration; who could doubt if he had the leaſt Spark of Reaſon in him, that he has not the juſteſt Cauſe imaginable to praiſe and extol the Greatneſs, Power, and Wiſdom of a God, who only preſerves us from all thoſe Dangers, and hinders us from periſhing in ſo miſerable a Manner? *Yours*,

Oxford, Dec. 10. W. J.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IN *the firſt Propoſal to the Poets of a Prize of* Fifty Pounds, *to which ſome Additions were made, in* January *laſt* (ſee p. 41.) *it was ſaid* (ſee Mag. *for* July 1734, p. 382.) " *A true Account ſhall be given in the Magazine for* December 1735, *which Poem* " *has the Majority of Votes; immediately upon which the Author ſhall be entitled to the* " *aforeſaid Reward.*" —— *But a Deciſion by publick Votes was not approv'd by the Majority of Candidates; they thought a certain Number of Judges, no leſs than Three, a more eligible Method of Determination. We have apply'd accordingly to three proper Perſons, and beg'd the Favour of them to ſend their Opinions ſeparately to the Rev. Mr* Birch, F. R. S, *and Dr* Mortimer, *Secretary to the* Royal Society; *which two Gentlemen will be ſo good to make the Declaration to what Poems the reſpective* Prizes *ſhall be adjudg'd. So that the Candidates cannot have any room to ſuſpect the leaſt Partiality; and they may depend that the Money will be expeditiouſly paid, and the Books deliver'd as ſoon as this* Volume *is finiſh'd; if the Deciſion is then made. Some unforeſeen Difficulties have occaſion'd its being deferr'd, ſo that we could not publiſh the Declaration this Month; but we hope to do it in our* Supplement, *or in our Magazine for* January 1736. *At the ſame Time* will be declar'd the Subjects *and Conditions of next Year's* PRIZE, *for which we ſhall allot* FORTY POUNDS.

The COW's *Tale*

Humbly inſcrib'd to the Worſhipful Society *of* Old Batchelors, *at the* ***** *in* ****.

STill croſt in love, and vex'd with ſpleen,
Thus MOMUS *vented his chagrin:*
And o'er a cup of ſulſome ale,
Told all his club, *this* odious tale.
'Truth ſeldom needs the help of art;
'Tis beſt, when bolted from the heart.
The man, too delicate and nice,
But rarely gives ye ſound advice:
Then let the following tale commend
An honeſt, unrefining friend.
'CLODIO *two* pretty nymphs *had courted,*
And now with one --- *now t'* other *ſported;*
Had vow'd, proteſted, ſwore, and ly'd;
With all the common forms *beſide.*
Love grows apace! --- for both *are won,*
And ſomething quickly muſt be done.
Poor CLODY *ſaw the criſis near,*
He ſaw --- but knew not how to ſteer.
--- Small judgment *to direct his fancy* ---
For PEG *was fair as well as* NANCY:
And ſcarce a grain *in* either ſcale,
To make this ſide --- *or* that *prevail.*
How uſeful is a friend indeed,
To help one out, in time of need!
--*Such* CLODIO *had* -- a friend in colledge--
A FELLOW --- *yet a* man of knowledge!
But ſince he does not covet fame,
'Tis no great matter for his name.
Deep learn'd he was in antique lore,
Had read the caſuiſts *all o'er.*
Was vers'd in ARISTOTLE's *rules,*
And all the mazes *of the ſchools:*
Nay, --- (having often --- ſince his youth
Spy'd FALSEHOOD dreſt *in* modes *of* TRUTH)
He knew --- as in the cloſe you'll find--
The real worth *of* womankind.
To him *in haſte young* CLODY *hies,*
And thus acceſts him for advice.
"*Two* girls *there are, of honeſt fame,*
"(*And here be told each* fair one's *name*)
"*Of equal beauty equal ſpirit;*
"*And faith! to me---of equal merit.*
"*I know no difference — I vow;*
"*But—that* PEG's *richer* by a cow.
"*Now, Sir, I own I've courted both;*
"*Yet---thinking ſoon to* plight my troth,
"*And ſince the chuſing of a wife*
"*Is certain weal, or woe for life; —*
"*Methinks I'd make a prudent choice,*
"*And fain be govern'd by your voice.*
"*Good Sir! aſſiſt me to decide*
"*Which I had beſt to make my* bride.
The matter had ſo little in it,
The SAGE *was ready in a minute.*
"*Idiot! — quoth he — it makes me mad*
"*To ſee ſo* ignorant a lad!
"*What folly has poſſeſs'd thy mind!*
"*I never thought thou wert ſo blind.*
"Amongſt the ſex — *thou* filly Gooſe!
"*Truſt me---there's not a* COW *to chooſe.*

A. B.

On SYLVIA's Reply, (See p. 614.)

WHile Sylvia *of* * *praiſing herſelf is accus'd,*
And of blaming thoſe thoughts, which ſhe afterwards us'd,
In irony, fine were thoſe thoughts, ſhe replies,
And boaſts her own couplets are wond'rous conciſe.
As frolick ſome folk at croſs purpoſes play,
So ſhe from the ſubject is quite run away.
More than † *deacon* Philip *ſhe muſt be perp'lex'd,*
He his notes *only loſt, but* Sylvia *her* text.

* See her letter and verſes in the Magazine of *September*, p. 554. † See her true ſtory in the ſame.

A LITTLE WISH.

In Imitation of the GREAT Mr PHILIPS.

GRANT me, gods, a little ſeat,
Modern-built and furniſh'd neat,
Let it ſtand on riſing-ground,
For a proſpect all around:
Call the manſion Cowper's-hill,
From the mount a little *rill*
Let mæandring gently flow
Thro' a verdant vale below.
Add a little *garden to't,*
Planted, wall'd, and well laid out,
And a little *bow'r therein,*
Little *bower ever green,*
And a little *ſhady grove,*
Or for ſtudy, or for love,
And ſome little *trees that bear*
Pippin, cherry, plumb, and pear,
And the apricot and peach,
On the wall within my reach,
And each fragrant flower that grows,
Fragrant flower for the noſe,
And the roſe in all its pride,
Blooming roſe for blooming bride,
Tulips too, in richeſt ſhew,
Tulips gay as birth-night beau.
Let us now go in a door,
And ſee what to ask for more,
Grant, ye pow'rs, a little *wine*
For a gueſt that comes to dine,
And a ſtock of mild and ſtale
Honeſt neighbours to regale,
And October *ſtrong and mellow,*
Tubes, and weed for hearty fellow;
Theſe in Ceſtrian *moulds compreſt,*
That of Brocas *very beſt:*
Cordials too in cupboard be
Rum, arrack, and ratifia,
Now and then a little cup
Serves to keep the ſpirits up.
As a ſportſman, give me horſes,
Some for chace, and ſome for courſes,
And a pack of little *hounds,*
To drive reynard o'er the downs.
Grant for theſe a fit eſtate,
Nor too little, *nor too great.*
But if ask again I ſhall,
I will ask what's all in all;
Give a little *pretty ſpouſe,*
For to grace my little *houſe,*

ber hape complexion fair,
kling eyes, and auburn hair,
as white as neck of ſwan,
th as down that grows thereon,
ing locks, and ruby lips,
s that tapers to her hips,
fine arms that eaſy fall,
ſoft hands and fingers ſmall
'd to touch the warbling ſtrings,
s her lays, or mine ſhe ſings:
ber frank and pleaſant be,
y friends, as well as me;
with wit and beauty's charms,
my heart, and bleſs my arms.
be produce of our joys,
: girls, and little boys.
the ſweets of ſuch a life,
: bleſs'd with ſuch a Wife!
t but theſe; may I be poor,
s I ask a little more.

See Vol: V. 51. anſwer'd.

) to Mrs PRUDENCE MANAGE.

ADAM, Were I diſpos'd to flatter,
I own you've giv'n me ample matter.
er my ſelf---I mean---not you,
ıiſe and incenſe are your due.
but half as much pretence,---
ASTROPHIL---that foe to ſenſe!
in a faithful mirror ſee
)l---to whom he bows the knee.
ve me, madam, this digreſſion,
ſten to a rake's confeſſion.
k the truth, in modern phraſe,
:n the world---and all its ways.
'd with male and female wits;
rds---knights---country ſquires---and cits.
takes with dutcheſſes, and---punks,
mour'd many a jealous hunks.
CELIA I have paſt ſome time,
met famous, and ſublime:
und the good poetick lady,
ewhat ſqueamiſh---always ready.
ets I've known---but prudes!---by ſcores,
: as---London common ſhores.
impartial was my love,
nd I were hand and glove:
e---heroically tipſy---
y tilted for the gipſy.
ion was a ſtanding jeſt,
ſerv'd to give the bowl a reſt.
orter---op'ra---maſquerade,
)pen walks, or ſecret ſhade;
---aſſembly---park---or play,
! ev'ry night---and ev'ry day.
ort---I've made a ſtudious range
rom St James's to th' Exchange:
which knowledge, gain'd at home---
'---as much---in France and Rome!
is the world that I have ſeen,
gives philoſophers the ſpleen:
gives your men of ſenſe diſtaſte,
'll deceive us all at laſt.
g rakes reform'd---good Mrs Manage---
an heir---who, paſt his non-age,---
Comes early, to paternal wealth,
In the ſtrong flow of active health;
'Ere ebbing life his ſcheames deſtroy,
And leaves but minutes to enjoy.
Ev'n ſuch was my propitious fate!
Reflexion didn't come too late:
Reaſon aſſum'd her pow'r in time,
And made a convert, in his prime.
I never had---I thank my ſtars!
A dang'rous wound in Venus' wars:
Nor did the flask's repeated fire
Make ALMA from her poſt retire;
Firm and ſecure the mud-walls ſtand.
Well lin'd within, well arm'd and mann'd:
I'm ſound as any man alive,
And barely turn'd of---thirty five.
For twice ſeven years I've ſerv'd the crown,
But if I marry---I'll lay down---
---"Not fell---(you'll ſay)---there's no ſuch thing".
Then---I'll exchange---God ſave the king!
Retreat from all the din of war,
And peace and love ſhall be my care.
Some acres of my own I boaſt---
Nor have I by the ſervice loſt:
Which---and ſome fortune with a wife---
Will keep the rank, of middle life.
This brings me, madam, to the point,
In which our int'reſt is conjoint.
Yet ſome few things we ſhou'd diſpatch;---
Preliminaries to the match.
'Tis fit your daughter's mind be known,
And that her heart be quite her own.
No pre-ingagement of her love,
For that wou'd ruin all---by Jove!
My own eſtate is free and clear,
And I'll have no incumbrance there.
Nor will you treat the fair with force,
And truſt that love may come of courſe:
For tho' ſhe leaves to you the choice,
'Tis hers to give the caſting voice;
She ought to ſee and know her man,
And then determine, as ſhe can.
I don't preſume to call in queſtion,
By raſh ſurmiſe, or ill ſuggeſtion,
Your daughter's merit---more than yours---
Your name, and wiſdom both aſſures:
If ſhe's the copy of her mother,
Ye gods! there's hardly ſuch another.
In order, then, to clear the way,
And hear what both ſides have to ſay;
I'll wait---with leave of you---and ſpouſe,
Upon Miſs Manage---at your houſe.

FIDO.

WORDS are but WIND.

Tale of a Tub.

IF words are but wind, as ſome allow,
No promiſes can bind;
For breaking of the ſtricteſt vow,
Is only breaking wind. S. D.

A Dialogue between a Bookſeller and a young Divine.

B. Will you buy, Sir, of poems a new Miſcellany?
D. No—I muſt buy ſermons: if books I buy any.

The ACTOR's EPITOME.

HE, *who won'd act, muſt* think:—*for, thought will find*
The art, to form the Body, *by the* Mind.
Weigh, for example, theſe few Maxims, *right;*
And ſteer your courſe, by the befriending *light.*
On the rais'd neck, *oft mov'd, but ever* ſtrait,
Turn your unbending *head, with eaſy ſtate.*
Shun Rambling *looks.*—Fix *your attention, high;*
Pointedly *earneſt; meeting* eye, *with* eye.
Spread, *be your opening* breaſt: *oft chang'd, your*
Step, *with a* ſlow ſeverity *of* grace. (*face*
Pauſingly warm, (*ſignificantly*) riſe;
And Affectation's *empty* Swell *deſpiſe.*
Be, *what you* ſeem.—*Each pictur'd paſſion* weigh;
Fill, *firſt, your* thoughts, *with all your* words *muſt*
Strong, *yet* diſtinguiſh'd, *let expreſſion* paint, (*ſay.*
Not ſtraining mad, *nor negligently* faint.
On riſing ſpirits, *let your* voice *take* wing:
And nerves *elaſtic, into* paſſion, *ſpring.*
Let ev'ry joint keep time; *each ſinew* bend:
And the ſhot ſoul, *in every* ſtart, aſcend.

Prompter cxiii.

HOR. Lib. 1. Epiſt. V. *imitated.*

From a *Country Parſon* to a *Country Squire.*

IF *you can ſit on an old three legg'd chair,*
Sup on a ſallad, and ſuch paltry fare,
As a poor tatter'd parſon *can afford,*
Deſcend this night to grace my homely board.
But where the wine my gueſt to entertain?
No generous burgundy! *no briſk* champagne!
My port *all out!—how then ſhall we regale?*
Faith! you muſt e'en take up with muddy ale.
You have terſe claret.—*I'm aſham'd to aſk—*
But—pr'ythee—be ſo good—to ſend a flask.
Joan (*if ſhe don't get drunk before you come*)
Will ſcour my pewter, and will ſweep my room.
A-while the drudgery of dull books give o'er;
On Dalton's country juſtice *ceaſe to pore;*
Leave warrants to your clerk; let me prevail
To ſave a poaching rogue *one night from gaol.*
No buſineſs on to-morrow can be done;
To-morrow's Sunday; *you may ſnore till noon;*
Let then the ſparkling glaſs, like Harvey *bright,*
And that diverting ſtretch this ſummer night,
'Tis not worth while to board my little ſelf;
I'll ſpend it on my friend—and on my ſelf.
He, who, like Gripus, *pines amidſt his ſtore,*
Scrapes for a booby heir, or ſpendthrift whore,
Is touch'd with madneſs, *of a raging kind,*
The moſt conſuming canker of the mind.
I long to quaff the lazy hours away,
Nor value, while I'm tippling, what folks ſay.
Jocund with liquor, friendly we impart
The pleaſing ſecrets of an open heart;
Enlivening hope now feeds the famiſh'd eye,
And repreſents the yielding charmer nigh;
Wine makes a ſneaking run-away pretender
As ſtout, as is our warlike faith-defender;
A jovial bumper drowns oppreſſive care,
And bids the meagre curate *not deſpair;*
Prompts empty Y----e *to prate, yet never think;*
Ev'n Horace *can be witty—when in drink.*
Then torn caſſock, and a threadbare gown,
, huff a dun, look big, and frown.
My wife, if not in a damn'd dogged mood;
Will find us napkins, tolerably good;
No greaſy cloth, offenſive to the ſight,
Shall make you ſnuff your noſe, and bid good-night;
My jugs ſhall all be waſh'd, my glaſſes clean,
And nothing dirty—but myſelf, be ſeen.
No penſion'd, prouling ſpies *ſhall damp our* mirth;
I hate 'em of all ſcoundrels upon earth.
Avaunt, ſuch pimps!—*when we are met together,*
You'll find none here, but birds of the ſame feather.
My honeſt neighbour Manly *I'll invite,*
And to ſquire Briton *I deſign to write;*
I wou'd Sir Arthur—*but he daily ſips*
Delicious nectar on celeſtial lips.
Here's room enough for you, and for your friend.
My gueſts are few—and ſound, you may depend.
If louts on juſtice-buſineſs *croud your hall,*
Whip out at the back-door, and bite 'em all.

Caleb D'Anvers.

A Letter from a Clergyman in *Derbyſhire*, to his Friend at *Cambridge*. In Imitation of Part of HORACE's Sat. VI. Book II.

Sermoni propiora. ——— HOR.

YOU *know, my good Friend, that I heretofore*
crav'd
A bare hundred a year, with a neat little houſe,
And a garden adjoining, for profit alike,
And for pleaſure contriv'd; far remote from the
Of an opulent city, or populous town. (*noiſe*
But now in a pleaſing retirement I'm bleſs'd
With the yearly revenue of ſeven ſcore pounds.
May this income ſuffice; may I ſtill this enjoy,
With health and with vigour—till threeſcore & ten.
Mean while may my ſheep, my two horſes, my cow,
And my hogs ſtill be fat, and in excellent plight:
And ſtill may their owner *be* jolly *and* free
With this only exception—may ſneerers ne'er ſay,
When they paſs by my houſe, "*It looks neatly enough,*
"*But oh! there's a* fat-headed *parſon within.*"
Here how rarely ſeldom I meet with a friend,
Both judicious and learn'd, to talk a few hours
Of the ſweet ſatisfaction that erſt we enjoy'd
In peruſing the Claſſicks, both Latin *and* Greek,
And enriching our minds with philoſophy's ſtores
Yet chearful I walk, in a morning ſerene,
By the ſides of theſe mountains, which far over-top
The two brows of Parnaſſus, *or* Gogmagog *hills,*
Alike fam'd for the Muſes' *retreat: here I think*
Of my juvenile ſtudies, and ſometimes indite,
Or a ſong, or a ballad, in plain country verſe;
And full glad if it pleaſe but a yeoman of ſenſe,
Tho' unletter'd, of criticks I ſcorn the whole tribe.
And ſometimes aloft in my garret recluſe,
When I'm weary'd with penning a homely diſcourſe:
For my pariſh, I ſtill the beſt poets of Rome,
Or of Greece, (*tho' my* Greek *I have almoſt forgot,*
To my ſhame be it ſpoken,) *with ſpectacles read.*
Deſcending from thence, I my palate regale,
Or with bacon and beans, (*if the ſeaſon permit,*)
Or with mutton plain-dreſs'd; food for Princes and
Kings, [*health,*
Did they know their own good, and how noxious to
Are made-diſhes, and kick-ſhaws, and ſoups, and
ragoo's!
When I've din'd, if the weather's too gloomy, or hoa
I doze in my own elbow-chair, where at once

I forgot both the pleaſures and troubles of life.
When I've taken my nap, and three diſhes of tea,
I make a viſit abroad, or I muſe
In my garden, retir'd, or ſometimes at home,
While the evenings are long, I deliciouſly treat
My good neighbour Dobſon, *and two or three more,*
With ſam'd Caſtrian *cheeſe, and right* Derbyſh. *ale,*
My own brewing: no vigorous laws I impoſe,
Let 'em quaff a full glaſs, or a thimble full drink.
Here we talk, not leſs large an eſtate has that
How plentiouſly his table, how fancy his ſtaves; (knight,
But of what 'tis of greater importance to know—
How we beſt may improve our own lands, how my
glebe
With a proper manure may produce a fine crop;
Whether riches immenſe, or a moderate ſhare
Of the goods of this world, with contentment enjoy'd,
Can afford the moſt real and durable bliſs;
Or whether 'tis better obſcurely to live
In a village, or ſhine with a garter at court.
And now neighbour Dobſon, *in jovial mood,*
Juſt put to the purpoſe, ſome ſtory relates,
Which he heard from his grandfather ſo years ſince:
For ſhould any unſkill'd in ſuch weighty affairs,
Now extol to the ſkies the ſelect town wealth,
And the cumberſome power of the Lord or that Duke,
The old tale of the city and country mouſe,
He merrily tells us, and laughing it out
Till his pipe is exhauſted—"here, bring t'other pipe,
"And a bottle." —"Sir, maſter, your clock has
ſtruck nine;
"'Tis time to be moving, and wiſh you good reſt."

In the Magazine for *Oct.* p. 616. Verſe 1. for *Ma'at* r. *Manes.* Ib. v. 5. for *thoughts* r. *thoughts.* Ib. v. 35. for *arms* r. *arm.* Ib. v. 36. for *weather* r. *weather's.*

The 3 following (from the publick Prints) are ſuppoſed to be written by Mr *H - s B[illegible]n*, a Gentleman of the Law. *See M. 1736. p. 397.*

On the Praiſe of *TOBACCO.*

Mr. Thomſon's Style Imitated.

O Thou, matur'd by glad Heſperian ſuns,
Tobacco! fountain pure of limpid truth,
That look'ſt the very ſoul: Whence pouring thought
Enwarms all the mind, adorn'd in yellow care,
And at each puff imagination burns,
Riſe on thy hard, and with exalting fires
Touch the myſterious lip that chaunts thy praiſe,
In ſtrains to mortal ſons of earth unknown,
Behold an engine wrought from tawny mines
Of duſkiſh clay with plaſtick virtue form'd
And glaz'd magnific o'er. Engraſp, lift
From Pancabaic with pungent powers perfum'd,
Lift'ſt one tortoiſe all, where lives imbib'd
Each parent ray, there ruddy vam'd flames
With the red torch of vital enkindling fire,
Mark'd with Gibſonian lore, forth iſſue clouds
Thought thrusting, theſe meeting clouds around
And many-winding fires, all the whole
Lolling at eaſe, inhale the breezy balm,
But chief when Bacchus, wont with that to join
In genial ſtrife, and orthodoxal ale
Stream life and joy into the muſe's bowl.
Oh! be thou ſtill my great inſpirer, thou
My muſe, oh! fan me with thy ſophyr's horn;
While I, in clouded tobaccanite form'd,
Amidſt ſmoke all myſtic ſing.

Dr. *Young's* Stile Imitated.

CRitick'ſt ornament, tobacco *is my theme;*
Tremble like lovers at the bluſhing flame;
And you, court-infidels, flutter not too near
Its light, nor long, within the ſcorching ſphere.
Pollio, with flames like theſe my verſe inſpire;
So ſhall the muſe from ſmoke direct fire.
Coxcombs prefer the ticking flink of ſnuff,
Yet all their claim to wiſdom is—a puff;
Lord Fopling ſmokes not, for his teeth afraid;
Sir Toupey ſmokes not, for he wears beards.
Ladies, when pipes are brought, affect to ſwoon;
They love no ſmoke, except the ſmoke of town.
But courtiers hate the puffing tribe—no matter;
Strange, if they lov'd the breath that cannot flatter!
The taunted templar (more prodigious yet)
Rails at tobacco—tho' he makes him ſpit.
Cirrona, whom it has an odious ſtink,
She will not ſmoke (ye gods) but ſhe will drink!
And chaſte Prudella (blame her if you can)
Says pipes are us'd by that vile creature man.
Yet crowds remain, who ſtill its worth proclaim;
While ſome for pleaſure ſmoke, and ſome for fame;
Fame, of our actions univerſal ſpring,
For which we drink, eat, ſleep, ſmoke, ev'ry thing.

Mr. *Pope's* Stile Imitated.

BLEST leaf, whoſe aromatic gales diſpreſs
To templars, modeſty; to parſons, ſenſe;
(To rapture'd prieſts, at ſam'd Dodona's ſhrine,
Drunk inſpiration from the ſteam divine)
Poiſon that cures, a vapour that affords
Content more ſolid than the ſmile of lords;
Left to the weary, to the hungry food,
The laſt kind refuge of the wiſe and good.
I ſpar'd by thee, dull rites adjuſt the ſcale
Of Europe's peace, when other factions fail;
By thee pacified, and thy ſilver hoar,
Poets reject, nor think the bailiff near:
Nor leſs the critic owns thy genial aid,
While ſupperleſs he plies the piddling trade;
What tho' to love and laſt delight a foe,
By ladies hated, hated by the beau:
T'is ſocial freedom, long to courts unknown,
Fair health, fair truth, and virtue are thy own!
Come to thy poet, come with healing wings,
And let me take thee, unvexed by kings.

To GEORGE COURTHOP, Eſq; on his Marriage, *November* 11, 1735.

Frui paratis & valido tibi
Læto donet, & precor integrâ
Cum mente. Hor.

Felices ter, & amplius
Quos irrupta tenet copula, nec malis
Divulſus querimoniis
Supremâ citùs ſolvit Amor die. Idem.

LONG has my tuneleſs harp neglected lain,
Each ſtring unbrac'd, and ev'ry wire unſtrung;
No more its brisk vibrations charm the ear,
Loſt is its melody, its ſound unclear.
But when I ſee, and ſee with rapture'd eyes,
A friend's accumulated joys ariſe,
Warm'd with his bliſs my breaſt with ardour glows
(A breaſt! which rank'ning envy never knows)
Once more obedient to the muſe I ſing,
And try once more to touch the trembling ſtring:

By no intemp'rance fir'd, no ſpleen depreſs'd,
But a ſit manſion for its heav'nly gueſt;
Add, providence! a competent eſtate,
Too ſmall for luxury, for want too great;
To each extreme a hundred vice allies;
Like Agur's, *be the golden mean your prize.*
Bleſs'd with theſe gifts, thy ſire's example trace,
Perform the part becoming Courthop's *race;*
Purſue the glorious pattern—let me ſee
All, that adorns thy father, ſhine in thee;
Reflect the luſtre his good actions give,
Aſſiſt the orphan, and the poor relieve:
His publick, private virtues emulate,
The patron ſtrict, th' impartial magiſtrate;
Th' indulgent father, tender huſband join'd,
And (in one word) the friend of all mankind.
With all thy mother's ſofteſt, ſweeteſt charms;
Oh! may thy lovely conſort bleſs thy arms!
May ſprightly rumour! each maternal grace!
Exalt the beauteous features of her face;
May ſhe, like her, fill up each ſcene of life,
The fruitful parent, and the faithful wife;
Niceſt œconomy with plenty blend,
The decent matron, and the cheerful friend.
Pleas'd with each other, ſexual bliſs enjoy,
With new delight, each day, each hour employ.
Extend your years in mutual content,
And, ripe for glory, end a life well ſpent.
Then ſprung from you, when you aſcend the ſkies,
May a like George *and* Katherine *ariſe.* J. H.

Epiſtle to Mr. POPE, *on his excellent* POEMS, *continued, from p.* 610.

HAdſt thou no foes thou ne'er hadſt known a friend,
Nature e'en works from oppoſites her end;
A faithful patron where her friendſhip's due,
Hence ſcarce a friend to any bard but you;
So juſt your thoughts, your ſcheme ſo well deſign'd
In all th' extended imag'ry of mind,
That in thy works her perfect form we ſee,
As if her model had been plan'd from thee.
Not ſo the lab'rers in the thorny maze
Of tortur'd meanings and ambiguous phraſe;
Who wage, undminduful of the vaſt expence,
Eternal war with nature and with ſenſe,
Who blund'ring round whilſt they wou'd heal the
Like caring cauſtics they enlarge it more: [ſore,
E'en thoughts diſpleaſe, which if themſelves
had ſpun,
Th' extended thread had thro' whole folios run;
The living ſtrip, the more condemn'd that's gone,
One more to die in meanings not their own;
Or in thy *Dunciad* bid thoſe dupes to live;
A boon their whole fraternity can't give.
There's ſcarce a bard that ever fortune bore,
Expects applauſes in his native ſhoar;
From other lands muſt approbations come,
The critic's laſh, the concious ſneer from home:
Whether 'tis pride that, ſtudious to dethrone
The fame of others, wou'd exalt its own?
For fancy'd worth in thought degrades the reſt,
As every madman thinks his acts the beſt;
Or if from plain antipathy it ſpring,
Like dipping coxcombs to the muſe's wing;
Or leſt the fame a muſe like thine might know,
(Which, barring dunces, ne'er had found a foe,)
Be not in nature! policy more great,
Than ſuits the maxims of the moral ſtate;
Hence dull word hunters ſnuff their uſual game,
And check the progreſs of our ſteps to fame.
Too oft neglected ſinks the genial lay;
Thus *Dryden* fell, and thus the blameleſs *Gay*:
Illuſtrious wits! whoſe ever-during ſtile
Shall add freſh laurels to the *Britiſh* iſle;
Beyond thoſe ſhoars where *Arctos* pole declines,
And high in air exalted *Argo* ſhines
Why ſhou'd this ſeries of confirm'd neglect
Infringe the ſanction of the muſes ſect,
Whoſe ſons, like comets in their heav'nly ſtage,
Scarce pay their viſits in a threefold age;
And then like meteors in the plains on high,
Caſt fire, blaze up, are ſtudy'd at, and die.
A glorious Race whoſe univerſal parts,
Augment in vain the commonwealth of arts,
Whilſt fate averſe with conſtant odium low'rs,
On all their tribe from *Homer's* time to ours.
'Ere that ev'n kings approv'd the fav'rite ſtrain
They tun'd the lyre, & heav'n indulg'd the vein,
Seraphic thoughts diſtill'd from *Moſes'* tongue,
Jeſſides taught, and *Solomon* had ſung.

[*To be continued.*]

A SONG.

THoughtleſs of all, but love and you,
From place to place I range,
But ſtill no happineſs I know,
Nor pleaſure by the change.

The murm'ring ſtream, the fruitful field,
The plain, the ſhady grove,
All ſeem to me, no pleaſure yield,
When abſent from my love.

Yet if my Delia *but appears,*
How chang'd in all the ſcene!
Nature a gayer livery wears,
And I forget my pain.

· ſtream, the fruitful field,
be ſhady grove,
ll pleaſure yield,
vith her I love. Philodelia.

ROLINE *and Lady* ISABELLA
t the Aſſembly in Bury, Septem-
1735.

wo illuſtrious maids, divinely fair,
ature's boaſt, and her peculiar care,
of life much more engage
ls of their ſex in riper age,
ney're dancing, motions we deſcry,
charm ev'ry judicious eye,
they're known to, gaze with high
igers they ſurprize excite,(delight,
ds in them who moſt admire,
rm'd that *Graſton* is their ſire,
o's birth deriv'd from * *her* who
nes,
over death in *Granville*'s lines.
as *Hermione*'s deſcent,
o *Iulus* lent.
progeny renew'd were ſeen,
nanding, and the graceful mien.
eek and *Roman* bards of old
oſt enchanting numbers told,
by *Britiſh* poets ſung,
ine and *Iſabella* ſprung;
s juſtly is tranſmitted down,
corded live their own renown.
ctions in which they excell,
l, and deſcrib'd as well,
auty that they have diſplaid,
ne the fav'rite ſubject made,
's majeſtick aſpect trac'd,
, with which *Iſabella*'s grac'd,
plendour that's in both beheld,
qual to the theme reveal'd;
e readers will bleſs the day,
ight nymphs in the beau-monde
ſway,
e proud each charmer to obey.

W. BRYAN.

heſs of *Graſton*, celebrated in Ld.
ſdowne's Poems.

n the NEW YEAR.

begins its round;
olving months be crown'd
ſolid and ſerene
ling hours have ſeen!
a glowing cheek appear!
grateful olive bear!
ner ample horn!
ke her wiſh'd return!
na ceaſe to rage,
tant climates wage!
holds th' impartial ſcales,
favours, ſtill prevails
nechanic brain,
improvement gain,
ay outvie in fame
eman, * *Chineſe*, name.

4 z

Nor let the Poet's ſacred fires,
Which heaven peculiarly inſpires,
Our *Æra* gild with fainter rays,
Than crown'd the *firſt* AUGUSTUS' days.
And lo! new themes for rapture ſpring;
Thy pleaſing triumphs, *Love*, to ſing!
Thee, FRED'RICK, dear to ſmiling fates
A beauteous virtuous Bride awaits,
Ye Zephyrs! breathe propitious gales,
When o'er the deep the veſſel ſails.
Thou HYMEN, bleſs the royal pair!
LUCINA, make the nymph thy care!
For not in vain the † *Cambrian* muſe!
MELISSA, rapt with future views,
Foretells, ſhall ſpring from their embrace:
A numerous, fair, heroick, race,
That heavn'ly orbs ſhall ceaſe to ſhine;
E'er ſet the ſtars of BRUNSWICK's line.

SYLVIUS.

* See *Propoſals for Printing a deſcription of* China *&c.* † *See* Merlin: *A Poem.*

A CHRISTMAS HYMN.

O Pow'r ſupreme! eternal God and king!
Thou ſacred ſource whence all perfections ſpring!
O warm my breaſt with that ſeraphick fire
Which tun'd to raptures the *Jeſſean* lyre!
Aſſiſt my daring muſe to wing her flight,
And guide her courſe with thy celeſtial light!
My thoughts elate revolve the ſacred theme,
The fountain-head of life's eternal ſtream;
Whence grace and mercy in full current glide,
And ſweet ſalvation ſwells the noble tide.
Ador'd *Redeemer*! how immenſe thy love!
To leave the ſplendors of thy throne above,
A ſervant's humble ſlighted form to wear,
And the big load of all our ſins to bear,
To yield thy ſpotleſs life a ſacrifice,
That we might from the depths of death ariſe.
But hence th'almighty Saviour's triumphs ſpring,
Thus hell he foil'd, and vanquiſh'd, Death, thy ſting.
Now near the Father's throne, with power divine,
The glories of the Filial godhead ſhine;
He there receives from ſaints and angels praiſe;
Nor ſlights the vows the humble ſinner pays.
Saviour ador'd! thy cleanſing grace impart,
And purge from ſinful ſtains this ſenſual heart!
Imprint thy lovely image in my mind,
And give a ſoul to virtuous ways inclin'd!
O let not wealth, nor pleaſures ever draw
My feet to deviate from thy righteous law!
Reſtrain my wand'rings, teach me to recede
From vicious paths which to perdition lead!
That when this earthly fabrick ſhall decay,
And mix again with its maternal clay,
My ſoul, thro' Chriſt, may wing her airy flight,
To bliſsful regions of refulgent light!
Where rivers of eternal pleaſures roll,
And full unfading joys intrance the ſoul!
There with the heav'nly concert let me frame
Glad *Halelujahs* to my Saviour's name.

FLAVIA.

LIFE --came too late.—— D. P. Gratian.

DECEMBER 1735.

RALPH RHYMER's *Chronicle:*

Inserted for Variety sake, and to divert the Reader at this Season.

LONDON, Monday, DEC. 1.

SIR *Robert Walpole*, *Europe's* Fame,
From his lov'd *Houghton*, hurrying came:
Where he unbends but twice a Year;
On such Terms who the Helm won'd steer!

Tuesday 2.

- Good Captain *Hare* to *Bristol* bound,
A *French* Ship just on Sinking found;
And Fifty Souls receiv'd on Board,
Who movingly his Aid implor'd.
They soon, forgetful of his Care,
Forc'd him away for *France* to bear,
That Shore approach'd, *Jove* storm'd amain,
And angry drove them into *Spain*:
Where when the Treach'rous Act was told,
The Magistrates secur'd their Gold,
And touch'd with this inhumane Action
Assign'd the Captain Satisfaction.
Here GALLIC gratitude *you see*
TO BRITISH Generosity.

Wednesday 3.

Brinkman his Majesty's *Valet*,
I' th' Daily Papers kill'd—I met.
And p'tied his unhappy Case,
Hearing he'd lost so fine a Place.

Thursday, 4.

To *Chandos'* Duke a Patent giv'n,
(Bless his Endeavours bounteous Heav'n,)
To search the Bowels of the Earth,
And to a Golden Age give Birth,
To smelt, and from its Dross refine,
The Product of a * *Stafford* Mine. *See p. 618
This Patent long ago was granted,
But News was in the Journals wanted.

Friday, 5.

Britons rejoyce—a blooming Bride,
For *Wallia's* Prince and *England's* Pride;
We *are assur'd* will soon be here,
To Welcome in th' ensuing Year,
Of sprightly Wit and form Divine,
Descended from th' *Ernestin* Line.
This is no vain Report obtruded;
The Marriage Treaty is concluded.

Saturday 6.

Two *Drury* Lawyers late fell out,
('Tis no great Matter what about.)
One swore a Robbery 'gainst t'other,
And to *New-prison* sent his Brother.

A He—not to be behind in Favour,
Contemplates Plaintiff's past Behaviour,
And on Examination found,
Him Bail for many a hundred Pound.
Nor had he—as poor *Culprit* fancies,
Discharg'd his several 'Cognizances.
So mov'd in form th' Exchequer Court,
To call him up to answer for't.
He's summon'd—thence to *Newgate* sent,
Must pay the Debts, and late repent.
CONUNDRUM, *their past Crimes to smother,*
Admires this Justice to each other.

Monday, 8.

B A Scheme was on the Carpet laid,
How to *prevent* the *Smuggling Trade*,
In which *Fog* thinks contained are,
Some things cannot be brought to bear.
First—*Officers*, the Nation's Lumber,
Are not to be encreas'd in Number.
Nor the *Laws* alter'd, (Judge how true 'tis)
For thus collecting publick Duties;
C Nor *India Goods advanc'd* in Price,
But *Stock* considerably *rise*:
Clandestine Trade shall be *destroy'd*,
The Charge of *Coasters* laid aside.
So yearly gain'd, by Computation,
Near half a *Million* to the Nation.

Tuesday, 9.

From *Abingdon* we had Advice,
D Of the sad Consequence of Dice.
Two Friends contending at *Back Gammon*,
And greedy of that Idol Mammon;
By Passion or by Wine misled,
The Nephew stab'd his Unckle *dead*.

Wednesday 10.

F Different Proposals shrewdly made,
Before the Ministers were laid,
E From which their Judgments might devise,
For Murder and for Felonies,
The present Punishments to alter,
And throw aside the useless Halter,
In hopes those Evils to redress,
And check the Growth of Wickedness.

Monday 15.

The Sessions at th' *Old Bailey* Ended,
F Justice to execute intended,
Where Malefactors 87
Were fairly try'd—condemn'd 11,
To Four of which we wish good Journeys,
Two Bailiffs followers two Attorneys.

Agai[illegible]

whom *Julian Brown did ſwear*,
hym vere abetting and near,
: *Cray rob* Dr *Lancaſter*.
this Fact *Mac Cray* indicted,
their Perjuries acquitted,)
ck—the chief, a rich Attorney,
n Arreſt of Judgment—He
cou'd not ſuppoſed be,
llingly himſelf ſurrender'd,
the Bar his Perſon tender'd;
—he was a great way diſtant;
Evidence was inconſiſtent.
h! how juſtly is his ruin wrought,
by that PERJ'RY, *which himſelf had taught.*
, his Brother Quill, deny'd
ſt, for which he had been try'd;
Comrades the ſame Plea prefer'd,
Taffet, *Chamberlain*, and *Bird*.
n his modeſter behaviour,
:ter, ſeem'd to claim ſome favour.
ney, to an unhappy End
aling Horſes was condemn'd,
ll, and *Brace*, Street-Robbers two,
le, and *Alder*, and *Refuſe*,
uſe Robbing, receiv'd their due.
Thorn who for ſtarving her Child ſtood
raign'd, (See p. 680.) [tain'd.
ar'd, and a Copy of th' Indictment ob-
ight's Lady's Woman of *Leiceſterſhire*,
:aling old Clothes, at the Bar did appear,
s Butler, for ſtealing ſome Perquiſites too,
:y both were acquitted as taking their due.
ndictments then were deliver'd unto 'em
the Audience wiſh'd, ſome Service might do 'em.

is Night an arch Wag a whole Pariſh
eguil'd,
a Cat in a Basket wrap't up like a Child;
noble deſcent too 'twas there repreſented,
ou'd an Expence for their care be re-
ed.
urchwardens came without further delay
ly open'd the Clouts and let Puſs run
y.
laugh'd, others frighted were ready to
om, [room;
xt Night a true Infant was laid in its
o help out their loſs a poor Woman they
ye,
ſter came thither to loſe her great Belly.
eviv'd an Accompt a Churchwarden once
ted, [roaſted.)
which by the Veſtrymen he was well
ſing a Woman with Child out th' Pariſh,
rem for Wine her Spirits to cheriſh.
thus the old Dons, who had left of the
Sport, [pay for't?
you think you ſhall whore, and we muſt

Wednesday 17.

General Court of *South Sea* met,
after Several Hours Debate,
ed, half their * Bond Debt to pay.
Caſh in hand, next *Ladiday*. *1076001.
o th' *Directors* leave was granted,
ugh to Borrow (if Sudden wanted.)

A Second Motion then was made,
That the *Memorial* might be read,
Which from the *King* of *Spain* was ſent,
Their *Factor's* Crimes to Repreſent,
(*Wooley* his Name—a pretty Fellow!
As e'er was ſeen at *Porto-Bello*.)
But this Poſtpon'd was to next Year,
When his *Memorial's* to appear.
Then that there might be free *Election*
Of Gentlemen for the *Direction*,
Order'd, upon a Vote well put,
No Transfer be, while Books are ſhut.

Saturday, 20.

A Dwarf from *France* arriv'd in Town,
Meaſuring but Inches twenty one,
At Court a wonder great was ſhown,
Where He, tho' aged 46
Performed 20 childiſh Tricks.

Thursday, 18.

At *Guild-hall* fierce Debates aroſe,
'Twixt Common Council Friends and Foes,
About a Lord Mayor's Manſion Houſe.
Some were for having it Erected,
At *Stocks Market*, as firſt projected.
But others, nor their Number ſmall,
Voted for Market *Leaden-hall*;
One of the Places all agreed,
Shou'd for that purpoſe be decreed. [yet;
Whence ſprings this Strife we are i'th' dark
Whether to *keep*, or *make* a Market,
And on th' Affair, all can be ſaid,
They differ but as *Stocks*, and *Lead*.

Friday, 19.

To *Bromham* in *Wilts*, came the *high flying Stranger*, [danger,
Whoſe whimſical Project the Church put in
His Rope from the Weathercock ſtretch'd by the People, [Steeple.
Away brought this *wild Fowl*, and part of the
He *perch'd* on a Tree, and eſcap'd with ſmall pain,
Tho' a Rope in the End will I doubt prove his Bane. [*the Bottom*,
May a Brief have theſe NUMPS who *pull'd at*
Precedence to take of the Wiſemen of Gotham.

Monday 22.

From the old Common Council but few were rejected.
But of the ſame Stamp all the new ones Elected,
For *Fog*, much approv'd, facetious and witty,
Says, the brave *Country Party* carries all in the *City*,
And that all the Diſputes, (& tis pity to name)
Betwixt Gentlemen are of Intereſt the ſame.

Tuesday, 23.

A Priſ'ner to the Judges of *Scotland* preſer'd,
An innocent Pray'r, which was fav'rably heard.
He had years lain in Goal by his Creditor fed,
But now only for Fees, by the Keeper was ſtaid.
He requeſted, thoſe Fees as a Debt might be ſtated, [rated.
And towards his Subſiſtance the Goaler be
His Petition was granted without heſitation,
May it be a Rule thro' out the whole Nation.

Cunning at *Jonathan* 'twas thought,
Who ranſack'd all the Cellar round,
Till he the valu'd Treaſure found.
(Viz.) Two Bank Bills intire and whole,
Lodg'd in a ſafe but private Hole.
The Wrapper into Atoms rent
Was ſcatter'd round the Tenement.
Let Vertuoſi *now declare*
If Rats to Reaſon have no Share.

Wednesday, 31.

We're told the Depth of *Northern* Ways
The *Scotiſh* Members muckle frays;
So, th' antient Realm's Epitome,
Reſolve to come to Town by Sea.
Taints of Ambition will remain (a)
And Scotimen *in great* George's *reign*
Will tempt the Treacherous Sea for gain.
Another Typhys *ſhall command* (b)
The LISTED Heroes' *hardy Band:*
An ARGO *too, tho' not from* GREECE,
Bear them to win the Golden Fleece.
Good (c) Ship! in *London* River,
Of Commons and of Peers,
Thy Cargo ſafe deliver,
And *Free*, at GREENWICH Stairs!

(a) Pauca tamen ſuberunt priſcæ veſtigia fraudis
Quæ tentare Thetin ratibus. Virg.
(b) Alter erit tum Typhys, & altera quæ vehat Argo
Delectos Heroas. Virg.
(c) Navis, quæ tibi creditos debes---finibus Atticis
Reddas incolumes precor. Hor.

A ſhort Proſpect of Foreign Affairs *in the* Kyberian *manner.*

NOW, EUROPE! let thy Joys abound,
Since warring Powers their Fury ceaſe,
And the new Year begins its Round.
With happy Auſpices of Peace.
The *French* and *Germans* cloſe unite,
Tir'd with th' afflicting Toils of War,
And on kind Terms ſlow *Spain* invite
The Fruits of friendly Acts to Share.
Contending Monarchs ceaſe to Frown,
And ſeek Alliances in *Blood*;
Old *Staniſlaus* quits a Crown,
Freely to do his Subjects good.
Let *Hymen*, chaſing diſcontents
The Pledges joyn of future Bliſs;
His Bands of Union ne'er be rent,
But Truth and Peace each other kiſs.

MY *Charming Queen*, at preſent all my care is
How to contrive to viſit you at *Paris*,
To his *old Eminence* for leave I've ſent,
And hope to ſpeed by dint of Compliment.
The Air ſo pure---my Health is quite reſtor'd,
Our happy meeting will full Proofs afford.
The aged Prelate ſtep'd aſide,
And to the Billet thus reply'd.
YOur impure Paſſion curb, ſuch Views are vain,
And in your Dioceſe content remain,
There live, till further orders you receive,
Pure, as the Air you now ſo healthful breathe
His *old Eminence* does you thus *adviſe*,
Think of your Holy Function, and be wiſe.

SO ſay, Mr *Urban*, in uneven Verſe,
December's Tranſactions I've try'd to rehearſe,
To the great Prince *Poſterity*, willing to give 'em,
In long or ſhort Feet, as I beſt cou'd contrive 'em.
But as for Deaths, Burials, Births and Promoti-ons,
The Bankrupts and Weddings, with the Ladies large Portions,
In Liſts as they come, I leave you to hand 'em,
For no Bard alive in Rhime cou'd have ſcann'd 'em.

LIST *of* BIRTHS.

Dec. 4. HON. *Wm Townſhend*, Eſq's Lady deliver'd of a Daughter.
6. Lord *Noſſau Powlet*'s Lady---of a Son.
8. Sir *Robert Groſvenor*'s---of a Daughter.
9. Lord *Torrington*'s Lady---of a Son.
Hon. *James Brudenel*'s Lady---of a Son.
22. Lord *Monſon*'s Lady---of a Son.

LIST *of* MARRIAGES.

William Morgan of *Richmond*, Eſq; married to Miſs *Emerſon* of *Holly Port*, *Berkſhire*, 15,000 *l.* Fortune
George Shelley, Eſq; of *Braxburn*, *Hertfordſhire*---to Miſs *Laydeman*, 7000 *l.*
Jeremiah Howard, Eſq;---to Miſs *Pearſehouſe*, 16,000 *l.*
Wm Shaw, of *Chelſea*, Eſq; --- to Miſs *Lane*, of *Rothampton*, 14,000 *l.* Fortune.
George Hook, of *Lewes*, Eſq;---to Miſs *Humphreys*, 8000 *l.* Fortune.
Rev. Dr *Mayo*,---to [illegible] 00 *l.*

The Countess Dowager of *Dysert*,—to *Warren*, Esq; of *Cheshire*.

Wm Lacey, of *Lymington*, *Hants*, Esq;—to Miss *Meyers*, 8000 *l.*

Dr *Butts* Bp of *Norwich*,—to Miss *Reynolds*.

Jn Jobnson, Esq;—to Miss *Curtis* of *Berks*.

Richard Warren, Esq;—to Miss *Yate*.

Wm Chamberlain, Esq;—to Miss *Hollings*.

Mr *John Blachall*, a wholesale Grocer,—to Miss *Kirby*, 6000 *l.*

Samuel Byam, Merchant,—to Miss *Grace Warner*, of *Eltham*, *Kent*.

Pinkney Wilkinson, Merchant,—to Miss *Thurlos*, 30,000 *l.*

George Ogle, Esq;—to Miss *Twisden*.

John Wilkinson, of *Newcastle*, Esq;—to Miss *Crew*.

Ambrose Gower, Esq;—to Miss *Knight*, with 8000 *l.* and 200 *per Ann.*

Kendrick Clayton, Esq; : : to Miss *Herring*, with 20,000 *l.*

Ralph Pennel, Esq; : : to Miss *Constantia Erskine*, Niece to D. *Hamilton*, 24,000 *l.*

Lancelot Charles Lake, Esq; of *Harrow on the Hill*, : : to Miss *Gumley* of *Isleworth* 25,000*l.*

James Titus, of *Southwark*, Hop Merchant, : : to Miss *Forth*, of *Putney*, with 14,000 *l.*

George Capel, of *Watford*, : : to Miss *Jane Russel*, of *Harrow on the Hill*, 8000 *l.*

Edward Morgan, Esq; : : to Miss *Hanson*.

Thomas Clench, of *Kemshott*, *Oxfordshire*, Esq; : : to Miss *Atkins*, with 16,000 *l.*

Charles Buckworth, Esq; : : to Miss *Brockley*, 8000 *l.*

Richard Pape, Esq; : : to Miss *Anne Herne*, with 12,000 *l.*

George Lewis, of *Wiccomb*, *Bucks*, Esq; : : to Miss *Castle* of *Chelsea*, with 6000 *l.*

Thomas Gladman, of *Barnet*, Esq; : : to Miss *Lane*, with 8000 *l.* and 200 *l. per Ann.*

Stephen Lowther, of *Lancaster*, Esq; : : : to Miss *Houghton*, of *Grosvenor-street*.

Edward Cadross, Esq; : : to Miss *Ferrey*, of *Cumberland*.

Jacob Morgan, of *Isleworth*, Esq; : : to Miss *Fetherby*, of *Richmond*, 12,000 *l.*

Champion Beale, Esq; : : to Miss *Wilson*.

John Medlycot, of *Parsons Green*, : : to Miss *Clifton*, 8,000 *l.* Fortune.

Mr *Hopkins*, Timber Merchant, : : to Miss *Blacey*, 5,000 *l.*

Mr *Sam. Crispe*, : : to Miss *Hudson*, 6000 *l.*

Isaac Fagg, Esq; : : to Miss *Bird*, 5000 *l.*

John Reynolds, of *Hastings*, Esq; : : to Mrs *Malden*, 15,000 *l.*

Josiah Haywood of *Stretham* : : : to Miss *Broughton*, 15,000

DEATHS.

Nov. 3. PETER *Beckford*, Esq; in *Jamaica*, worth 300,000 *l.*

24. Miss *Holton*, Daughter of *Holton*, Esq; of *Farley Castle*, *Wilts*, a Fortune of 30,000 *l.*

Mr *John Ellys*, of New College *Oxon.*

29. Dr *Tennison*, Bp of *Ossory*, at *Dublin*.

Lady *Anne Erskine*, Countess Dowager of *Airly*, and Wife to Sir *Alex. Macdonald*, Bt at *Edinburgh*.

30. *Tho. Neale*, Esq; at *Mortlack*, *Surry*.

DEC. 1. *George Woodward*. Esq; Envoy at *Warsaw*.

James Lynn, Esq; at *Alton*.

Peterwall Bunting, Esq; at *Mary-bone*.

Bowater Vernon, Esq; near *Worcester*.

Philip Swinford, Esq; at *Barnet*.

Finch, Esq; of *Tenterden*, *Kent*.

2. *Cha Mitchell*, Esq; at *Chittern Wilts*.

Ed. Middleton, Esq; at *Wells Sommersetsh.*

Capt. *Roger Mower*, at *Preston Glocestersh.*

3. *Jos. Digby*, Esq; of *Huntingtonsh.* aged 62.

George Bradshaw Lang, Esq; at *Stonely*, *Warwickshire*, aged 96.

4. *Jn White* Esq; at *Clare Hall*, *Cambridge*.

5. *Thomas Tatton*, Esq; at *Westminster*.

John Russel, Esq; at *Bath*.

6. The Lady Dowager *Foley*, in *Hanover-sq.*

7. *Philip Foley*, Esq; of *Worcestershire*.

Robert Goodshaw, Esq; of *Maiden-head* lately marry'd to a great Fortune.

8. *Anne Temple*, the Lady of *Henry Temple*, Visc. *Palmerston*.

James Elding, Esq; of *Cambridgeshire*.

9. *George Gadain*, Esq; of *Glamorgan*.

10. *Joseph Rogers*, Esq; of *Worcester*.

Andrew Holybead, Esq; at *Brompton*.

Mr *Darby*, Rector of *Comb*, *Suffolk*.

11. *Jacob Booth*, Esq; of *Cirencester*.

Joseph Houblon, Esq; at *Aston Leen*, *Berks*.

Mrs *Elizabeth Northey*, at *Hackney*.

Samuel Oliver, Esq; in *Denbighshire*; just come to Age and to an Estate of 3000*l. per Ann*

Nich. Zinzan, A. M. at *Hampton*, *Midd*

12. *George Wareham*, of *Shrewsbury*, Esq who was married in *August*, to Miss *Betts* worth 12,000 *l.*

Hugh Griffith, Vicar of *Betchworth*, *Surry*.

14. *George Ayloff*, Esq; at *Westminster*.

Dr *Tanner*, Bp of St *Asaph*, at *Oxford*. He was a Prelate of great Learning, exemplary Piety, and universal Benevolence.

15. Capt. *Henry Moncliff*, in *Crutched Fryars*.

16. Mr *Chandler*, formerly Mayor of *Maidstone*, *Kent*, suddenly, he left his Estate to *Chandler*, Son to the Bp of *Durham*.

17. Mr *Hollis*, Governor of *Guy's* Hospital, at his House in *Goodman's Fields*.

Rev. *Nathanael Collington*, A. M. Rector of *Pluckley*, in *Kent*, 59 Years.

18. *John Burton*, A. M. Vicar of *Selling*, near *Feversham*, *Kent*.

The Hon. *Henry Bertie*, Brother to the E. of *Abington*, at *Bologne* in *France*.

Mr *Forman*, late Haberdasher in *Cheapside*.

19. Mr *Smith*, Rector of *Melsonby*, *Yorksh.*

Francis Eyles, at *Earnshill*, *Somersetsh.* Esq;

John Merricks, Esq; near *Stratford*, *Essex*.

Capt. *Geo. Fishard*, drowned in the *Thames*.

20. Rev. *John Cropps*, at *Norwich*.

Samuel Roubrey, Esqs of *Colebrooke*, worth 20,000 *l.*

el

A

Mr *Abraham Rudeal*, a very eminent Bell-founder in *Glouceſter*.

Frederick Tulley, Eſq; of *Berks*.

23. *Thomas Peploe*, Eſq; in *Sackville-ſtreet*.

24. *Gen. Spencer Cramer*, Eſq; of *Cornwal*.

28. *Robt Eyre*, Kt Ld Chief Juſtice of the B Court of Common Pleas, and one of the Governours of the *Charterhouſe*.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments *conferr'd on the following Reverend Gentlemen.*

BP *Hoadley's* Son, Sworn in Chancellor of the Dioceſe of *Wincheſter*.

Mr *Brewſter*, PRESENTED to the Rectory of St *Mary Watts* near *Briſtol*, worth C 200 *l. per Ann.*

Edward Shakeſpear,---to the Living of *Maits*, in *Lancaſhire*.

Hon. *Charles Hervey*, 5th Son of the E. of *Briſtol*,---to the Living of *Sproughton*, in *Suffolk*, Vacant by the Death of Mr *Beeſton*.

Mr *Sherman*,---to the Curacy of *Callmouth*. D

Mr *Willes*---to the Rectory of *Bletchley*, *Bucks*, in Room of Dr *Benſon*, Biſhop of *Glouceſter*.

Mr *Douglas*,---to the Living of *Kelle*, near *Durham*.

John Head---to the Rect. of *Pluckley*.

John Arnald---to the Vicarage of *Stelling* near *Feverſham*. E

Dr *John Whatcombe*, made Bp of *Clonfert* and *Kilmacduagh* in *Ireland*, in Room of

Dr *Mordecai Cary*, Tranſlated to the See of *Killaloe* and *Achonry*, in Room of

Dr *Robert Clayton*, Tranſlated to the See of *Cork* and *Roſs*.

The Rev. Mr *Colebatch* made Miniſter of F *Tedbury*, *Glouceſterſhire*.

PROMOTIONS.

HEnry *Kelſall*, Eſq; made one of the Commiſſioners of the Land-Tax, in the room of *John Williams*, Eſq; who reſign'd.

Mr *Rawlins*, :: Regiſter of *Barbadoes*, in the Room of *Robert Warren*, Eſq;

Counſellor *Clayton*, of the *Temple*, appointed Deputy Steward of *Weſtminſter* in the G Room of *John Lofton*, Eſq; who reſign'd.

Mr *Townſhend*, :: Cryer at the Court of Common Pleas, in room of Mr *Gale*, preferr'd.

Mr *Larman*, appointed Page of the Preſence to the Prince of *Wales* in the Room of

Mr *Weſtfall*, made Gentleman of the Ewry. H

Samuel Gibbons, appointed Stationer to the Pr. of *Wales*, in Room of *Jacob Tonſon*, dec.

Mr *Charles Townley*, created Purſuivant at Arms, for the County of *York*.

Thomas Abney, Eſq; appointed Judge of *Robert Maynard*, :: Captain ditto.

John Howe, Eſq; a Capt in *Kirk's* Foot.

Newton Barton, Eſq; a Captain in *St Clair's* Regiment of Foot.

Edmd Brereton, Eſq; a Capt ditto.

Lord *Shannon*, made General of Horſe,

Marquis *de Montandre*, General of Foot.

Lieutenants General.

Richard Sutton	Henry Grove	Robert Dalzell
Andrew Elliot	Ld Mark Kerr	James Dormer
Humphry Gore	Robert Napier	Thomas Panton.
Philip Honywood		

Sir James Wood	David Montolieu El
Albert Borgard	de St Hippolite
Peau. Columbine	Lord Dunmore
Richard Franks	Lord Scarborough
Charles Churchill	Duke of Montagu
William Barrell	Lord Pembroke
Jaſper Clayton	Lord Molesworth
Percy Kirke,	Lord Harrington
Paul de Gually	

Brigadiers General.

John Cavalier,	Henry Harriſon	John Armſtrong
Balthazar Foſſac	Edward Montagu	Lord Tyrawley
Sir Daniel Carroll	Thomas Howard	Joſhua Guelt
Theodore Vezey	John Cope	Lord Cather logh
Ant. de Boiſmorell	John Middleton	Sir Adolp. Oughton
Richard Kane	John Ligonier	Lord Cathcart
Charles Cockburne	Peter Campbell	Charles Otway
James Douglaſs	John Oeſeur	Robert Murray
James Campbell	James Scott	Wm Cosby
Clement Newill	Thomas Jones	Henery Berkley
Sir John Arnott	Richard Philips	Phineas Bowles
Wm Hargrave	Roger Handaſyd	Lord Cadogan
Henry Cornwall	Henry Hawley	Philip Ankruthe

BANKRUPTS.

Onesiphorus Chaſſe, of London, Plaiſterer.
Nicholas Little, of Hounſditch, Saleſman.
Arthur Goolde, of Charing Croſs, Broker.
John Willoughby, of Spittle fields, Brandy Merchant.
William Pen, of Chelſea. Grocer
Francis Muhl, of Broad ſtreet, Merchant.
John Heywood, of Manchester, Chapman.
Francis Burton, of High Holborn Diſtiller.
Richard Summers, of Haverford Weſt, Brewer.
Jos. Knight, of Tooley ſtreet Southwark, Victualer.
Edward Lamton, of Bloomsbury. Apothecary.
John Knowles, of London, Mercer.
James Brown, of Nottingham, Pedlar.
Jos. Fry, of Briſtol, Chapman.
Francis Greenwood, of Grantham, Grocer.
Richard Norwood, of Wandſworth Surry, Packer.
John Peirce, of Oakingham Berks, Mercer.
William May, of London, Merchant.
John Bradbury, Milden Hall Suffolk, Dealer.
George Bowes, of Leeds Yorkſhire, Merchant.
William Bomer of London, Dealer in Brandy.
Nathaniel Evans, of Newton Montgomeryſhire, Mercer.
William Payne, of London, Mercer.
Thomas Parker, of Newport Pagnell Bucks, Inholder.
Arthur Manwaring of Roſs Herefordſhire, Chapman.
Abraham Ambroſe of London, Brewer.
Michael Gee of Deptford Kent, Brewer.
James Hollingſworth, of London, Chapman.
Jos. Cooke, of of Iſlington. Rag Merchant.
John Bury and George Thomas, of St. Martins in the Fields, Coachmakers.
James Lyley, of St Katherines, Victualer.
Nicholas Towart, of Stepney, Mariner.
John Longman, of St. James's Market, Cheeſemonger.
Edward Poole, of Fore ſtreet London, Cooper.
Thomas Harvey, late of Durham Denbighſhire. Chapman

Towards the End of the Month.

TOCKS

1 Trading Stock
¼
nuities 109⅞
:to new 109 ⅝
ıds 4 *l.* 10*s.*
Ct. Ann. 73 ¼
145½
:ulation 5*l.* 5*s.*
169
ıds 3 *l.* 14 *s.*
n Bank 109
n 15
Aſſ. 102
ditto 13
Copper 2*l.* 1*s.*
ditto

Prices of Grain

Wheat 30*s.* to 36*s.*
Rye 20*s.* to 21*s.*
Barley 13 *s.* to 15 *cd.*
Oats 12*s.* to 15*s.* 0*d.*
Peaſe 19*s.* to 22*s.*
P. Malt 20*s.* to 21*s.*
B. Malt 18 *s.* to 20*d.*
Tares 17 *s.* to 22*s.*
H. Peaſe 16*s.* to 19*s.*
H. Beans 20*s.* to 22*s.*

Buried

Within the walls	152
Without the walls	494
In Mid. and Surry	765
City and Sub. of Weſt	426
	1837

Weekly Burials

Dec. 2 . .	473
9 . .	424
16 . .	447
23 . .	493
	1837

***Monthly BILL of Mortality,* *from* Nov. 25. *to* Dec. 23.**

Chriſtned	Males	642	1236
	Femal.	594	
Buried	Males	902	1837
	Femal.	935	
Died under 2 Years old		---	142
Between 2 and 5		---	152
Between 5 and 10		---	44
Between 10 and 20		---	60
Between 20 and 30		---	132
Between 30 and 40		---	162
Between 40 and 50		---	161
Between 50 and 60		---	135
Between 60 and 70		---	116
Between 70 and 80		---	87
Between 80 and 90		---	42
Between 90 and 100		---	4
			1837

A GENERAL BILL of the ıTNINGS *and* BURIALS *from* December 12, 1734, *to* December 9, 1735.

ıed 16,873	Males 8658 / Females 8215	Buried 23,538	Males 11,699 / Females 11,839	Decreaſed in the Burials this Year,	2524

Under 2 Years of Age	9672	20 and 30	1605	60 and 70	1339	101	4
Between 2 and 5	1963	30 and 40	2158	70 and 80	872	104	1
5 and 10	755	40 and 50	2138	80 and 90	565	105	1
10 and 20	691	50 and 60	1684	90 and 100	84	106	3

The DISEASES *and* CASUALTIES *this Year.*

ive and Stilborn	590	French Pox	102	Raſh	1
	1595	Gout	38	Rheumatiſm	12
	6	Gravel, Stone, & Strangury	38	Rickets	107
xy & ſudden	196	Grief	14	Riſing of Lights	21
and Tiſſick	477	Head Ach	1	Scald Head	2
den	10	Headmouldſhot, Horſhoehead, and Water in the Head	143	Scurvy	2
g	3	Jaundice	154	Small-pox	1594
flux	13	Impoſthume	16	Sores and Ulcers	34
and Rupture	19	Inflamation	22	Stoppage in the Stomach	162
	58	Itch	1	Surfeit	3
	11	Leproſy	9	Swelling	1
d	192	Lethargy	8	Teeth	1342
Gripes and Twiſt of the Guts	317	Livergrown	10	Thruſh	55
ıption	4064	Lunatick	29	Tympany	1
ion	7572	Meaſles	10	Vomiting and Looſneſs	19
and Hooping-	81	Miſcarriage	4	Worms	9
	1050	Mortification	167		
	26	Palſy	39		
and Purples	2544	Pleuriſy	55		
	8	Quinſy	19		
	17				

CASUALTIES.

Broken Limbs	4
Bruiſed	1
Burnt	6
Choaked in Eating his Dinner	1
Drowned	99
Exceſſive Drinking	69
Executed	19
Found dead	19
Fractured Skull	2
Kill'd by Falls and ſeveral other Accidents	54
Kill'd by a Boar	1
Made away themſelves	49
Murder'd	15
Overlaid	97
Scalded	2
Smother'd	2
Stabb'd	1
Starved	3
Strangled	1
	Total 445

A REGISTER of BOOKS published in DECEMBER, 1735.

A Paraphrase and Commentary on the Prophet Joel. By S. Chandler. Sold by R. Hett, and J. Gray in the Poultry.

2. Pinkethman's Jests, price 2s.

3. A Sermon preach'd at Dublin, October 23, being the Anniversary of the Irish Rebellion, before his Grace the Duke of Dorset. By Dr Rundle, Ld Bp of Derry. Sold by J. Roberts, pr. 6d.

4. Considerations on Patronages. Address'd to the Gentlemen of Scotland. Sold by J. Roberts, price 6d.

5. The Impartial Catechism. Or, a faithful Enquiry into the principal Things of the Christian Religion. Wherein the Inventions, Impositions, and Additions of Men are fairly considered and exposed, without Prejudice, Priestcraft, or Party View. Sold by J. Noon.

6. Les Larmes du Refuge. Sermon sur le Ps. 137. Prononce le jour du Jeune, etabli en Memoire de la Revocation de l'Edit de Nantes. Par Cesar Demisy. Min. de la Savoye. Chez P. du Noyer.

7. The Works of Anacreon Translated into English Verse, with Notes Explanatory and Poetical. The original Greek plac'd opposite; the Translation with the Heads of Anacreon and Sapho curiously engrav'd. Sold by J. Osborn, price bound 3s.

8 Italian Book-keeping reduc'd into an Art; being an intire new and compleat System of Accounts in general, demonstrated in a chain of consequences from clear and self-evident Principles. Dedicated to the Rt Hon. Ld Chancellor. By Hustcraft Stephens, Accomptant. Sold by Wm Mears, price 10s. 6d.

9. Three Important Questions fairly debated, viz. 1st. Whether a Man may choose his own Religion, or depend upon others to choose it for him? 2d. Whether a meer certainty of some Churchmen's being of the orthodox Religion can give them a right to impose that religion upon others, on pain of eternal Damnation? 3d. Whether all supreme Powers who are firmly perswaded that they are of the orthodox Religion, have Authority from God to oblige their Subjects openly to profess the same, by the Sanctions of Rewards and Punishments? by a Layman. Sold by Batley and Wood.

10. A Treatise of the Fossil, Vegetable and natural Substances made use of in Physick; containing the History and Description of them, their several Vertues and Preparations. To which is prefix'd, an Enquiry into the constituent Principles of mixt Bodies, and the proper method of discovering Medicines, and the largest and most accurate Account of Quicksilver that was ever yet printed. By Stephen Francis Geoffroy, M. D. Chemical Professor and Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, at Paris, By G. Douglas, M. D. Sold by W. Innys, price 5s.

11. Merlin: a Poem. Humbly inscribed to her Majesty. To which is added, Verses on the Royal Hermitage; both by a Lady. With several curious Representations of the Cave and Hermitage. Printed by Edwd Cave, at St John's Gate, and sold by the Booksellers, price 6d.

12. IIILL. Being the 4th and last Part of a Poem, entitled Thoughts on the 4 last Things; with Contents and Notes to all the Parts. Sold by L. Gilliver.

13. Moqui Tales; or Dreams of Men awake. Translated from the French, with a Prefatory Discourse on the Usefulness of Romances. Sold by J. Brindley, pr. 5s.

14. A Sermon preach'd before the University of Cambridge, on Commencement Sunday June 29. 1735. being one of the Days appointed for the Commemoration of the Founders and Benefactors. By Sam. Kerrick, D. D. Fellow of C. C. C. sold by J. Roberts.

15. The History of the Revolutions of Poland, from the Foundation of that Monarchy to the Death of Augustus, II. By Mons. Des Fontaines Translated from the French, sold by T. Woodward, pr. 5s.

16. The several Principals of Grammar, especially adapted to the English Tongue with a Method of parsing Examination, for the use of Schools. By S. Collier, sold by R. Robinson, pr. 1s.

17. The History of the 1st planting the Christian Religion, in 2 vols. In this History is a continued Paraphrase of the Acts of the Apostles, with critical Notes in the Margin. The gradual Progress of the Gospel *among the Jews and Samaritans*, the Devout and Idolatrous Gentiles, is pointed out. By G. Benson, sold by *R. Ford.*

18. A new Treatise of the Christalline humour of the Eye, with a new Theory of their Causes, and an Endeavour to demonstrate that there are no membranous Cataracts; with an Exact Description of a new Method of making the new Operations necessary to the removal of the several Species of those Diseases. Qui dat videre, dat vivere. By John Taylor, M. D. Oculist, sold by J. Roberts.

19, The Female Proselyte, a Book-slider, a Burlesque Poem Inscribed to Dn. Swift. Sold by T. Cooper pr. 1s

20. The Reasonableness of applying for the Repeal or explanation of the Corporation and Test Acts Impartially Considered. Sold by J. Roberts pr. 1s.

21. The Presbyterians Plea of Merit for taking off the Test impartially examined. pr. 6d.

22. A Vindication of the Dissenters; in answer thereto. pr. 1s, both Sold at St. Johns Gate.

Just Published, beautifully printed,

THE New-Year's-Gift complete. In Six Parts. Compos'd of Meditations and Prayers for every Day in the Week: with Devotions for the Sacrament, Lent, and other Occasions.

London: Printed for S. Birt, at the Bible and Ball in Ave-Mary-Lane, 1736.

N. B. The first Part is printed alone in 24s. price bound 6d. or 40s. a Hundred.

Just Published.

(With very large Additions. Together with the New Powers granted to his Majesty's Justices of the Peace by the several Acts lately passed, relating to Highways, Turnpikes, Hedges, Assaults with intent to Rob, Hue and Cry Bastards, &c. all inserted under their proper Heads)

The Third Edition of

THE Practical Justice of Peace: Or, A Treatise shewing the present Power and Authority of that Officer in all its Branches. Compiled from the Common and Statute Law, and other Authentic Books written upon that Subject, and digested under proper Titles in an Alphabetical Method. To which are added, great Variety of correct Forms of the most useful Precedents inserted under their proper Heads; the Indictments, &c. being all Judiciously render'd into English. The Whole fitted for the use of Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Sheriffs, Clerks of Assizes, and of the Peace, Commissioners of Sewers, and Turnpikes, Overseers of the Poor, Surveyors of the Highways, Ministers, Churchwardens, Constables, and all others who have any Concern in Country or Parish Business. With several adjudged Cases never before Publish'd, and a Construction of all the Statute to the End of the last Session of Parliament, with proper Tables to the Whole.

By JOSEPH SHAW, of the Middle-Temple, Esq;

In Two Volumes, Octavo.

Printed for Messieurs Ward and Wicksteed in the Inner-Temple Lane.

In a few Days will be Publish'd.

BRITAIN: being the 4th Part of LIBERTY; a Poem, by Mr Thompson, pr. 1s. 6d.

N. B. There is a few printed for the Curious, on a Super fine Royal Paper; the same size of his four Seasons. Printed for A. Millar, overagainst St Clements Church in the Strand. Where may be had,

1. Antient and Modern ITALY compared: Part I.
2. GREECE: Part II.
3. ROME: Part III. Price 1s. each.

And on the 15th of Jan. will be Publish'd,

The 5th and last Part of Liberty. The design of this Poem is to Trace the Rise and Fall of LIBERTY, in the several States where She has flourished; and as Advice to Britain how to preserve it in this Island.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

entleman's Magazine:

For the YEAR 1735.

CEEDINGS *in the preſent* Parliament, 1735. Seſſ. 1. *concluded.*

EBTY. *to what concluded our* December *Book was as follows.*

Lords, whatever may e my own private Opi- A
ion, I have ſo great a
Deference for the Opini-
n of this Houſe, that
f there were no Diffe-
ence between this and
he former Motion, I
not have ſtood up to have ſaid any
in its Favour; but I hope when your
conſider it, you will ſee, that there is B
great Difference between the Papers
alled for and the Papers call'd for by
rmer Motion; for tho' the Tranſacti-
which the former Motion related hap-
everal Years ago, yet it cannot be ſaid
he Affair is quite at an End, becauſe
iſpute about the Election of a King of
is ſtill ſubſiſting; and for that Reaſon C
of your Lordſhips might think it im-
to have any Papers publiſhed, which
y related to that Diſpute; but in the
ow before us, there is no Foundation for
n Argument, the Affair relating to the
tion of the Treaty of *Seville* is now
at an End, the Treaty has been fully
ed in all its Parts, except ſo far as re-
rticularly to this Nation; I mean, D
rds, with reſpect to the Depredations
tted upon our Merchants by the *Spa-*
; and as Satisfaction was due to us by
w of Nations, I hope we have made no
ſts, nor uſed any Arguments that can
diſoblige any Power in *Europe*, not
larly concerned in that Affair: Indeed, E
Doctrine of Conſequences takes Place,
muſt never call for Papers relating to
ranſaction as long as its Conſequences
on the Anvil, I doubt much if this
can ever call for Papers relating to any
ction that has happened for at leaſt a
Century paſt; for every Tranſaction muſt be the Conſequence of ſome former, perhaps a great many former Tranſactions, ſo that we could never call for the Papers relating to any Tranſaction as long as the Perſons concerned in it were alive, which would indeed be an excellent and a ſafe Doctrine for Miniſters; but for that very Reaſon I hope it will never be received within theſe Walls.

I ſhall readily admit, my Lords, that the Conſequences of the Treaty of *Seville* are now upon the Anvil: I ſhall readily admit that the preſent War is a moſt natural Conſequence of the Treaty of *Seville*, and of the Negotiations that were afterwards entered into for executing that Treaty by Force, and I am ſo far from thinking that thoſe Negotiations, or the Papers relating to them, can have no relation to the Cauſes or Motives of the preſent War, that I am convinced the War is chiefly owing to that Treaty, and the Meaſures concerted for its Execution. By that Treaty the ancient Union and intimate Correſpondence between *France* and *Spain* were reſtored; and by the introduction of *Spaniſh* Troops into *Italy*, we not only opened a Way for the *Spaniards*, but by that very Step we loſt the King of *Sardinia*, by which we opened a Way likewiſe for the *French* into the ſame Country, and thereby united thoſe three Powers in that cloſe Confederacy which occaſions the preſent Diſturbance in *Europe*.

But, my Lords, tho' the preſent War be a moſt natural Conſequence of the Treaty of *Seville*, and the future Negotiations for the Execution of that Treaty, I am ſo far from thinking this a good Reaſon for our not calling for any Papers relating to the Execution of that Treaty, that I think it is a moſt convincing Argument for our enquiring ſtrictly into all thoſe Tranſactions; and there is no Danger to be apprehended from publiſhing any Paper relating to them: There can be

 exclu-

nothing in any of those Papers that can possibly disoblige either of the three Powers now united against the Emperor, more than we have already done by the Treaty of *Vienna*; and if there be any Thing in either of those Papers which might at that Time have been disobliging to the Emperor, we have since sufficiently atoned for it by the unlimited Guaranty of the Pragmatick Sanction, which the Honour of this Nation now stands charged with by the Treaty of *Vienna*; so that it is not possible to conceive how there can be any Thing in the Papers now called for, that may tend towards defeating the Plan which has been concerted for restoring the Peace of *Europe*, and which the noble Duke says will appear to be a wise and a good Plan.

As I know nothing, my Lords, about this Plan, I shall not pretend to say what it will appear to be, but if it should appear to be a wise and a good Plan, I am sorry to find that the *Dutch* only are to have the Honour of it; for as we have been at all the Expence both in concerting it, and in endeavouring by our Preparations to make it effectual, it was, I think, but reasonable that we should have had a Share of the Honour. However, be the Plan what it will, it can receive no Prejudice from any Papers now moved for: It is impossible that either of the Parties engaged in War can from thence find any Colour of Reason for rejecting the Plan; and if from frivolous Pretences they reject it, their real Designs will appear as evident as if they had rejected it without giving any such Reason: But, my Lords, whatever may become of the Plan, the present Posture of Affairs is of so great Importance that we cannot, in Honour, neglect giving his Majesty our Advice; and it is impossible to give him any Advice, without seeing the Instructions, now moved for. Indeed, if the Plan should be rejected we must then see a great many other Papers, before we can pretend to be so thoroughly acquainted with the Circumstances of Affairs, as to be able to give any reasonable Advice, with respect to those Measures which his Majesty ought in that Case to pursue.

The Question *being put, was, upon a Division, carried in the Negative, by* 72 *to* 29.

This Motion *was made by* L--d B---ft, *and supported by the* E--l *of* C----ld *and* L--d C----t. *The Speakers against it were the* L-d H----y *and the* D--ke *of* N---le.

As soon as this Division *was over, the* L--d C----t *stood up and made the following Motion*, viz.

That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be pleased to give Directions to the proper Officer or Officers, to lay before this House the several Allotments of Quarters which had been made for his Majesty's Land Forces in *Great-Britain*, since the 25th of *March* last. *Which Motion was agreed to without any Debate or Division.*

March 7. *the H. of C----ns resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider further of Ways and Means for raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, and came to several Resolutions, which were next Day reported to the House, and are as follows*, viz.

That towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, there be issued and applied the Sum of one Million, out of such Monies as have arisen, or shall or may arise for the Surplusses, Exceesses, or Overplus Monies, commonly called the Sinking Fund.

That towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, the several Duties on Salt, and also on red and white Herrings, delivered out for home Consumption, which, by an Act of the 7th Year of his present Majesty's Reign, were continued and granted to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, until *March* 25, 1742, be further continued from *March* 24, 1741, to *March* 13, 1746.

And Bills were brought in pursuant to these Resolutions.

March 12, *A Petition of* George Herriot, *Provost of the Royal Burgh of* Haddington, *in* Scotland, Robert Forrest, *Brewer there*, John Hay, *Sadler there*, George Hunter, *Wheelwright there, and* George Walker, *Skinner there, was presented to the House, alledging*, That upon Application made the 24th of *October* then last, by *James Erskine*, *John Cheddel*, *Andrew Wilson*, and others, assuming to themselves the Name of Magistrates in the said Burgh, and complaining that the Petitioners had disturbed them in the pretended Exercise of their Offices, the Hon. *Andrew Fletcher*, of *Milton*, one of the Judges of the Court of Justiciary, and also of the Court of Session in *Scotland*, tho' there was evidently no Foundation for such Complaint, without any Jurisdiction to judge of the Merits of the Election of Magistrates of the said Burgh, without any Evidence laid before him, without Notice given to the Petitioners, or any of the other Persons concerned, and so without hearing them or calling them before him, gave forth a summary Warrant, directed to all Officers whom it concerned, civil or military, to search for, seize and apprehend the Persons of the Petitioners and many others, to the Number of 40 Burgesses and Inhabitants, whereof 17 were acting Magistrates or Counsellors of the said Burgh, where ever they should be found in *Scotland*, and to imprison them within the nearest sure Prison; that this Warrant was lodged in the Hands of *Humphry Colquhoun*, one of the Macers or Messengers of the Court of Justiciary, without the Privity of any others of the Judges of that Court; and, as the Petitioners have Reason to believe, the said *Andrew Fletcher* order'd the said Macer to take Directions from *Patrick Lindsay*, Provost of *Edinburgh*, as to the Manner of executing that Warrant; and such Directions

was

ſecordingly given, as the Petitioners
lenſm to believe, in Writing; that
arrant was accompanied by an Order
rigadier General *Moyle*, then acting as
nder in chief of the Forces in *Scot-*
A
y the commanding Officer of the Dra-
hers quartered in *Haddington*, to aſſiſt
lq Dragoons in the Execution of the
t; that upon the 25th Day of the
nth of *October*, the Petitioners were
y ſaid *Humphry Colquhoun*, and tho'
r fore Priſon was that of *Haddington*
B
r that of *North Berwick*, and tho'
ltioners deſired either to be committed
g to be carried to *Edinburgh*, the
the Courts of Juſtice, where they
apply for Redreſs, yet he told them
h Orders were to carry them to the
f *Dunbar*, and no other, a Place ſo
diſtant from *Edinburgh*, and eight
C
rom *Haddington*, and three Miles far-
rom *Edinburgh* than *North Berwick*;
ough the pretended Crime was bailable,
ſander Hepburn, the Sheriff Subſtitute
n the Petitioners applied, was by Law
red, and willing to admit them to Bail,
d *Humphry Colquhoun* told, that he
ot diſmiſs them upon Bail, his expreſs
D
being to take no Bail, but to commit
ſoners to the Priſon of *Dunbar*;
they were accordingly impriſoned from
d 25th of *October* to the 27th of the
nth, till by a Warrant from the Hon.
Erſkine, of *Dun*, another of the
of the ſaid Courts of Juſticiary and
, the Petitioners were let at Liberty,
E
ecution of the Warrant was ſtay'd a-
he reſt, upon Bail given by the Petiti-
nd them; and that ſince that Time no
al Proſecution has been moved for, up-
of their pretended Crimes charged a-
the Petitioners or the reſt; that theſe
ſings, as the Petitioners apprehend,
and are adviſed, were utterly illegal and op-
preſſive on the Part of the ſaid *Andrew Fletcher*, of *Milton*, tending to deſtroy the perſonal Liberties of every Subject, the Freedom of the Royal Burghs, and of conſequence the Freedom of Elections of Members to ſerve in Parliament for ſuch Burghs; and as the Petitioners can hope for no Redreſs but from the Juſtice of Parliament, therefore praying the Houſe to take the Premiſes into Conſideration, and to grant ſuch Redreſs therein as may effectually prevent ſuch Oppreſſions in Time coming, and as otherwiſe to the Houſe ſhall ſeem meet.

After the Petition *was read, a Motion was made for referring it to a Committee of the whole Houſe, upon which there was a long Debate; but the Queſtion being at laſt put, it was, upon a Diviſion, carried in the Negative, 197 to 155.*

Tho' this Petition *relates to a private Affair, yet it is of ſuch an extraordinary Nature, and has ſuch a cloſe Connection with the Freedom of our Government, and with the Liberty of the Subject, that we could not omit taking Notice of it, ſince it forms to have given occaſion, to the following* Motion *made on the* Friday *after*, viz.

"*That Part of an Act of the Parliament of* Scotland *in* 1701, *intitled*, An Act for preventing wrongous Impriſonment, and againſt undue Delays in Trials, *might be read; which being accordingly read, it was moved*, That Leave might be given to bring in a Bill for explaining and amending the ſaid Act; and the ſame being agreed to, Mr *Dundaſs*, the Lord *Polmarth* and Mr *Sandys* were ordered to bring it in."

March 27. the ſaid Houſe reſolved itſelf again into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider further of the Supply granted to his Majeſty, when they reſolved to grant his Majeſty the following Sums, viz.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
...vices incurred by augmenting his Majeſty's Forces, and in carrying ſuch other Meaſures as the Exigency of his Majeſty's Affairs had required.	10,393	5	11	
...ſeas Officers of his Majeſty's Land Forces and Marines	49,234	13	4	
...ſions to the Widows of ſuch reduced Officers	3,780	0	0	
...Charge of the Office of Ordnance for Land Service	79,760	3	9	
...Expence (ditto) not provided for by Parliament	24,693	1	6	
...king good the Deficiency of Grants for the Year 1734	38,405	15	4	2
...aking good the Deficiency of the general Fund	37,557	13	4	
...Ordinary of the Navy (including Half-pay for Sea Officers)	198,814	9	7	
...the Support of the Royal Hoſpital at *Greenwich*	10,000	0	0	
...maintaining the *African* Company's Forts and Settlements	10,000	0	0	
...ſettling the Colony of *Georgia*	26,000	0	0	
...the Repair of *Weſtminſter* Abby	4,000	0	0	
...Repair of St *Margaret's* Church, *Weſtminſter*	1,500	0	0	
Sums before granted, viz.				
...men	1,560,000	0	0	
...and Forces in *Great-Britain*	794,529	4	7	2
...ounds and Garriſons	215,710	6	5	2
...traordinary Expences incurred	10,493	1	7	1
...ſt-maſterſhip of *Chriſt* College	28,850	9	1	
...for the *Denmark* Treaty	56,250	0	0	
Total of the Supply Granted	3,130,432	4	7	2

March 19, *it was ordered, that Leave should be given to bring in a Bill for the better securing the Freedom of Parliaments, by limiting the Number of Officers in the House of Commons*; and Mr Sandys, Mr Wortley, Mr Howe, Sir John Hinde Cotton, Mr Watkin Williams Wynne, *and* Sir William Lowther, *were ordered to prepare and bring in the same; which was accordingly presented to the House on the 21st, by* Mr Sandys.

THE same Day the C—ns in a Committee of the whole House, resolved, that towards raising the Supply granted to his Majesty, the Sum of two Shillings in the Pound and no more, should be raised in the Year 1735, upon Lands, &c. and that a proportionable Cess (according to the 9th Article of the Treaty of Union) should be laid upon that Part of Great-Britain *called* Scotland: *And a Bill, pursuant to this Resolution, was order'd to be brought in.*

March 13, *The Mutiny Bill was, according to Order, read a 2d Time in the H. of L—ds, and ordered to be committed: But as soon as the Motion for committing was agreed to, a Motion was made,* That an Instruction should be given to the Committee on that Bill, to receive a Clause for providing, That the Number of Land Forces to be mentioned in the Preamble, and subjected to the Penalties of that Bill, should not exceed 17,704 Men.

Upon this Motion there was a long Debate, in which the Arguments made use of for the Motion were to this Effect, viz.

MY Lords, altho' I have agreed to the committing of this Bill without any Objection, yet I can't but take Notice of the Number of Forces mentioned in the Preamble. The Number of Forces kept up last Year was much greater than I thought necessary for the Defence of our Country, and much greater than I thought consistent with the Safety of our Constitution; but by the Bill now before us I find, even that Number is now to be greatly increased; and why a greater Number is now necessary or safe I cannot comprehend. I have always thought myself obliged, as a Member of this House, to take Notice of every Thing that might occasion any additional Burden to be laid upon the Subject, or that might, in my Opinion, be of dangerous Consequence to the happy Constitution of this Kingdom; and I have always thought it my Duty not to give my Consent to either, till I heard some very sufficient Reason for convincing me that it was necessary. This, my Lords, is what makes me now stand up; for I have always been of Opinion, and I think it has generally been admitted, that the keeping up of a great Number of regular Troops within this Island, in Time of Peace, is of the most dangerous Consequence to our Liberties, *and the increasing that Number upon any Occasion, must oblige us to lay new Burdens upon the People.*

As the Circumstances of *Europe* are now much the same they were last Year, if no greater Number had been proposed for the ensuing Year, I have so great a Respect for the Opinion this House was of the last Session of Parliament, that tho' I am still of a different Opinion, I should not have given your Lordships any Trouble upon the present Occasion; but since a great Addition is now to be made to that which last Year I thought too great a Number, I expected some of the noble Lords, in the Secret of our Affairs, would have stood up and shewn us the Necessity for this Augmentation: This I not only had Reason to expect, but I am in Honour obliged to insist upon it, before I give my Consent for keeping up the Number now proposed; and every Lord of this House, who is in the same Circumstances with me, has Reason to expect the same, and lies under the same Obligation to insist upon it. There may be, for what I know, a very urgent Necessity for this Augmentation, but I desire to have that Necessity explained to us; for if this House should ever come into the Method of increasing our Fleets and our Armies, and loading our People with Debts and Taxes, for no other Reason but because the Ministers tell us it is necessary, the Parliament of *Great-Britain* will soon come to be of the same Nature with the Parliament or States of the Province of *Britany*, or of any other Province of *France*; we may perhaps continue to meet in this House, but we shall meet here for no other End but to approve of what our Ministers may be pleased to inform us of, and to give a parliamentary Sanction to what ever they may be pleased to propose.

The chief Reason therefore, my Lords, for my standing up, is to demand that some noble Lord, who is better acquainted than I am with the present Circumstances of the Nation, especially with respect to our foreign Affairs, would explain to us the Necessity for our making the Augmentation proposed; for unless that Necessity be fully explained to us, I hope your Lordships will agree to the Motion I now make, which is, 'That there may be an Instruction to the 'Committee upon this Bill, to receive a 'Clause, &c. (as above-mentioned)

The ANSWER *to this was in Substance thus:*

I Shall readily admit, my Lords, that the keeping up a numerous Standing Army within this Island, in Time of Peace, is of the most dangerous Consequence, and absolutely inconsistent with our Constitution, I shall likewise admit, that no Augmentation can be made to our Army, without laying some additional Burden upon the People; and therefore I must admit, that we ought never to agree to either without some very apparent Necessity for so doing, but the Affairs of *Europe* are at present in such a dangerous State, and that State is so well

d ſo publickly known, that the Neceſſity making an Augmentation of our Army my Opinion, of itſelf apparent, and en that there is no Occaſion for any s this Houſe to complain of. The preſent be properly ſaid to be a Time of Peace: e in a State of Doubt and Diſtruſt, can neither be called a State of Peace or r; for tho' we are not actually engaged War now carrying on in *Europe*, no anſwering how ſoon we may be obliged ight; and therefore it is highly neceſſary to begin early to provide for the worſt, r that we may be able to engage with ſpirit as may contribute both to the and the Honour of the Nation, in Caſe that Event ſhould render it abſolutely ry.

Number of Troops mentioned in the ſide of this Bill is, 'tis true, greater than which was mentioned in the ſame Bill ſion of Parliament; yet, my Lords, the mentioned is not ſo great as it may at firſt ppear to be. The Number of Troops propoſed enſuing Year, does not very much ex- the Number which was thought neceſſary ear; for your Lordſhips muſt remember, towards the Cloſe of laſt Seſſion, there a Power granted to his Majeſty to aug- his Forces both by Sea and Land, *if the ſity of Affairs ſhould ſo require*, and, ſtance of this Power, there was laſt an Augmentation made to our Land , which his Majeſty thought abſolutely ary, for enforcing thoſe Meaſures he was aking, in Concert with his Allies, to re- the Tranquillity of *Europe*. His Majeſty's ſition, in Conjunction with his Allies the , had been accepted by all the Parties ed in War; and in ſuch Circumſtances, certainly very neceſſary for his Majeſty e himſelf into ſuch a Condition as might ſtought to what he was to propoſe, as one of the Diſcontents ſubſiſting in *Eu-*

A Plan of Peace has accordingly been d to the Parties engaged in War, *if the s* of that Plan be accepted, Peace will be ed to *Europe*, the Balance of Power pre- d, and the Nation freed from the Danger e preſent expoſed to, or being obliged part in a bloody and expenſive War: It eſſes very much the *Intereſt of this Na* n particular, as well as of *Europe* in ge- to have that Plan made effectual, and d be granted, that the moſt certain Me- for making it effectual, is for his Majeſty to all the Parties concerned, that he is pre- to join againſt thoſe who ſhall refuſe to t of thoſe reaſonable Terms of Peace s he has been pleaſed to propoſe. This the Reaſon for making an Augmentation Year, that is the Reaſon for making ſtill a e Augmentation for the Year to come, his, my Lords, is ſo apparent, that I did apoſe it would have wanted any Expla- n.

, my Lords, if his Majeſty's Endeavours ſhould fail of the deſired Succeſs, the Augmen- tation we have made will then be of great Uſe, for if that reaſonable Plan his Majeſty has offered ſhould be rejected, it will be a Proof, that ſome of the Parties engaged in War have Deſigns which are inconſiſtent with the Liberties of *Europe*, this muſt, of Courſe, manifeſtly oblige us to join the other Side, and by the Preparations we have made we ſhall be able to put a Stop to the Deſigns of the Ambitious, before they have had an Op- portunity to puſh them too far, in which we ſhall certainly have the Aſſiſtance of our Friends the *Dutch*, who, as they are joined with his Majeſty in the Mediation, will, without Doubt, join with him in ſuch other Meaſures as may be neceſſary for preſerving the Balance of Power, and this they will do the more cordially and the more freely, when they ſee that his Majeſty is prepared for the immediate Execu- tion of any Meaſure propoſed. In this Re- ſpect, they were in a Situation very different from that in which we were at the Beginning of the War, becauſe they had made no Reduc- tion of their Land Forces ever ſince the Treaty of *Vienna* between the Emperor and *Spain*, and therefore it was not neceſſary to make any Augmentation, all they had to do was, to de- lay making that Reduction which they had actually reſolved on before the preſent War broke out, whereas we had long before re- duced the Augmentation we made of our Land Forces on Occaſion of that Treaty, and were, for that Reaſon, obliged to encreaſe them laſt Year, in order to put ourſelves upon an equal Footing with the *Dutch*, and to con- vince them, that we were reſolved to be ready to join with them in any Meaſure that ſhould appear neceſſary for preventing the ambitious Views of either of the Parties now engag'd in War.

Upon this Occaſion, my Lords, we ought to conſider, that immediately after the Treaty of *Utrecht* the *Dutch* reduced their Land Army to 32,000 Men, which they ſuppoſed to be a Number ſufficient for the Defence of their Country in Time of Peace, and accord- ingly it appeared to be ſo; for they never made any Addition till they heard of the Treaty concluded between the Emperor and *Spain* at *Vienna*, and the Counter-Alliance con- cluded between *England* and *France* at *Hanover*, upon which Occaſion, as the Affairs of *Europe* ſeemed to tend towards an open Rupture, they augmented their Army with 20,000 Men; and at the ſame Time, and for the ſame Rea- ſon, we increaſed our Land Forces to the Number propoſed by this Bill, but upon the Concluſion of the Treaty of *Seville*, we re- duced our Forces again to their old Standard, whereas the *Dutch* never reduced a Man of the 20,000 additional Troops they had raiſed, tho' it is certain they were reſolved to reduce every Man of them, as ſoon as they ſaw that the Affairs of *Europe* would admit of ſuch a Reduction, and had actually come to a formal Reſolution to [illegible]

fore the late King of *Poland*'s Death, but upon that Prince's Death, they very wisely suspended that Resolution; so that they certainly have now 20,000 Land Forces on Foot, more than they would at this Time have had, if no War had broke out, therefore it may be properly said, they have made an Augmentation of 20,000 Men on Account of the present War; and to do them Justice as our Allies, and as being united in the same Interest with us, we can do no less than increase our Army to the Number now proposed, as being the least Number we can have, in Proportion to the Army our Allies the *Dutch* have at present on Foot.

The Number of regular Forces kept up within this Island in former Times is, I find, my Lords, an Argument constantly made use of when this Bill comes before us, but it is always in my Opinion, an Argument rather for than against the Number of Forces proposed by the Bill; for, considering the Difference between regular Forces and Militia, which the late Troubles in *Poland* have made sufficiently manifest, it must be granted, that the Number of regular Forces kept up in this Nation, or in any Nation, ought always to bear some Sort of Proportion to the Number of regular Forces kept up by neighbouring States, especially by those from whom the greatest Danger is to be apprehended; and as all the Nations of *Europe* have of late Years very much increased their Number of regular Forces formerly kept up, we must necessarily do the same, but in particular, we ought to consider our neighbouring Kingdom of *France*, the Nation from which we have the most to fear, and if we compare the Number of regular Forces now kept up by them, even in Time of Peace, with the Number they formerly kept up, I believe we shall find, that the Increase we have made in our Number of regular Forces, bears no Proportion with the Increase they have lately made; so that this Argument generally made use of against the Bill, is really, when rightly considered, one of the strongest Arguments that can be made use of in Favour of the greatest Number of Forces that was ever proposed to be kept up within this Island in Time of Peace; and considering the doubtful State we are in at present, considering the present dangerous Situation of the Affairs of *Europe*, I am surprised to see any Opposition made to the small Augmentation now proposed.

The REPLY *was in Substance thus,*

MY Lords, as every Day seems to furnish us with new Maxims in Politicks, which to me appear very extraordinary, so this Day has furnished us with a Maxim, that is not only extraordinary but inconsistent with our Constitution: We have been told, that the Number of regular Forces kept up in this Nation is always to bear some Proportion to the Number of regular Forces kept up by our Neighbours, especially by our Neighbours of *France*, from whom we are said to have most to fear. My Lords, if we were so unlucky to be situated on the Continent, or to have any Neighbours that could come at us by Land, there might be some Truth in the Maxim now discovered to us; but as we have the Happiness to be surrounded by the Sea, as we have the Happiness to have a Fleet superior to any that can probably be sent against us, we have no Occasion to give ourselves any Trouble, or to put ourselves to any Expence, on Account of the Number of regular Forces kept up by any of our Neighbours: Our Neighbours may keep up as many Thousands, or as many Hundred Thousands as they please, but they cannot put Hundred Thousands on board Transports, and without putting them on board Transports they can do no Harm to this Nation: Nay, they cannot put any great Number of Thousands on board Transport Ships without our hearing of the Embarkation; and if we have the least Suspicion of their being designed against us, we can send our Fleet and lock them up, or perhaps burn their Ships in their Harbours; therefore we can never have Occasion to keep up in this Island any greater Number of regular Forces than are necessary for securing our Coasts against sudden and unexpected Invasions, which can never consist of above four or five thousand Men, and to guard us against such, I am sure a much smaller Number of regular Forces would be sufficient than has been kept up for many Years past in this Island.

We have likewise been told, my Lords, of the great Difference between regular Forces and Militia, which 'tis said, has been manifested by the late Troubles in *Poland*: But, in this Case, we ought to distinguish between Veteran Troops, and those that can only be called regular Troops: We ought also to distinguish between a regular well-disciplined Militia, and a meer Rabble or Mob; by Veteran Troops, I mean those who have been inured to Action, and are acquainted with Danger, and such I believe will always be found better than the best disciplin'd Militia, or even the best regular Troops that never look'd an Enemy in the Face, unless it was the Smugglers and Thieves of their own Country: But that there is any very great Difference between these last mention'd Troops, and a regular well-disciplin'd Militia, is what I cannot admit of, nor have the late Troubles in *Poland* afforded me any Reason to do so; for every one knows, that their Militia were neither regular nor disciplined; nay, I doubt much if they were sufficiently provided with Ammunition or Arms: But the Situation of this Country is very far different from that of *Poland*; for tho' our Militia have been very much neglected of late Years, yet before we could be invaded by any powerful Armado, we should have Time to discipline our Militia, and so form them into regular Regiments: It is very well known, that the *Spanish* Armado was above two Years in preparing, and I believe there is not now a Nation

in

in *Europe*, beſides ourſelves, that could fit out ſuch number in a ſhorter Time. In two Years, in the Half, in the fourth Part of that Time, there is not a Plowboy in *Britain* but might be made as good a Soldier as ever ſtood thro' his Exerciſes at a Review, and if he ſhould ſtand thro' his Exerciſes for 10 Years longer, without ſeeing Action, he cannot be called a Veteran, nor can it be ſuppoſed he will behave as ſuch in the firſt Action he happens to be in.

These Conſiderations, my Lords, have always convinced me, that 7 or 8000 Men are ſufficient to guard this Iſland againſt any foreign Invaſion, and I am ſure they will always be ſufficient for the Support of our Government, as long as the Affections of the People are carefully preſerved, a greater Number can never, in my Opinion, be neceſſary, unleſs it be to ſupport a wicked and oppreſſive Adminiſtration, againſt the general Reſentment of the People, and this Houſe will never, I hope, give Countenance to any ſuch Deſign. From hence, my Lords, I muſt conclude, that we are for this next Year to keep up 17 or 18,000 Men purely on Account of the preſent War, and why we ſhould at preſent give ourſelves ſo much Concern, or put ourſelves to ſuch an Expence about it, is what I cannot comprehend. We are, it is ſaid, in a State of Doubt and Suſpence, but were not we in the ſame State at the Beginning of the laſt Seſſion? Were not the Conſequences of the War as much to be dreaded at the Beginning of that Seſſion as at the End, or as they can be at preſent? May, in my Opinion, they were more to be dreaded at the Beginning of that Seſſion than at any Time ſince, for ever ſince that Time the Parties engaged have appeared to be pretty equally matched, and while they continue ſo, I am ſure the Balance of Power can never be ſuppoſed to be in Danger, ſo that if his Majeſty augmented his Land Forces, in Purſuance of the Power granted at the End of laſt Seſſion of Parliament, it is ſo far from being a Reaſon for agreeing to the Augmentation now propoſed, that unleſs I hear ſome better Reaſon than I have yet heard for it, I muſt conclude, it was an unneceſſary Augmentation, it was putting the Nation to a needleſs Expence, and therefore we ought to be ſo far from approving it, by making a new Augmentation, that we ought to addreſs his Majeſty, to know who it was adviſed him to make the laſt.

With reſpect to the Plan of Peace, ſaid to have been offered to the Parties now engaged in War, I am, my Lords, entirely in the Dark, nor can any Lord, as a Member of this Houſe, draw any Argument from it, becauſe nothing relating to our foreign Affairs, was ever laid before this Houſe. Whatever that Plan may be, I wiſh it may meet with the deſired Succeſs, but I am ſorry to ſay, I have too good Reaſon to doubt of its meeting with any Succeſs, for, from the View I have of foreign Affairs, even from that View which I take from public Newſpapers, I am of Opinion, the War now kindled in *Europe* cannot be ſo eaſily made an End of as ſome People imagine: Before that Flame can be extinguiſhed, I am afraid much Blood muſt be ſpilt, great Princes muſt ſuffer, even Queens muſt weep, the Conduct of Miniſters muſt be enquired into, and ſome muſt meet with that Puniſhment they deſerve, before that Flame can be extinguiſhed which has been raiſed by their Miſmanagement.

But ſuppoſing, my Lords, that we had been made fully acquainted with this Plan, ſuppoſing that we knew it to be a reaſonable and a good Plan, do we think that his Majeſty's Meaſures, or any Propoſitions he may be pleaſed to make to foreign Powers, are to be enforced by an Addition of 7 or 8000 Men to his Land Forces? No, my Lords, his Majeſty's Meaſures are, upon all Occaſions, to draw their Weight from the Affections of his People, and from the ſincere Advice of his Parliament, after we have been fully informed of our Circumſtances with reſpect to foreign Affairs, for in caſe it ſhould at laſt appear abſolutely neceſſary for us to enter into the War, for the Sake of preſerving the Balance of Power in *Europe*, all the Men in the Nation, able to bear Arms, would be at his Majeſty's Service, and every Purſe be open to him, but till that Conjuncture happens, the Strength and the Money of the Nation ought to be huſbanded as much as poſſible, the Nation's Money ought not to be thrown away upon uſeleſs Augmentations, either by Sea or Land, which can no way contribute to intimidate our Enemies, and may amuſe our Friends with vain Hopes of Aſſiſtance, when perhaps there is no ſuch Thing deſigned.

The *Dutch*, 'tis true, my Lords, did reduce their Land Forces to about 30,000 Men ſoon after the Peace of *Utrecht*, but it is well known that the Reduction they then made was too great, and was loudly complained of even by ſome of their own Provinces: At that Time indeed there was almoſt a Certainty, that the Tranquility of *Europe* would continue for ſome Years, every Nation in *Europe* was then groaning under the Burdens which the former War had brought upon 'em, ſo that it was very improbable any one of them would ſoon think of diſturbing the Peace of any neighbouring State, and the *Dutch*, who had their Share of the Burden of the War, thought they might take Advantage of that Time of abſolute Security to eaſe their People, and to recover a little from that Burden of publick Debts they were then labouring under, yet even at that Time, notwithſtanding the State of abſolute Security which *Europe* was then in, the Provinces of *Gueldreland* and *Overyſſel*, which he muſt expect, remonſtrated ſtrongly againſt the Reduction then made, and never ceaſed their Remonſtrances till the Treaty of *Hanover* happen'd, which afforded them an Opportunity of putting on Augmentation with Succeſs, for as the Sovereign of that Country is very

different from the Situation of this, it is at all Times neceſſary for them to keep up a numerous Army. They have the Misfortune to be ſituated upon the Continent, and may conſequently be ſuddenly invaded by great Armies; they have an extenſive Frontier to defend, upon which they have above 70 fortified Towns, and in every one of theſe they muſt keep a Garriſon; in many of them they muſt keep numerous Garriſons, ſo that 52,000 Men is really the leaſt Number they can keep up, unleſs it be at ſome very extraordinary Conjuncture, ſuch as that which happened after the Treaty of *Utrecht*.

Altho', my Lords, there can be no juſt Parallel drawn between the Number of regular Forces neceſſary to be kept up in *Holland*, yet let us conſider what we did at the Time the *Dutch* made this large Reduction: Did not we at the ſame Time reduce our Army to 7 or 8000 Men, and if at that Time we had followed the Example of the *Dutch*, we had reduced it to half that Number; if any Parallel then could be drawn between the *Dutch* and us, the additional 10,000 Men we now keep up, and which have been kept up for many Years, ought to be ſet againſt the 20,000 additional Forces raiſed by the *Dutch* upon the Concluſion of the Treaty of *Hanover*, and every Man muſt grant, that it is more than our juſt Proportion. But beſides this 10,000 which laſt Year we agreed to keep up, for no other Reaſon but only on account of the War then broke out in *Europe*, have not we made a moſt extraordinary Addition to our Naval Force? Have we not now added no leſs than 22,000 Men to the Number of Seamen we kept up the Year before the War broke out; ſo that if we had actually reduced the 10,000 Land Forces kept up laſt Year ſolely on account of the War, neither the *Dutch* nor any other of our Allies could have ſaid that we were behind-hand with them, in providing for the Preſervation of the Balance of Power in *Europe*; but as the Caſe now ſtands, we have taken ſuch an Alarm, and have put ourſelves to ſuch an Expence, that all the Powers of *Europe* ſeem to think we have done enough for them, as well as ourſelves, and therefore neither the *Dutch*, nor any other Power of *Europe*, have given themſelves the leaſt Concern, or put themſeves to the leaſt Expence about the Preſervation of that in which they are as deeply and more immediately concerned than we are.

If the Balance of Power, my Lords, were really in Danger of being overturned, we ought to take other ſort of Meaſures than have as yet been taken. Our Treaty with *Denmark* can make no new Addition to the Security of that Balance, becauſe the King of *Denmark*, by as ſolemn Treaty as can be made, was before obliged to aſſiſt the Emperor with all his Force; and if the Emperor could not depend upon that Treaty, we can as little depend upon the Treaty we have made, or any Treaty we can make: But upon the preſent Emergency, our Views ſhould have been principally directed to another Quarter; there is another Power whoſe Friendſhip and Alliance will always add great Weight to any of our Negotiations upon the Continent, and I am ſorry to find there is not ſo good an Underſtanding between that Power and us as ought to be wiſhed upon all Occaſions, but particularly upon the preſent Emergency. As we have been refuſed all Inſight into the Affairs of *Europe*, or into any of our late Negotiations, it is impoſſible for me to judge, whether the Balance of Power be in Danger or not, but by the Inaction of the *Dutch*, and by the Indifference ſhewn by ſeveral other Powers, with reſpect to the preſent War, I muſt conclude, that the Balance of Power is not as yet like to be in any Danger, if it is not, and we have no other Concern in the War, I muſt then certainly conclude, that the great Expence we have been at, as well as the additional Expence now propoſed, are quite uſeleſs, and can ſerve no Purpoſe but that of over-loading the People with Taxes, and alienating the Minds of his Majeſty's Subjects, which, inſtead of adding Weight to his Majeſty's Negotiations, will fruſtrate all his Meaſures for reſtoring the Tranquillity of *Europe*, and will render the Councils of this Nation contemptible in the Eyes of all our Neighbours.

To pretend, my Lords, that we muſt always augment our Land Forces when *France* augments theirs, is one of the moſt dangerous Doctrines I ever heard delivered in this Houſe: It may as well be ſaid, that becauſe the *French* have given up their Liberties, and ſubmitted their Necks to the Yoke of arbitrary Power, we ought to do the ſame. What have we to do, for God's Sake, with the Armies of *France*? They may march great Armies into *Holland*, *Germany*, *Italy*, or *Spain*, but can they march an Army into *Great-Britain*, or into any Part of our Dominions? We know they cannot; and we likewiſe know they cannot tranſport any great Number of Forces by Sea, nor can they tranſport any Number but by Stealth, as long as our Fleet is ſuperior to theirs: And while we are united among ourſelves, as long as his Majeſty, or any of his illuſtrious Family ſhall retain the Hearts and Affections of the People, we have nothing to fear from any Number that *France* could, by Stealth, throw in upon us, tho' we had not a Regiment of what are called regular Forces in the Kingdom.

Let us conſider, my Lords, what it was that chiefly contributed to deſtroy the Liberties of *France*: It was, my Lords, their Fears of Invaſions from us: We had then large Poſſeſſions in that Country, from whence it was eaſy for us to invade them at any Time; and the continual Apprehenſions they were under, of Invaſions from us, afforded their Kings and Miniſters a Pretence for prevailing with the People to alter the Form of their military Force: They altered the ancient Eſtabliſhment of their Militia, and put the Power over them entirely into the Hands of the Crown: This gave the firſt Blow to the Liberties of the People; for ſoon after their Kings began to

up regular Armies, entirely depend- the Crown; and as *France* was the firſt of *Europe* where any ſuch Army was ſo the *French* were the firſt Peop'e in hat loſt their Liberties: If we ſhould the ſame Error, if we ſhould now, of Invaſions from them, do what merly did for fear of Invaſions from might expect our Caſe would at laſt be the ſame; and then indeed they have of us a full Revenge; but we e much leſs excuſable, becauſe their Invaſions, from us, were real, and unded upon Experience; whereas our om them are ſo far from being found- Experience, that they muſt always inary and ridiculous.

the Queſtion was put upon the Motion, a Diviſion, carried in the Negative, 43.

tion was made by the L—l of St——d, *ſupported by L—l* B——t, *the E—l of the E—l of* C——ld, *the L—l and the E—l of* W——ca: *It was L—d* H——y, *the L—l C——r, of* F——ter, *the D—ke of* N——le, *l* H——ck.

24. His Majeſty came to the Houſe and gave the Royal Aſſent to, *An miſh Mutiny and Deſertion, and for r Payment of the Army and their* . To *An Act to indemnify Perſons who ted to make and ſubſcribe the Decla- ained in the Act of Uniformity, and ing further Time for doing thereof.* two Bills for repairing Roads, and te Bills.

27. A Committee was appointed to the Laws in Being relating to the nce and Settlement of the Poor, and er what further Proviſions might be for their better Relief and Employ- nd the ſaid Committee having conſi- l examined this Affair with great Care tion, came to ſeveral Reſolutions as viz. *Reſolved*, That it is the Opi his Committee,

t the Laws in being relating to the nce of the Poor of this Kingdom are ; and, notwithſtanding they impoſe thers on Parithes, yet the Poor, in ieu are ill taken Care of.

t the Laws relating to the Settlement oor, and concerning Vagrants, are ule to be executed, and chargeable xecution; vexatious to the Poor, and dvantage to the Publick, and in- o promote the good Ends for which intended.

t it is neceſſary, for the better Relief yment of the Poor, that a publick e or Workhouſes, Hoſpital or Hoſpi- e or Houſes of Correction, be eſtab- proper Hands and under proper Re- in each County.

in ſuch Workhouſe or Workhouſes, Perſons, able to labour, be ſet to Work, who ſhall either be ſent thither or come voluntarily for Employment.

5. That in ſuch Hoſpital or Hoſpitals, Foundlings and other poor Children, not having Parents able to provide for them, be taken Care of; as alſo poor Perſons that are impotent or infirm.

6. That in ſuch Houſe or Houſes of Correction, all idle and diſorderly Perſons, Vagrants, and ſuch other Criminals as ſhall be thought proper, be confin'd to hard Labour.

7. That towards the Charge of ſuch Workhouſes, Hoſpitals, and Houſes of Correction, each Pariſh be aſſeſſed or rated, and that proper Perſons be impowered to receive the Money ſo to be aſſeſſed or rated, when collected, and alſo all voluntary Contributions or Collection, either given or made for ſuch Purpoſes.

8. That ſuch Workhouſes, Hoſpitals and Houſes of Correction be under the Management of proper Perſons, Regard being had to ſuch as ſhall be Benefactors to ſo good a Work.

9. That ſuch Perſons as ſhall be appointed for the Management of ſuch Workhouſes, Hoſpitals, and Houſes of Correction, be one Body Politick in Law, capable to ſue and be ſued, and of taking and receiving charitable Contributions and Benefactions for the Uſe of the ſame.

10. That for the better underſtanding, and rendering more effectual the Laws, relating to the Maintenance and Settlement of the Poor, it is very expedient that they be reduced into one Act of Parliament.

Theſe Reſolutions were reported to the Houſe on the 2d Day of *May*, and on the 7th of the ſame Month were all agreed to without Amendment, except the 9th, which was amended, as follows, and then agreed to,

Reſolved, 'That ſuch Perſons as ſhall be appointed for the Management of ſuch Workhouſes, Hoſpitals and Houſes of Correction, be one Body politick in Law, capable to ſue and be ſued, and of taking and receiving charitable Contributions and Benefactions in Money, for the Uſe of the ſame, with proper Reſtrictions as to the Uſe of ſuch Bodies politick.'

Mar. 28. Mr *Dundaſs* preſented to the Houſe (according to Order) a Bill, for explaining and amending an Act paſt in the laſt Parliament of *Scotland*, in the Year 1701, intitled, *An Act for preventing wrongous impriſonment, and againſt undue Delays in Trials*. Which was read, and ordered to be read a ſecond Time.

April 10. A Petition of the General Aſſembly of the Church of *Scotland* was preſented to the Houſe and read, repreſenting, 'That Patronages have, ſince the Reformation, been deemed by the ſaid Church a very great Grievance, and not warranted by the Word of God, and have at all Times been ſtruggled againſt; that ſoon after the Revolution an Act of Parliament was made in *Scotland*, aboliſhing the Power of Patrons to preſent Miniſters to vacant Churches; and at

the Union of the two Kingdoms the Eſtabliſhment of the Church of *Scotland*, in all its Rights and Privileges. by that and other Acts of Parliament made or ratified after the Revolution, was declared to be a fundamental and eſſential Condition and Article of that Union; and at that Time it was the Right and Privilege of the ſaid Church to be free from Patronages, but that by an Act paſſed in the 10th Year of her late Majeſty Queen *Anne*, intitled, *An Act to reſtore the Patrons to their ancient Rights of preſenting Miniſters to the Churches, vacant in that Part of* Great Britain *called* Scotland, the foreſaid Act paſſed in the Reign of King *William* was reſcinded, in ſo far as concerned the Power of Patrons to preſent Miniſters to vacant Pariſhes, and other Advantages, which had been the chief Things beſtowed on Patrons, in Lieu and Recompence of their former Right of Preſentation, were never the leſs ſuffer'd to continue with them; and therefore praying the Houſe to paſs a Bill for repealing the foreſaid Act of Parliament paſſed in the 10th Year of Queen *Anne*, in ſo far as concerns the Power of Patrons to preſent Miniſters to vacant Churches, in order to reſtore the Church of *Scotland* to the Rights and Privileges ſhe was poſſeſſed of at the Union of the two Kingdoms.

Leave was, in Purſuance of this Petition, moved for, and accordingly given to bring in a Bill for this Purpoſe, and Mr *Plumer*, Mr *Ereskine*, Mr *Forbes*, Mr *Areskine*, Sir *James Ferguſon*, and Mr *Hume Campbell*, were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame, which Bill was preſented by Mr *Plumer* on the 18th, but did not paſs.

April 22. The Bill for the better ſecuring the Freedom of Parliaments, by limiting the Number of Officers in the Houſe of Commons, was (according to Order) read a 2d Time; and a Motion made for its being committed, upon which enſued a long Debate, but as we have given the Subſtance of the Debates upon the ſame Bill in former Seſſions, it is not neceſſary to give the Subſtance of this new Debate.

The Speakers for committing the Bill were, *J—n P——tt*, Eſq; Member for *W——m* in *Dorſetſhire*, *J—s B—k—y*, Eſq; Member for *S——dge* in *Hampſhire*, *D—l B——e*, Eſq; Member for *L——l* in *Wiltſhire*, *G——e L——n*, Eſq; Member for *O—h——n* in *Devonſhire*, *A——r H—me C——ll*, Eſq; Member for *B—w—ckſhire*. *L—d P——rth*, Member for *B—w—ck*, the *M——r* of the *R—lls*, *S——l S——s*, Eſq; Sir *W——m W——m*, and Sir *J—n H—l C——n*: The Speakers againſt it were, *G—ge F—x*, Eſq; Member for *H——n* in *W—ſhire*, *S——n C——is*, Eſq; Member for *E——e* in *Suffolk*, *T—s L——is*, Eſq; Member for *P——th* in *Hampſhire*. *C—s H——y-W——m*s Eſq; Member for *M——ſhire*, *R——s B—ng*, Eſq; Member for *P——th* in *L——ſhire*, *F——k L——y*, Eſq; Member for *Ed——gh*, *J—es O——e*, Eſq; Member for *H——re* in *Surry*, *Joſh D——s*, Eſq; Member for *T——ſt* in *D——ſhire*, *T——s C——t*, Eſq; Member for *S——ſh* in *C——ll*, *H——y P——m*. Eſq; Member for *S——x*, *L——t G——l W—d*, Member for *B—:h* in *S——ſhire*, Sir *R——s H——'e*, Mr *S——t G——l*.

The Queſtion being put for committing the Bill, it was, upon a Diviſion, carried in the Negative, by 216 to 192.

The ſeveral Allotments of Quarters, (ſee p. 742 H), being laid before the Houſe, it was moved, and the Judges were ordered to prepare and bring in a Bill for regulating the quartering of Soldiers during the Time of Elections. This Bill was accordingly prepared by them and preſented to the Houſe, being intitled, *An Act for regulating the quartering of Soldiers, during the Time of Elections of Members to ſerve in Parliament*, and was as follows, *viz.*

WHEREAS, by the ancient common Law of this Land all Elections ought to be free: And whereas by an Act paſſed in the third Year of the Reign of King *Edward* the Firſt, of famous Memory, it is commanded, upon great Forfeiture, that no Man by Force of Arms, nor by Malice or Menacing, ſhall diſturb any to make free Election: And for as much as the Freedom of Elections of Members to ſerve in Parliament is of the utmoſt Conſequence to the Preſervation of the Rights and Liberties of this Kingdom: *To the End therefore that the ſame may be ſafely tranſmitted to Poſterity, and for the avoiding any Inconveniences that may ariſe thereunto from any Regiment, Troop, or Company, or any Number of Soldiers which ſhall be quartered or billeted within any City, Borough, Town or Place, where any Election of any Member or Members to ſerve in Parliament, or of the* 16 *Peers to repreſent the Peerage of* Scotland *in Parliament, or of any of them, ſhall be appointed to be made.*

Be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament aſſembled, and by Authority of the ſame, that when and as often as any ſuch Election ſhall be appointed to be made, the Secretary at War for the Time being (who is hereby required to take Notice of the Time appointed for ſuch Elections or Election) ſhall and is hereby required at ſome convenient Time before the Day appointed for ſuch Election, to iſſue and ſend forth proper Orders in Writing for the Removal of every ſuch Regiment, Troop or Company, or other Number of Soldiers, as ſhall be quartered or billeted in any ſuch City, Borough, Town or Place where ſuch Election ſhall be appointed to be made: *And every ſuch Regiment, Troop or Company, or other Number of Soldiers as aforeſaid, ſhall, upon the Receipt of ſuch Order, accordingly march* out of every ſuch City, Borough, Town or Place, one Day at the leaſt before the Day appointed for ſuch Election, to the Diſtance of two or more Miles from ſuch City, Borough, Town or Place, and ſhall not make any nearer Approach to ſuch City, Borough, Town or Place

Place as aforeſaid, until one Day at the leaſt after the Poll to be taken at ſuch Election ſhall be ended, and the Poll Books cloſed.

And be it further enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That in Caſe any Officer or Officers to whom ſuch Order, from the Secretary at War for the Time being, (or other Perſon to whom the iſſuing out ſuch Order as is aforeſaid ſhall belong) ſhall be directed and delivered, ſhall neglect or refuſe to cauſe ſuch Regiment, Troop or Company, or other Number of Soldiers ſo quartered or billeted, as aforeſaid, to march out of ſuch City, Borough, Town or Place, at the Time and to the Place or Places in ſuch Order ſpecified, and ſhall be thereof duly convicted upon an Indictment, to be preferred at the next Aſſizes or Seſſions of Oyer and Terminer, to be held for the County where ſuch Offence ſhall be committed, or an Information to be exhibited in the Court of *King's-Bench*, within ſix Months after ſuch Offence committed; which Information the ſaid Court of *King's-Bench* is hereby impowered to grant, every ſuch Officer ſhall, for every ſuch Offence, be forthwith caſhiered and diſplaced from ſuch his Office, and ſhall be thereby diſabled to have or hold any civil or military Office or Imployment within this Kingdom, or in any of his Majeſty's Dominions, and ſhall likewiſe forfeit And if any Officer or Soldier, who ſhall be ordered or directed to march out, as aforeſaid, ſhall be found in any ſuch City, Borough, Town or Place, during the Continuance of ſuch Election, as aforeſaid, and ſhall be thereof duly convicted, upon an Indictment to be preferr'd at the next Aſſizes or Seſſions of Oyer and Terminer to be held for the County where ſuch Offence ſhall be committed, every ſuch Officer ſhall, for every ſuch Offence, forfeit the Sum of

Provided nevertheleſs, That nothing in this Act contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, or the Borough of *Southwark*, for and in Reſpect of ſuch Number of Troops and Soldiers only as are uſually employed as Guards to his Majeſty's Royal Perſon, or are uſually quartered or billeted near to the Place of his Majeſty's Reſidence, nor to any City, Borough, Town or Place, where his Majeſty, or any of his Royal Family, ſhall happen to be or reſide at the Time of any ſuch Election, for or in Reſpect of ſuch Number of Troops or Soldiers only as ſhall be attendant as Guards to his Majeſty, or to ſuch other Perſon of his Majeſty's Royal Family, as is aforeſaid, nor to any Caſtle, Fort or fortified Place, where any Garriſon is uſually kept, for or in Reſpect of ſuch Number of Troops or Soldiers only whereof ſuch Garriſon is uſually compoſed.

Provided likewiſe, That nothing in this Act contained ſhall extend or be conſtrued to to extend to any Officer or Soldier, who ſhall have a Right to vote at any Election, as aforeſaid, but that every ſuch Officer and Soldier may freely, and without Interruption, attend and give his Vote at ſuch Election, any Thing herein before contained to the contrary thereof notwithſtanding.

April 15. *The H—e of L—ds went into a Committee on the ſaid Bill, and the firſt enacting Clauſe being read, the E—l of A——ea ſtood up and took Notice*, That if none but the Secretary at War ſhould be obliged to ſend Orders to the Soldiers to withdraw at the Time of an Election, the Intention of the Bill might be eaſily defeated; becauſe if any future Miniſter ſhould have a Deſign to over-awe any Election, or any Number of Elections, he might get the Secretary at War removed juſt before the Elections came on, and no new one appointed till after they were over; and as the Bill then ſtood, any other Perſon acting as Secretary at War, might refuſe to iſſue ſuch Orders, by which the Intention of the Bill would be defeated; therefore he would propoſe, that after theſe Words, *The Secretary at War for the Time being*, the following Words ſhould be added, *viz. Or ſuch other Perſon to whom it ſhall belong.* Which *Amendment* was agreed to without any Debate.

Then a Motion was made for leaving out the ſecond enacting Clauſe, and theſe Words in the firſt Clauſe, viz. And every ſuch Regiment, Troop or Company, or other Number of Soldiers, as aforeſaid, ſhall upon the Receipt of ſuch Orders accordingly march.

This occaſion'd a ſtrenuous Debate, in which the Argument for the Motion was in Subſtance:

MY Lords, by a Bill we have this Seſſion paſſed into a Law, I mean the Bill againſt Mutiny and Deſertion, and the Articles of War which are ſettled and ſigned by his Majeſty in Conſequence of that Bill, we know that every Officer is obliged, under very high Penalties, to obey all ſuch Orders as he ſhall receive from his Majeſty's Secretary at War, or any Perſon as ſuch: Therefore I muſt think it very unneceſſary to lay the Officers under any new Obligation for giving Obedience to thoſe Orders that are by this Bill to be ſent him from the Secretary at War, with Reſpect to his removing from any Place where an Election is to be. For this Reaſon, my Lords, I am of Opinion, that the ſecond enacting Clauſe of this Bill, which is next to be read to your Lordſhips, ought to be entirely left out, and inſtead thereof a Clauſe inſerted for laying Penalties upon the Secretary at War, or other Perſon acting as ſuch, who ſhall refuſe or neglect to iſſue Orders, as directed by this Act; and if your Lordſhips agree with me in this Opinion, you muſt of Courſe leave out of the Clauſe now read to you theſe Words, to wit, *And every ſuch Regiment*, &c.

If an Officer, my Lords, ſhould diſobey the Orders ſent him upon any ſuch Occaſion by ſuch Secretary at War, he might be tried by a Court Martial, and ſubjected to the Puniſhment of Mutiny, which is a much more ſevere Puniſhment than any I believe your Lordſhips

intend to inflict by this Bill; therefore it is very unneceſſary, nay it would even ſeem a little ridiculous to make a new Law for inflicting a Puniſhment leſs ſevere than that which is inflicted by a Law we have already paſſed this very Seſſion of Parliament; and it would be a great Hardſhip upon Officers to ſubject them to ſo many different Sorts of Trials for one and the ſame Crime. Beſides, my Lords, the Regulation, as it ſtands at preſent in the Bill, might be attended with very great Inconveniencies; for if every Officer were laid under an abſolute Neceſſity, not only to remove out of the Town, but not to return to it upon any Account during the Time of an Election, it would be impoſſible for the Civil Power to have the Aſſiſtance of the Troops in Caſe any great Tumult or Riot ſhould happen at an Election: Nay, the Enemies of the Government might take the Opportunity of an Election for a new Parliament to aſſemble and form themſelves into great Bodies, at thoſe Places where they knew the Troops could not come to diſturb them, by which Means they might be enabled to begin a general Inſurrection, and might come to a very great Head before his Majeſty could make any Uſe of thoſe Troops which are given him by Parliament for preſerving the Tranquillity of the Kingdom: Even our Enemies abroad might take an Occaſion to invade us, and to land their Troops at ſome of our Towns upon the Sea Coaſt during the Time of an Election, when, if this Bill as it now ſtands ſhould paſs into a Law, none of his Majeſty's Troops could come within two Miles of the Place, to diſpute or prevent their Landing.

Theſe Conſiderations, my Lords, convince me, that no one of your Lordſhips will be for allowing this Clauſe to ſtand as it is in this Bill, without making ſome conditional Proviſion or Exception; and I cannot comprehend how any ſuch can be made, without ſubjecting the Nation to greater Dangers than thoſe we propoſe by this Bill to avoid; for if we make an Exception, that the Troops ſhall leave the Town, and ſhall not return, unleſs ſome great Danger happens, or is to be apprehended; we muſt give a Power to ſome Perſon or other to judge when that Condition exiſts; and where to lodge this Power does not to me ſeem eaſy to determine: To lodge ſuch a diſcretionary Power in the Returning Officer, or in any other Magiſtrate of a little Borough, would certainly be of the moſt dangerous Conſequence to the Freedom of Elections; and it would be as dangerous to lodge it by an expreſs Law in the Breaſt of the Returning Officer. Thus, to make this Reſtraint abſolute, may embroil the Nation in Civil Wars, and to make it conditionally may endanger the Freedom of our Elections; for which I muſt think it much better to lay the Officers under no Reſtraint or Obligation, but that which they are now under by the Martial Law, and the Mutiny Bill we have paſſed: By them the Officers will *always be obliged* to obey the Orders they *receive from the* Secretary at War, unleſs ſome very ſudden and unforeſeen Accident makes it abſolutely neceſſary for them to act otherwiſe; and in acting otherwiſe they will always be extremely cautious, becauſe if they are not able to make the Neceſſity clearly appear, they will thereby ſubject themſelves to the Laws againſt Mutiny.

I know, my Lords, it may be ſaid, that as Trials by Courts Martial are very much under the Direction of the Crown, tho' an Officer ſhould, on Occaſion of an Election, diſobey the Orders he had received from the Secretary at War, it would be in the Option of the Crown, or of the Miniſters of the Crown, whether or no he ſhould be tried before a Court Martial for ſuch Diſobedience; and conſequently that ſome Officers would be ready to diſobey them, as often as they knew that the Orders were ſent only in Obedience to the Law, but that it was not intended or expected they ſhould obey them; but it is certain, that no Officer would venture to diſobey ſuch Orders without private Inſtructions in Writing, under the Hand of ſome ſuperior Miniſter; and to ſuppoſe that any Miniſter would venture to give ſuch Inſtructions under his Hand in Writing, or that many Officers would obſerve ſuch private Inſtructions, are Suppoſitions which, in my Opinion, there is not the leaſt Ground to make; nay, I think it is almoſt impoſſible for us to make any ſuch, if we conſider, that if any Officer ſhould behave in ſuch an illegal Manner, or if any ſuch Inſtructions ſhould ever be divulged, a Complaint would certainly be made in Parliament againſt ſuch Officer or ſuch Miniſter, and both might expect the higheſt Puniſhment the Parliament could inflict.

But, my Lords, ſuppoſe that an Officer could, in ſuch Caſe, hope to evade all Puniſhment before a Court Martial or in Parliament, yet even as the Law ſtands at preſent he could not hope to evade all Manner of Puniſhment; for if any Officer ſhould remain in, or return to any Town during the Time of an Election, and ſhould make uſe of the Troops under his Command for over-awing the Election, he might be indicted even at Common Law upon the Statute of *Edward* the Ift, called *Weſtminſter the Firſt*; by the 5th Chapter of which it is declared, That no Man ſhall by the Force of Arms, by Malice, or by Menaces, diſturb the Freedom of any Election, under the Pain of grievous Fine and Impriſonment; which is ſo ſevere a Puniſhment that it is not to be ſuppoſed any Officer would ſubject himſelf to it at the Deſire of any Miniſter, eſpecially if ſuch Officer were a Gentleman of Fortune and Figure in his Country, as moſt of our Officers are at preſent, and I hope always will be.

I hope, my Lords, I have now clearly ſhewn, that there is no Neceſſity for laying the Officers of the Army under any of the Reſtraints or Penalties propoſed by this Bill, becauſe they are already under as great Reſtraints and Penalties as can be ſuppoſed neceſſary for preventing their attempting to over-awe any Election, either by ſtaying in, or returning to the

· where there is an Election, or by
:ſs of the Troops under their Com-
d.ſturbing the Freedom of the E-
and as it muſt be granted, that the
e propoſed by this Bill would expoſe
reat Dangers and Inconveniences,
I doubt not but your Lordſhips will
he Amendment I ſhall propoſe upon
ne next Clauſe, and for this Reaſon
ſt agree to leave out theſe Words
have propoſed to be left out of the
aw before you.

ſfour'd to the Effect as follows, viz.

e Amendment now offer'd, my Lords
Intention of the preſent Bill, and
f all ſuch Bills, ſeems to be be very
ſunderſtood; for it is certain, that
of the ſame Nature with that now
, are deſigned as Limitations and Re-
upon the Power of the Crown, or
pon the Power of Miniſters acting
e Crown. During his preſent Ma-
ſty's Reign we are certain, that no In-
cents will be made upon the Freedom
ons by Means of the Army, or by
r Means; but this ought not to pre-
r making ſuch Regulations, as may
ceſſary for preventing ſuch Encroach-
any future Reign; and as it has al-
en ſuppoſed that Troops quartered,
ing in any Town, during the Time
lection, might be ſome part of In-
ent upon the Freedom of that Elec-
heref re ever ſince we had any ſuch
a Standing Army in this Iſland, the
s of the Crown have thought them-
a common Prudence, obliged to order
ops to remove from every Town
ere happened to be an Election, and
turn to that Town till the Election
ute over. This has hitherto been
he Prudence and Diſcretion of the
s for the Time being, and the Rea-
ing ſo was, that we have never yet
am that a Standing Army would be
for any ſucceeding Year; but now
have continued a conſtant Standing
r ſo many Years, and are like to con-
for Years to come, it was thought
per to leave that to the Prudence of
s which might, in ſome future Reign,
uſe at for the overturning of our
tion; and therefore this Houſe agreed
ſolution which was made, for ordering
e to bring in the Bill now before us.
Reaſon I muſt think, my Lords, that
the Opinion of this Houſe that we
y an expreſs Law, to put it out
er of any future Adminiſtration, to
ſt doing that which all former Admi-
ns have, in regard to our Conſtitu-
ught themſelves, in common Pru-
bliged to do.

my Lords, was certainly your Opi-
nion when you agreed to the Order for bring-
ing in this Bill; but from this Opinion we
muſt now depart, or we muſt diſagree with
the noble Duke in the Amendment which he
has been pleaſed to offer; for if your Lord-
ſhips deſign by a new Law, to lay a Reſtricti-
on or Limitation upon the Miniſters of the
Crown, the Execution of that Law is not
ſurely to be intruſted with thoſe upon whom
that Reſtriction or Limitation is deſign'd to be
laid; which would be the Caſe if the Motion
now made to us ſhould be agreed to. 'Tis
true, the Officers of the Army are, by the
Mutiny Bill and the Articles of War, obliged
to obey ſuch Orders as they may from Time
to Time receive from his Majeſty's Secretary
at War, and in caſe of Diſobedience, they
are ſubjected to very great Puniſhments; but
for this Diſobedience they are to be tried only
by a Court Martial, and whether any ſuch
Court ſhall be appointed, or whether any ſuch
Officer ſhall be tried before ſuch Court when
appointed, is entirely in the Power of the
Crown, or more properly of the Miniſters
acting under the Crown, who are the very
Perſons whoſe Power was deſigned to be limi-
ted when this Bill was propoſed. Can we
then ſuppoſe, my Lords, that an Officer who
diſobeyed ſuch Orders at the Deſire of a chief
Miniſter, would ever be brought before a
Court Martial, or tried for ſuch Diſobedience?
Your Lordſhips cannot ſurely ſuppoſe any ſuch
Thing; and therefore you cannot, in my
Opinion, agree to the Amendment now pro-
poſed, unleſs you have departed from the De-
ſign you had when the Order for bringing in
this Bill was agreed to.

But further, my Lords, let us conſider who
are the Judges upon every Court Martial;
they are all Officers of the Army, Judges
whoſe Commiſſions depend abſolutely upon
the Pleaſure of the Crown; and ſhall we
leave any Thing relating to the Freedom of
Elections, upon which the Preſervation of
our Conſtitution ſo much depends, to be tried
only before ſuch Judges? The noble Duke
has told us that an Officer may, upon any
ſudden and unforeſeen Emergency, diſobey or
act contrary to the Orders he receives from
the Secretary at War; and is it not to be pre-
ſumed that a Court Martial, compoſed of ſuch
Judges, will admit of any Emergency as a
ſufficient Excuſe for diſobeying ſuch Orders,
when they know that ſuch Diſobedience pro-
ceeded from private Inſtructions given by a
principal Miniſter of State? Surely we have
not yet forgot what was one of the principal
Grievances complained of before the Revolu-
tion, what was one of the firſt Things re-
dreſſed by the Revolution: The general Com-
plaint was, and it was a Complaint but too
well grounded, that the Judges Commiſſions
were all during Pleaſure; and therefore they
were too apt to follow the Directions they re-
ceived from the Crown or any Miniſter, whom

the Miniſters thought fit to give ſuch Directions: Have not we then good Reaſon to be afraid that the Judges upon a Court Martial may, in future Times, do as other Judges during Pleaſure have done in Times paſt; And ſhall we leave an Incroachment upon the Freedom of our Elections to be puniſhed only by ſuch Judges? Your Lordſhips did not certainly intend any ſuch Thing, when you gave Orders for drawing up the Bill now before us, and therefore the learned Judges have very wiſely drawn it up in ſuch a Manner as to ſubject the Diſobedience of an Officer, in the Caſe now before us, to a Trial at Common Law, which is the only Method by which the Bill can be made effectual.

That the ſubjecting of an Officer to ſeveral ſorts of Trials for the ſame Crime, would be a Hardſhip upon the Officers of the Army, cannot, my Lords, be an Argument of any Weight, when we conſider that the Preſervation of our Conſtitution is in the other Scale, It has, in many Caſes, been thought neceſſary to ſubject the Gentlemen of the Army to be tried by the Common Law as well as by a Court Martial: Even by the Mutiny Bill itſelf, if any Officer or Soldier ſhall take Quarters againſt Law, or ſhall diſturb his Quarters, he is made liable to be tried by the Quarter Seſſions, and if upon ſuch Trial he be found guilty, if an Officer, he is to be immediately caſhiered: and I hope your Lordſhips will think that an Officer's diſturbing the Freedom of an Election, is an Affair of greater Conſequence than that of diſturbing his Quarters, and that therefore you will not think it a Hardſhip to ſubject him to a Trial at Common Law in the one Caſe as well as the other.

As to the Dangers and Inconveniences to which it is pretended we may be expoſed, by laying Officers under an abſolute Neceſſity of removing from any Place where there is to be an Election, and not returning till that Election be over, they are founded, my Lords, upon Suppoſitions, I am ſure much more unreaſonable than that of ſuppoſing that ſome Miniſter may hereafter do what he ought not to do: For to ſuppoſe that any ſuch Number of Men can meet at any Election, as may endanger the Government, to ſuppoſe that all thoſe Men are ſuch as will riſk their Lives and their Fortunes by joining in an Inſurrection, to ſuppoſe that they are all regularly armed and prepared for War, and to ſuppoſe that this Concert can be carried on without the Government's hearing a Word of it before the Day of Election, is carrying Suppoſitions, I muſt ſay, a great Length, and endeavouring to perſuade us, to leave ourſelves expoſed to real Dangers, by frightening us with thoſe which are altogether imaginary. Then with reſpect to Invaſions; to ſuppoſe that an Invaſion may be made, and the Troops landed juſt at the Time and at the very Place where an Election happens to be carrying on, we muſt firſt ſuppoſe, that an Expreſs has gone over to let the Enemy know the Day appointed for the Elections, that after their receiving this Account they embark their Troops, ſail, and meet with ſuch a favourable Wind as to bring them directly to the Place where the Election is on the very Day it begins, or within a few Days after, and to ſuppoſe that all this may be done in ſuch a ſhort Time as what uſually Intervenes between the appointing of the Day of Election, and that Day's coming on, is really carrying Suppoſitions a moſt extravagant Length. But, my Lords, if theſe were Suppoſitions that could be made, they would be of no Weight in the preſent Debate; for it is in all Caſes a certain Maxim, that *Inter Arma ſilent Leges*: Upon any ſuch Occaſion the Troops not only might but ought to march into the Town where an Inſurrection or Invaſion happens, notwithſtanding its being at the Time of Election, notwithſtanding the Law now propoſed, and notwithſtanding any Law that is or can be made: In Times of ſuch Danger Men are always indemnified for what they may be oblig'd to do againſt the Letter of the Law, and a particular Act of Parliament for that Purpoſe, has always been paſſed as ſoon as the Danger was over.

As for any little Riots or Tumults that may happen at the Time of an Election, I cannot ſee, my Lords, why there is any more Danger to be apprehended from them now than there was formerly, when we had no ſuch Thing as regular Troops, either to prevent their happening, or to quell them when they did happen. In former Times the civil Powers was always found ſufficient for preventing Riots, or for quelling them and puniſhing the Authors of them, and conſidering the ſevere Law againſt Riots, which was lately made and is ſtill in Force, I am ſure it cannot be ſaid that the civil Power is now leſs ſufficient for that Purpoſe than it was formerly. Beſides, my Lords, we all know, that a Riot or Tumult at an Election makes it a void Election, therefore it is always the Buſineſs of thoſe who have the ſtrongeſt Party to endeavour to prevent all ſuch, and indeed there is ſeldom or ever any great Riot happens, but what is occaſioned by thoſe who have a Mind to make the Election void, or by the Magiſtrates, who preſide at the Election, doing ſome ſignal Injuſtice to the Electors; but ſuppoſing that there may happen now and then a few broken Heads or bloody Noſes at an Election, are we, on that Account, to have all our Elections carried on under the Terror and Influence of a Regiment of Soldiers? Or are we to give them a Pretence to be preſent at all our Elections, or to give every little Magiſtrate, or perhaps a Cuſtom-houſe Officer, a Power to call them in when he has a Mind?

Even the noble Lords who have ſpoke for the Amendment ſeem to think it dangerous to give by Law to any Returning Officer, or Magiſtrate of a little Borough, a Power to call in

in the Troops during the Time of an Election whenever he pleaſes; and they likewiſe ſeem to think it dangerous to give, by Law, a Power to the Officers themſelves to remain in, or return to the Place where an Election happens to be, whenever they think it neceſſary; yet by the Amendment they propoſe, the Commanding Officer for the Time is to be veſted with this very Power: The Secretary at War, indeed, is to be obliged to ſend his Orders for the Troops to remove, but as the noble Lords themſelves have explained it, the Commanding Officer may diſobey theſe Orders in caſe of any ſudden and unforeſeen Emergency, without running any Risk of being tried or puniſhed by a Court Martial for ſuch Diſobedience; and we may depend on it, that ſuch Emergencies will never be wanting when a prime Miniſter has a Mind that the Troops ſhould remain in, or return to the Place where an Election is carrying on: Nay, it will always be in the Power of any Returning Officer, or Magiſtrate of a little Borough, or of any Cuſtom-houſe or Exciſe Officer, to furniſh the Commanding Officer of the Troops with ſuch an Emergency; for we know that the Troops have always a general Order to be aſſiſting to the Civil Power, and likewiſe to all Officers of the Revenue; and therefore the Returning Officer may at all Times pretend that he is apprehenſive of a Tumult, and may demand the Aſſiſtance of the Troops, or a Cuſtom-houſe or Exciſe Officer may demand their Aſſiſtance in ſeizing or ſearching for ſmuggled Goods, and this will be a ſudden and unforeſeen Emergency, that will always excuſe the Commanding Officer of the Troops for diſobeying the Orders he receives from the Secretary at War, when any prime Miniſter but inſinuates, that ſuch Excuſe ſhould be admitted of by the Court Martial, in caſe the Officer ſhould ever be brought to a Trial for any ſuch Diſobedience.

I am really ſurpriſed, my Lords, to find thoſe who are ſo apprehenſive of Inſurrections and Invaſions, and ſo very apt to ſuppoſe Dangers from thence ariſing, at the ſame Time ſhewing themſelves ſo very little apprehenſive of the Deſigns of future Miniſters, and ſo unwilling to ſuppoſe, that the Conſtitution of this Kingdom and the Liberties of the People can ever be in any Danger from ſuch Deſigns. I am ſure, my Lords, there is nothing more natural than to ſuppoſe, that we may have in ſome future Reign an ambitious, rapacious, or wicked Miniſter, and as the Safety of ſuch a Miniſter can conſiſt in nothing ſo much as in deſtroying the Freedom of our Elections, we muſt neceſſarily ſuppoſe, that he will leave no Stone unturned for accompliſhing that wicked Purpoſe; therefore we muſt likewiſe neceſſarily ſuppoſe, that he will ſend ſuch private Inſtructions, as have been mentioned, to the Commanding Officers of the Troops, in all Places where he cannot influence the Election by any other illegal Means; and as ſuch a Miniſter may probably have the ſole Management of his Maſter, it is well known what Lengths ſome Officers may go rather than riſk their Commiſſions by diſobeying his private Commands, or in order to recommend themſelves to his Favour for Preferment: Such an illegal Obedience to Miniſterial Inſtructions is not, indeed, to be apprehended from the preſent Officers of our Army but they are not immortal, and we do not, we cannot know by what ſort of Men they may be ſucceeded; therefore I think it is abſolutely inconſiſtent with the Preſervation of our Conſtitution to leave thoſe Officers, who may hereafter incroach upon the Freedom of our Elections, to be tried only by thoſe who may be guilty of the ſame Crime, and at the ſole Pleaſure of thoſe whoſe Intereſt it may be whoſe Safety may depend upon it, either not to try them at all, or to try them only in order to acquit them.

A Proſecution in Parliament is not to be apprehended, my Lords, either by Officers or Miniſters, when by ſuch illegal Means they have got a Parliament to their own liking; and as to Officers being ſubject to a Trial at Common Law, upon the Statute of *Edw.* I. I muſt obſerve, that if an Officer or any other ſhould commit a Breach of the Peace, by openly endeavouring to over-awe an Election, or by openly intimidating any Returning Officer or Elector, he might be indicted, tried and puniſhed at Common Law upon that Statute; but no Officer or Soldier can be indicted tried and puniſhed at Common Law, by Virtue of that or any other Statute, for not removing from the Place, or for returning to the Place where an Election is carrying on; and the Deſign of this Bill is, at leaſt I always took the Deſign of it to be, to prevent the Officers or Soldiers being preſent in any Town or Place upon any ſuch Occaſion; for if they are allowed to be preſent they may fall upon twenty Ways to influence, and even to over-awe the Election, without its being poſſible to prove any Overt Act againſt them, ſo as to indict them at Common Law upon the Statute of *Edward* I.

This was, my Lords, what made the Bill now before us neceſſary; the Deſign of the Motion was, and when your Lordſhips agree to that Motion I muſt think your Deſign was, to make it criminal in any Officer or Soldier, to be preſent in any Place during the Time of an Election, unleſs he was there as an Elector; but if your Lordſhips agree to the Amendment now propoſed, you alter the whole Intention of the Bill; you make it indeed criminal in the Secretary at War not to iſſue ſuch Orders as are directed by the Bill, but you do not make it criminal in an Officer or Soldier to be preſent in any Place during the Time of an Election, at leaſt you do not make it a legal Crime for which he may be tried at Common Law: Nay, in my Opinion, it will not be ſo criminal after the paſſing of this Bill as it was before; for before the bringing in of this Bill, an Officer did not know but that he

fore the late King of *Poland*'s Death, but upon that Prince's Death, they very wisely suspended that Resolution; so that they certainly have now 20,000 Land Forces on Foot, more than they would at this Time have had, if no War had broke out; therefore it may be properly said, they have made an Augmentation of 20,000 Men on Account of the present War; and to do them Justice as our Allies, and as being united in the same Interest with us, we can do no less than increase our Army to the Number now proposed, as being the least Number we can have, in Proportion to the Army our Allies the *Dutch* have at present on Foot.

The Number of regular Forces kept up within this Island in former Times is, I find, my Lords, an Argument constantly made use of when this Bill comes before us, but it is always in my Opinion, an Argument rather for than against the Number of Forces proposed by the Bill; for, considering the Difference between regular Forces and Militia, which the late Troubles in *Poland* have made sufficiently manifest, it must be granted, that the Number of regular Forces kept up in this Nation, or in any Nation, ought always to bear some Sort of Proportion to the Number of regular Forces kept up by neighbouring States, especially by those from whom the greatest Danger is to be apprehended, and as all the Nations of *Europe* have of late Years very much increased their Number of regular Forces formerly kept up, we must necessarily do the same, but in particular, we ought to consider our neighbouring Kingdom of *France*, the Nation from which we have the most to fear, and if we compare the Number of regular Forces now kept up by them, even in Time of Peace, with the Number they formerly kept up, I believe we shall find, that the Increase we have made in our Number of regular Forces, bears no Proportion with the Increase they have lately made; so that this Argument generally made use of against the Bill, is really, when rightly considered, one of the strongest Arguments that can be made use of in Favour of the greatest Number of Forces that was ever proposed to be kept up within this Island in Time of Peace; and considering the doubtful State we are in at present, considering the present dangerous Situation of the Affairs of *Europe*, I am surprised to see any Opposition made to the small Augmentation now proposed.

The REPLY *was in Substance thus,*

MY Lords, as every Day seems to furnish us with new Maxims in Politicks, which to me appear very extraordinary, so this Day has furnished us with a Maxim, that is not only extraordinary but inconsistent with our Constitution: We have been told, that the Number of regular Forces kept up in this Nation is always to bear some Proportion to the Number of regular Forces kept up by our Neighbours, especially by our Neighbours of *France*, from whom we are said to have most to fear. My Lords, if we were so unlucky to be situated on the Continent, or to have any Neighbours that could come at us by Land, there might be some Truth in the Maxim now discovered to us; but as we have the Happiness to be surrounded by the Sea, as we have the Happiness to have a Fleet superior to any that can probably be sent against us, we have no Occasion to give ourselves any Trouble, or to put ourselves to any Expence, on Account of the Number of regular Forces kept up by any of our Neighbours: Our Neighbours may keep up as many Thousands, or as many Hundred Thousands as they please, but they cannot put Hundred Thousands on board Transports, and without putting them on board Transports they can do no Harm to this Nation: Nay, they cannot put any great Number of Thousands on board Transport Ships without our hearing of the Embarkation; and if we have the least Suspicion of their being designed against us, we can send our Fleet and lock them up, or perhaps burn their Ships in their Harbours; therefore we can never have Occasion to keep up in this Island any greater Number of regular Forces than are necessary for securing our Coasts against sudden and unexpected Invasions, which can never consist of above four or five thousand Men, and to guard us against such, I am sure a much smaller Number of regular Forces would be sufficient than has been kept up for many Years past in this Island.

We have likewise been told, my Lords, of the great Difference between regular Forces and Militia, which 'tis said, has been manifested by the late Troubles in *Poland*: But, in this Case, we ought to distinguish between Veteran Troops, and those that can only be called regular Troops: We ought also to distinguish between a regular well-disciplined Militia, and a meer Rabble or Mob; by Veteran Troops, I mean those who have been inured to Action, and are acquainted with Danger, and such I believe will always be found better than the best disciplin'd Militia, or even the best regular Troops that never look'd an Enemy in the Face, unless it was the Smugglers and Thieves of their own Country: But that there is any very great Difference between these last mention'd Troops, and a regular well-disciplin'd Militia, is what I cannot admit of, nor have the late Troubles in *Poland* afforded me any Reason to do so; for every one knows, that their Militia were neither regular nor disciplined, nay, I doubt much if they were sufficiently provided with Ammunition or Arms: But the Situation of this Country is very far different from that of *Poland*, for tho' our Militia have been very much neglected of late Years, yet before we could be invaded by any powerful Armado, we should have Time to discipline our Militia, and to form them into regular Regiments: It is very well known, that the *Spanish* Armado was above two Years in preparing, and I believe there is not now a Nation in

in *Europe*, besides ourselves, that could fit out such another in a shorter Time. In two Years, in the Half, in the fourth Part of that Time, there is not a Ploughman in *Britain* but might be made as good a Soldier as ever danced thro' his Exercises at a Review; and if he should dance thro' his Exercises for 20 Years longer, without seeing Action, he cannot be called a Veteran, nor can it be supposed he will behave as such in the first Action he happens to be in.

These Considerations, my Lords, have always convinced me, that 7 or 8000 Men are sufficient to guard this Island against any foreign Invasions, and I am sure they will always be sufficient for the Support of our Government, as long as the Affections of the People are carefully preserved; a greater Number can never, in my Opinion, be necessary, unless it be to support a wicked and oppressive Administration, against the general Resentment of the People, and this House will never, I hope, give Countenance to any such Design. From hence, my Lords, I must conclude, that we are for this next Year to keep up 17 or 18,000 Men purely on Account of the present War, and why we should as yet give ourselves so much Concern, or put ourselves to such an Expence about it, is what I cannot comprehend. We are, it is said, in a State of Doubt and Suspence, but were not we in the same State at the Beginning of the last Session? Were not the Consequences of the War as much to be dreaded at the Beginning of that Session as at the End, or as they can be at present? Nay, in my Opinion, they were more to be dreaded at the Beginning of that Session than at any Time since; for ever since that Time the Parties engaged have appeared to be pretty equally matched, and while they continue so, I am sure the Balance of Power can never be supposed to be in Danger; so that if his Majesty augmented his Land Forces, in Pursuance of the Power granted at the End of last Session of Parliament, it is so far from being a Reason for agreeing to the Augmentation now proposed, that unless I hear some better Reason than I have yet heard for it, I must conclude, it was an unnecessary Augmentation, it was putting the Nation to a needless Expence, and therefore we ought to be so far from approving it, by making a new Augmentation, that we ought to address his Majesty, to know who it was advised him to make the last.

With respect to the Plan of Peace, said to have been offered to the Parties now engaged in War, I am, my Lords, entirely in the Dark, nor can any Lord, as a Member of this House, draw any Argument from it, because nothing relating to our foreign Affairs, has been laid before this House. Whatever that Plan may be, I wish it may meet with the desired Success; but I am sorry to say, I have too good Reason to doubt of its meeting with any Success; for, from the View I have of foreign Affairs, even from that View which I take from publick News-papers, I am of Opinion, the War now kindled in *Europe* cannot be so easily made an End of as some People imagine: Before that Flame can be extinguished, I am afraid much Blood must be spilt, great Princes must suffer, even Queens must weep; the Conduct of Ministers must be enquired into, and some must meet with that Punishment they deserve, before that Flame can be extinguished which has been raised by their Mismanagement.

But supposing, my Lords, that we had been made fully acquainted with this Plan, supposing that we knew it to be a reasonable and a good Plan, do we think that his Majesty's Measures, or any Propositions he may be pleased to make to foreign Powers, are to be enforced by an Addition of 7 or 8000 Men to his Land Forces? No, my Lords, his Majesty's Measures are, upon all Occasions, to draw their Weight from the Affections of his People, and from the sincere Advices of his Parliament, after we have been fully informed of our Circumstances with respect to foreign Affairs; for in case it should at last appear absolutely necessary for us to enter into the War, for the Sake of preserving the Balance of Power in *Europe*, all the Men in the Nation, able to bear Arms, would be at his Majesty's Service, and every Purse be open to him; but till that Conjuncture happens, the Strength and the Money of the Nation ought to be husbanded as much as possible; the Nation's Money ought not to be thrown away upon useless Augmentations, either by Sea or Land, which can no way contribute to intimidate our Enemies, and may amuse our Friends with vain Hopes of Assistance, when perhaps there is no such Thing design'd.

The *Dutch*, 'tis true, my Lords, did reduce their Land Forces to about 32,000 Men soon after the Peace of *Utrecht*, but it is well known that the Reduction they then made was too great, and was loudly complained of even by some of their own Provinces: At that Time indeed there was almost a Certainty, that the Tranquillity of *Europe* would continue for some Years; every Nation in *Europe* was then groaning under the Burdens which the former War had brought upon 'em, so that it was very improbable any one of them would soon think of disturbing the Peace of any neighbouring State; and the *Dutch*, who had their Share of the Burden of the War, thought they might take Advantage of that Time of absolute Security to ease their People, and to recover a little from that Burden of publick Debts they were then labouring under; yet even at that Time, notwithstanding the State of absolute Security which *Europe* was then in, the Provinces of *Guelderland* and *Overyssel*, which lie most exposed, remonstrated strongly against the Reduction then made, and never ceased their Remonstrances till the Treaty of *Hanover* happen'd, which afforded them an Opportunity of pressing an Augmentation with Success, for as the Situation of that Country is very

The Question being then put for agreeing to the Amendment, it was upon a Diviſion carried in the Affirmative, by 70 to 35.

The Motion for the Amendment was made by the D—ke of N—le, and ſupported by the E—l of C——ey, the E—l of W——ck, L—d H——ck, and the L—d Ch——r: It was oppoſed by the E—ls A——rd, A——n, A——ea, C——ld, S——gh, W——ea, L—ds B——ſt, C——t, and O——w.

At laſt the Preamble of the ſaid Bill was read (the Preamble being always the laſt Part of a Bill which is read in a Committee upon a Bill) and a Motion was made, that theſe Words, viz. To the End therefore that the ſame may be ſafely tranſmitted to Poſterity, and for the avoiding any Inconveniencies that may ariſe thereunto from any Regiment Troop or Company, or any Number of Soldiers, which ſhall be quartered or billeted within any City, Borough, Town or Place, where any Election of Member or Members to ſerve in Parliament, or of the 16 Peers to repreſent the Peerage of *Scotland* in Parliament, or of any of them, ſhould be appointed to be made, *ſhould be left out*; *and that inſtead of them theſe Words*, viz. That it hath been the *conſtant* Uſage and Practice, to cauſe any Number of Soldiers quartered in any Place appointed for electing Members to ſerve in Parliament, to remove out of the ſame during the Time of Election, *ſhould be ſubſtituted.*

Upon this Motion was another Debate, in which the Argument for the Motion was in Subſtance as follows, viz.

MY Lords, I have joined heartily with your Lordſhips in every Step that has been taken towards the bringing in and paſſing the Bill now before us, and ſhall be ready to join in every future Step that may be neceſſary for compleating ſo good a Work; but, my Lords, there is one Conſideration that has all along given me a good deal of Concern, and the preſent I take to be the proper Time for explaining myſelf to your Lordſhips, and for offering ſomething to obviate the only Inconvenience that is to be apprehended from the Bill as it now ſtands. It is an Opinion, my Lords, that almoſt univerſally prevails without Doors, that no Bill of this Nature is ever brought into Parliament, much leſs paſſed into a Law, but for remedying ſome Grievance that has been felt and complained of. 'Tis true, your Lordſhips may, and do often, from your Prudence and Foreſight order Bills to be brought in, and Laws paſs for the preventing Grievances in Time to come, tho' no ſuch Grievance has before been felt or complained of; but theſe who are not acquainted with your Method of Proceeding in this Reſpect, theſe who are unacquainted with the Motives which may have induced you to bring in or paſs any ſuch Bill, are always more apt to impute it to your Experience in Times paſt, than to your Precaution *in Time to come*: This Conſideration has all along given me great Concern; I am afraid that evil-minded People may, from our paſſing of this Bill, take Occaſion to throw unjuſt Reflections upon his Majeſty's Government, as if ſome Uſe had lately been made of the Troops for over-awing or incroaching upon the Freedom of Elections; and as there is ſtill a Party in the Kingdom diſaffected to his Majeſty and his Family, it is not to be doubted but that they will make uſe of this Handle for ſowing Jealouſies and Fears among his Majeſty's beſt Subjects.

This Conſideration, my Lords, weighty as it is, ought not to prevent our paſſing ſo good a Bill; but I think we ought to take all poſſible Precautions to prevent ſuch a fatal Conſequence; and this I think can only be done by leaving out ſome of the Words in the Preamble, and inſerting others in their ſtead as I ſhall immediately propoſe. Your Lordſhips all know, that the bringing in of this Bill was not occaſioned by a Complaint againſt any Uſe that has lately been made of the Regular Troops, your Lordſhips muſt be all ſenſible that his Majeſty's Wiſdom and Goodneſs is ſuch, that he would by no Means permit any of his Troops to be made uſe of for over-awing or incroaching upon the Freedom of any Election; and therefore to ſatisfy the People, and to prevent his Majeſty's Enemies from getting any Pretence for throwing Reproaches upon his Government, I hope your Lordſhips will agree to this Amendment in the Preamble, that theſe Words, *To the End, &c.* [*moved as before mention'd*]

The Anſwer was to this Effect, viz.

AS I have, my Lords, as firm an Attachment to his Majeſty and the preſent happy Eſtabliſhment as any Man in the Kingdom, I can never hear his Majeſty's Name or his Government brought into any Debate without the utmoſt Concern; and it has of late become ſo cuſtomary to bring the ſacred Name of the King into every Debate, that I wiſh there were ſome Order or ſome Regulation made for preventing the Practice in Time to come. Shall we never find Fault with any Meaſure taken by Miniſters? Shall we never propoſe any Regulation for preſerving our Liberties againſt any future wicked Adminiſtration, but we muſt be told, it will reflect upon his Majeſty and his Government? My Lords, we are upon all Occaſions to diſtinguiſh between the King and his Miniſters, between the King's Government and the Miniſters Adminiſtration: His Majeſty and his Government are ſo ſacred, they can never be the Subject of any of our Debates, and therefore ought never to be mentioned; but the Miniſters and their Adminiſtration may often deſerve our moſt ſevere Animadverſions: This Diſtinction, my Lords, is not only known in this Houſe, but is known to all the People of the Kingdom; and therefore, whatever Surmiſes may be raiſed, whether juſt or unjuſt they can never affect his Majeſty or his Government,

vernment, becauſe if any Thing has actually been done which ought not to be done, every Man muſt ſuppoſe it was done without his Majeſty's Knowledge, and will never meet with his Approbation.

With Regard to his Majeſty then, My Lords, or his Government, your Lordſhips have no manner of Reaſon to be under any Concern about the Conſequences of this Bill, or to alter or add any Words for preventing any Conſequences it can be attended with. As to the Miniſters Adminiſtration, indeed, I do not know but this Bill may occaſion ſome Surmiſes that may affect them, and it is impoſſible to prevent ſuch; for the very bringing in of this Bill will certainly give Ground to ſuppoſe that ſome irregular Uſe has lately been made of the Troops with reſpect to Elections. I ſhall agree with the noble Lords of the other Side of the Queſtion in this, that it is the general Opinion that ſuch Bills are ſeldom brought in but for remedying ſome Grievance that has been felt; nay I'll go farther, I believe there is a great deal of Reaſon for ſuch an Opinion; for it is very well known, that when any Bill is offered for preventing a Grievance, one of the moſt powerful Arguments made uſe of againſt it by a certain ſort of Men, who always oppoſe ſuch Bills, is, that ſuch a Grievance was never yet complained of, therefore why ſhould you apprehend it, or make any Proviſion againſt it? And this Argument is generally found to be of ſuch Weight, that People ſeldom venture to bring in or propoſe any Bill for preventing a Grievance till after it has been ſeverely felt, and generally as well as loudly complained of. As this is generally the Caſe, I do not now ſee how it is poſſible to prevent ſuch Surmiſes againſt the Adminiſtration, and what is now propoſed to be inſerted by the noble Duke, will, I am afraid, add Credit to ſuch Surmiſes; for the Words he propoſes to inſert will certainly be taken by the Generality of People without Doors as inſerted by the Miniſters, by way of Vindication; and I remember an old Saying, which upon this Occaſion I muſt beg Leave to repeat; *Neſcio quid mali ſecum ferat Expurgatio.*

For this Reaſon, my Lords, the Words propoſed to be inſerted can, in my Opinion, no way contribute to the Vindication of the Miniſtry, and as they ſeem to imply a Compliment, not to his Majeſty's Government but to the Miniſter's Adminiſtration, I think it below the Dignity of this Houſe to paſs any ſuch Compliments. I think it inconſiſtent with the Honour of this Houſe to paſs ſuch a Compliment when we do not know whether it be true or not; for as we have made no Enquiry, as not the leaſt Proof has been laid before us, we cannot, as Members of this Houſe, declare that it has been the Practice to cauſe the Soldiers quartered in any Place, appointed for electing Members to ſerve in Parliament, to remove out of the ſame during the Time of Election. Nay, I am ſure we cannot with any Juſtice ſay it has been the *conſtant* Practice, becauſe it has been lately affirmed in this Houſe by Perſons of great Authority, and not contradicted, that it has not been the conſtant Practice; and therefore I hope even the noble Duke himſelf will agree to leave the Word *conſtant* out of the Amendment he propoſes.

But now, my Lords, I come to the Words propoſed to be left out, and there indeed we have Reaſon to apprehend Surmiſes, Surmiſes of the moſt terrible Nature, becauſe they will not only affect the Adminiſtration but the Honour of this Houſe; when the People hear that a Bill was brought in by the learned Judges, for tranſmitting ſafely to our Poſterity thoſe Rights and Privileges we receive from our Anceſtors, by preventing the Influence of Officers and Soldiers in our Elections; and when they hear that we firſt ſtruck out the Clauſe for ſubjecting Officers and Soldiers to a Trial at Common Law, and then ſtruck out thoſe ſacred Words in the Preamble, will they not naturally ſurmiſe, that we ſtruck that Clauſe out of the Bill, and thoſe Words out of the Preamble, on Purpoſe that thoſe Rights and Privileges, which we received from our Anceſtors, might not be tranſmitted ſafely to our Poſterity? Will it not be ſurmiſed, that the Neceſſity for ſuch a Bill was ſo evident, that there was no With-ſtanding the paſſing of ſome ſort of Bill, but a Majority of this Houſe had taken Care to leave out all thoſe Words and Clauſes, which the learned Judges thought were neceſſary for making it effectual? Theſe are Surmiſes, my Lords, we ought highly to regard; and conſidering the ſolemn Manner in which the Bill was brought in, conſidering the Character of thoſe who prepared it, conſidering the Importance of the Affair it relates to, we have great Reaſon to apprehend that there will be ſuch Surmiſes.

The inſerting of theſe Words at the End of the Preamble, ſhews the Care and Concern the learned Judges have for the Preſervation of our Conſtitution; they look ſomething like the Invocations which upon all ſuch Occaſions, the ancient Heathens made uſe of towards their Gods; ſo that there really ſeems to be ſomething ſacred in them, and I cannot but look upon it as a ſort of Devotion when I argue againſt turning ſuch ſacred Words out of the Preamble of this Bill: Theſe Words are no way inconſiſtent with the Compliment propoſed to be inſerted, ſo that if your Lordſhips ſhould agree to make this Compliment, you may nevertheleſs leave the other Words ſtanding as they are: I cannot really form to myſelf the leaſt Reaſon for expunging them, unleſs it be to ſuppoſe, that you are afraid of giving the People too high a Notion of their Rights and Privileges, and too warm an Affection for them; which is an Apprehenſion I am ſure none of your Lordſhips can entertain; and therefore I hope the noble Duke will either drop his Motion wholly, or at leaſt the firſt Part of it: But if he inſiſts upon the Whole

Whole, it ought certainly to be ſeparated, becauſe ſome Lords may be for inſerting the Words propoſed to be inſerted, and againſt leaving out the Words propoſed to be left out; and other Lords may perhaps be of a quite contrary Opinion.

To this it was REPLIED *in Subſtance as follows:*

WHatever there may be, my Lords, in that Diſtinction between his Majeſty's Government and the Adminiſtration of his Miniſters, however well it may be underſtood in this Houſe, I am afraid it is not ſo generally underſtood without Doors; and therefore I hope your Lordſhips will all agree with me in this, that it can be of no Service to his Majeſty or to his Government, to raiſe groundleſs and falſe Surmiſes againſt the Adminiſtration of his Miniſters: And as it cannot be ſaid, as there cannot be the leaſt Pretence for ſaying, that ever any Election was over-awed by the regular Troops, therefore I think it is abſolutely neceſſary to inſert in ſuch a Bill as this, ſome Words for preventing any ſuch Surmiſe; and I muſt think that no Words can be invented more proper for that Purpoſe than thoſe that have been propoſed. There may perhaps have been one, or a very few late Inſtances where the Troops did not remove from the Place of Election as uſual; but if that Affair were enquired into, it would, I believe, appear, there were very ſufficient Reaſons for their not removing; ſuch Reaſons as, I believe, would convince every Lord of this Houſe, that it would be of the moſt dangerous Conſequence to paſs this Bill in the Shape in which it was brought in. However, to avoid any further Diſpute in this Particular, your Lordſhips may leave the Word *Conſtant* out of the Amendment that has been offered, and then I hope that Part of the Amendment will be unanimouſly agreed to; for to declare the Truth upon any Occaſion, I can never take to be what is properly called a Compliment, nor can I take ſuch a Declaration to be below the Dignity of this Houſe, eſpecially when neceſſary for preventing unjuſt Surmiſes, which, it muſt at leaſt be granted, could be of no great Service to his Majeſty or his Government.

As to the Words propoſed to be left out, I take it, my Lords, to be a general Rule, that no ſuperfluous and unneceſſary Words ought to be inſerted in any Bill; for the ſhorter any Law is it is certainly the better, provided the Meaning and Intention of the Law be fully and clearly expreſſed; any ſuperfluous and unneceſſary Words, inſerted either in the Preamble or in any of its Clauſes, ſerve only to confound the true Meaning and Intention of the Law, and to raiſe Doubts and Difficulties when it comes afterwards to be applied to any particular Caſe that may occur. Of this Nature I take thoſe Words to be which are now propoſed to be left out, I look upon them as altogether unneceſſary and ſuperfluous; for the End and Intention of the Bill appears fully and clearly in every Clauſe of it, and therefore it is very unneceſſary to declare in the Preamble for what End it was propoſed or paſſed; This, my Lords, I take to be the true and the only Reaſon for moving to have thoſe Words left out; and the Reaſon is ſo ſtrong and ſo obvious that I think it impoſſible the leaving them out ſhould occaſion any unjuſt Reflections againſt the Adminiſtration, or againſt the Honour of this Houſe; and as the Reaſon for inſerting the other Words is as evident as the Reaſon for leaving theſe out, I think there is no Occaſion for ſeparating the two Parts of the Queſtion, being convinced, that all thoſe who are againſt any one Part of it, will be againſt the Whole, as on the contrary, that all thoſe who are for any one Part, will be for the Whole as it now ſtands.

After this, it being agreed to leave the Word Conſtant *out of the Amendment, the Queſtion was put upon the Amendment ſo amended, which, upon a Diviſion was carried in the Affirmative, by 64 to 28.*

The Motion for this Amendment was made by the D--ke of N----le, *and ſupported by the E---l of* Ch---ey *and* C---le. *The Speakers againſt it were, the E---l of* A----rd, A---ey, C----ld, *the L---d* B-----ſt, *and* C---n.

April 16. *L--d* D---vr. *reported from the Committee of the whole Houſe the Amendments made by them to the ſaid Bill, and the ſame being read by the Clerk, the E--l of* A----d *moved for the recommitting the Bill, upon which the Queſtion was put, but upon the Diviſion it was carried in the Negative, by* 61 *to* 38.

The Amendments being ſeverally read a ſecond Time, PROTESTS *were entr'd on their paſſing in the Affirmative, as recited* p. 233, 234. *in our Magazine for* May 1735.

April 25. *The Bill for granting and continuing the Duties upon Salt, and upon red and white Herrings, for a Term therein mentioned, was read a third Time in the H--ſe of L---ds, and a Motion being made for paſſing the Bill,* L---d B——ſt *ſtood up and ſpoke to this Effect, viz.*

MY Lords, tho' the Arguments againſt this Duty, and againſt this deſtructive Method of raiſing Money, were ſo fully ſtated and explained when this Duty was laſt revived, that nothing now can be ſaid upon the Subject, * yet as there are now ſeveral Lords in this Houſe who were not here at that Time, I muſt beg Leave to repeat one of the Arguments then made uſe of, and which is, I think, now ſtronger in ſeveral Reſpects than it was at that Time. Figures, my Lords, are ſtubborn Things, there is no twiſting them into any Shape but that which is natural and right; and ſome Facts are ſo evident and ſo notourly known, that they cannot be denied

* *See our Magazine for the Months of* October, November, *and* December 1732.

ncerned. From theſe, my Lords, it
ppear to every Man who underſtands
mon Rules of Addition, that the Na-
ſt in nine Years pay near 800,000 *l.*
500,000 *l.* which by this Bill is to be
the current Service of the preſent
or as this Sum of 500,000 *l.* is to be
ctly borrow'd at an Intereſt of 4 *per*
muſt pay the Intereſt upon that whole
very near it, for nine Years, which
ditional Sum the Nation muſt at laſt
counting to near 180,000 *l.*. Then, my
the Expence of raiſing and collecting
for 4 Years longer, muſt likewiſe be
by the Nation, and this will amount
laſt 120,000 *l.* more; for according to
eſt Computation, the Expence of col-
this Duty has always been reckoned at
l. per Ann. for *England*, and 5000 *l.*
. for *Scotland*; this amounts to a year-
of 30,000 *l.* which in four Years a-
as I have ſaid, to the Sum of 120,000 *l.*
y Lords, from Figures and Facts it
that for the 500,000 *l.* now to be
d, the Nation muſt, in nine Years,
,000 *l.* for Principal, near 180,000 *l.*
reſt, and 120,000 *l.* for Charges in
g, being in all very near 800,000 *l.*
ave heard it, my Lords, ſtrongly in-
, both this Seſſion and laſt, that upon
ent Emergency we ought to endea-
give foreign Powers great Ideas of the
and the Strength of this Nation, and
Readineſs to engage in the War, in
ſhould at any Time hereafter find it
y ſo to do. This, we have been told,
blige them to ſet Bounds to their am-
Views, and give Ear to thoſe reaſon-
ms of Peace which his Majeſty was to
: But when it is ſpread abroad, that
a Time of Peace, in a Time of pro-
tranquillity, we are borrowing Money
Rate of 60 *per Cent.* for the current
if the Year, will any Power on Earth
that we have any Wealth or Power
that we dare engage in an expenſive
gerous War? Surely, my Lords, we
mit, that there is ſome ſort of Parallel
the Circumſtances of a Nation, and
a private Man, and I ſubmit it to
rdſhips, if you would not look upon
n private Life as a Bankrupt, if he
ttempt to borrow Money at a Premi-
10 *per Cent.* Therefore I muſt con-
hat the Powers now engaged in War
e the very Caſe now before us, look
s Nation as Bankrupt, and will reck-
s fit for engaging in a heavy War,
nkrupt in private Life would be for
ring an expenſive Lawſuit: And whe-
n an Opinion can contribute towards
the Powers engaged in War to ſet
o any of their ambitious Views, or to
r to the reaſonable Terms of Peace
is Majeſty is to propoſe, I leave to
rdſhips to judge?

*no Anſwer was made, but the Queſti-
ſion, which being accordingly put, was
was carried in the Affirmative without a Di-
viſion.*

Immediately after this Bill was paſſed, The Bill for enabling his Majeſty to apply the Sum of one Million out of the Sinking Fund, for the Service of the Year 1735. *was (according to Order) read a third Time, and a Motion made for its being paſſed, which being oppoſed, there enſued a long Debate, in which the Arguments againſt the Bill were to this Effect*, viz.

I Have often, my Lords, heard it made uſe of in this Houſe, as an Argument for our agreeing to what was then before us, that it would ſtrengthen his Majeſty's Hands, and add to the Credit and Eſteem of the Nation among Foreigners: This, my Lords, is an Argument that, when properly applied, will always have great Weight with me, and I think it never was, nor ever can be more properly applied, than againſt our agreeing to paſs this Bill. Hitherto, or at leaſt till within this Year or two, the Credit and the publick Faith in this Nation have always been in great Eſteem among Foreigners, becauſe they ſaw we had not only a Power to pay off honourably all the Debts we contracted during the laſt heavy War, but that we had the Wiſdom and the Will to do ſo; and had actually ſet apart a conſiderable and a growing Fund for that honeſt Purpoſe: This our Friends obſerved with Pleaſure, becauſe from thence they took us to be in a flouriſhing Condition, and expected we would ſoon be free of all former Debts, and conſequently ſoon in a Condition of giving them the ſame powerful Aſſiſtance we had given them in the laſt War, in caſe they ſhould at any Time be unjuſtly attacked: This our Enemies looked on with Envy, with Dread, and with Awe, becauſe they ſaw we were in a Condition to revenge any inſults they ſhould offer, and to give a Check to their ambitious Projects: But the Bill we have juſt now paſſed, and the Bill now before us will quite change the Scene: To ſee us in the Time of a profound Peace, not only continuing but mortgaging one of the heavieſt and moſt dangerous Taxes under which our People groan: to ſee us laying violent Hands upon that ſacred Fund which has been ſet apart for the Payment of our Debts, which ſtands actually mortgaged to the publick Creditors, will make the whole World believe that the Nation is reduced to the loweſt Ebb: This will of courſe transfer the Pleaſure from our Friends to our Enemies: The former may, perhaps, pity and bemoan, but the latter will moſt heartily deſpiſe and contemn.

My Lords, when the Sinking Fund firſt began to be nibbled at, I was afraid of the Conſequence, and I foretold what has now come to paſs. I foretold, that the next Step would be to apply the Whole to the current Service of the Year *, and I am afraid there are ſome

* *See* Supplement *to the* Gentleman's Magazine *for the Year* 1734 p. 680.

amongſt us who already begin to think of making it a Building inſtead of a Sinking Fund; I am afraid there are ſome who have already formed a Project of making it a Fund for encreaſing new Debts, inſtead of being a Fund for paying off the old, and this I am the more afraid of, becauſe of the new Doctrine we have heard advanced in this Houſe, That the publick Creditors have no Manner of Right in the Sinking Fund, That they have no Title or Right to demand any Thing of of the Government but the regular Payment of their Intereſt. This, my Lords, was to me a Doctrine entirely new, a Doctrine which gave me the utmoſt Concern, becauſe I looked on it as a Prelude towards the mortgaging of that ſacred Fund, for bringing a new Debt upon the Nation; and the Application which is to be made of that Fund by the Bill now before us, I look on as a paving of the Way for that pernicious Project; ſo that what I am this Day to ſay upon this Subject, I ſhall ſay by Way of taking my Leave of that ſacred Fund for ever, unleſs your Lordſhips Wiſdom and Prudence, or ſome very unexpected Accident, give me a moſt agreeable Diſappointment.

But I hope your Lordſhips will now take this Doctrine into your Conſideration, and will this Day diſmiſs it with that Contempt it deſerves, in order to prevent the pernicious Conſequences with which it is freught. For my own Part, my Lords, I have always looked upon Bills, upon which new Sums of Money have been borrowed, as Contracts between the publick and the private Perſons who lent their Money upon the Credit of ſuch Bills; and when conſidered as ſuch in a certain, all the Clauſes and Conditions of them ought to be moſt religiouſly obſerved, and moſt punctually fulfilled. In this Light let us conſider the ſinking Fund: The Taxes from which that Fund ariſes were all at firſt mortgaged to the Creditors of the Publick, every Shilling ariſing from ſuch Taxes were, by the expreſs Words of the Acts by which thoſe Taxes were firſt eſtabliſhed, mortgaged for Payment of the Principal and Intereſt, or at leaſt the Intereſt of what Money was lent upon them; the Laws by which theſe Mortgages were made are ſtill ſubſiſting, they ſtand as yet unrepealed, they cannot be repealed but by the Conſent of thoſe who lent their Money upon them, or by the Conſent of thoſe Perſons who now ſtand in the Place of the firſt Lenders; and while theſe Laws ſtand unrepealed, while there is a Shilling due upon any of the Mortgages thereby eſtabliſhed, it is a Breach of publick Faith to apply any Part of the Produce of thoſe Taxes to another Uſe, without Conſent of thoſe who have now a Right to the Mortgage. I do not know, indeed, but in this Caſe the bare Conſent of the publick Creditors may be thought ſufficient; but that is not the only Conſideration; we ought to conſider what is the Intereſt of the Nation in general, and every Man who conſiders the general Intereſt, muſt conclude, that the ſooner we pay off our publick Debts, the leſs they will coſt us in the End, the leſs Intereſt we ſhall pay for them, and the ſooner it will be in our Power to ſave the People from ſome of thoſe Taxes under which they now ſo heavily groan.

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the Fund to current ſervices, in order to prevent the People's being ſenſible of any new Expence that has been brought upon them, and to enable Miniſters to provide for that Expence which their Meaſures have made neceſſary, without laying any new Tax upon the People, may perhaps be a good temporary Expedient for an Adminiſtration; it may give a Miniſter an Opportunity to ſhew, that he has relieved the Landed Intereſt, that he has charged them with but one or two Shillings in the Pound, and by this he may put off the evil Day for the Time of his Adminiſtration: But this, my Lords, is ruining his Maſter, it is an undermining of the Government: Adminiſtrations are nothing Things, Miniſters are always changing, a mean temporary Expedient may do for a Miniſter who has no View beyond the Term of his own Adminiſtration; but his Majeſty's Government is perpetual. I hope it will endure in him and his Family for ever; and to make uſe of any little temporary Expedient, which may in the End greatly endanger or diſtreſs his Majeſty's Government, or the Government of any of his Family, is a moſt imprudent Step; at preſent, my Lords, I ſhall call it by no worſe a Name. The Bill now before us I muſt look on as ſuch an Experiment; it is nothing but a temporary Expedient for concealing from the People the Expence which the Meaſures are to be put to for the enſuing Year: In a few Years the People, who are now eaſed by this Expedient, will all be gone, in a ſhort Time few or none of them will be alive, to expreſs their Gratitude for the Eaſe they now meet with; and as the Eaſe given to the preſent Generation, will fall with double Weight upon Poſterity; they muſt neceſſarily groan heavily under the Burden, they will have Reaſon to complain, they will have Reaſon to murmur, and moſt of them may, from that only Cauſe, become diſaffected to his Majeſty and his Family.

If we have any Regard, my Lords, if we

have any Regard for the illuſtrious Family now upon the Throne, this Conſideration ought to make us tremble; when we hear any ſuch Expedient mentioned as that now before us: But there is ſtill another Conſideration which ought to have great Weight: If we have a Mind ever to be free of that Load of Debt the Nation at preſent labours under, particular Care ought to be taken to make a proper Application of the Sinking Fund during all Times of Peace; for if this Nation ſhould happen to be engaged in a War, we cannot ſuppoſe that the Sinking Fund will amount to near ſo much as it does at preſent, I am indeed afraid it would, upon ſuch an Emergency, almoſt entirely evaniſh; and this ought to be particularly taken Notice of by thoſe who may now perhaps be forming Projects for raiſing new Debts upon the Credit of the Sinking Fund. The true Nature of this Fund is very little underſtood by thoſe who imagine, that it has been all got from the Diminution of the Intereſt payable to the Creditors of the Publick. It is very well known, that by the Diminution of Intereſt in the Years 1717 and 1727, we got in the Whole but 697,000*l.* annual Income, and out of this Sum we ought to deduct the annual Sum of 200,000*l.* ſince added to the Civil Liſt; we ought to deduct the Salt Duty, which has been lately taken from the Sinking Fund, and made a Fund for contracting a new Debt, and we ought to make many other Deductions I could name, all which added together amount to the yearly Sum of above 690,000*l.* ſo that properly ſpeaking it is but a moſt inconſiderable Part of the preſent Sinking Fund that can be ſaid to ariſe from the Diminution of Intereſt payable to the Creditors of the Publick.

The real and the chief Foundation of our preſent Sinking Fund is to be looked for, my Lords, in a very different Article; the greateſt Part of it ariſes from the Increaſe of our Taxes above what they produced in Time of War. The Produce of thoſe Taxes, which were impoſed for Payment of any Money raiſed during the War, was computed according to what they brought in yearly at that Time; but now in Time of Peace, every one of thoſe Taxes produces a great deal more yearly than it did at that Time, and it is from this Increaſe that the greateſt Part of our preſent Sinking Fund truly ariſes. This will appear evident from comparing the Produce of our Cuſtoms and Exciſe now in Time of Peace, with what they produced in Time of War. In Ten Years of Peace, at leaſt a Sort of Peace, from *Chriſtmaſs* 1722, to *Chriſtmaſs* 1732, the Cuſtoms produced, upon an annual Medium, 1,603,805*l.* whereas in the laſt ten Years of the War they produced, upon an annual Medium, but 1,260,732*l.* the Difference of which is 343,073*l.* yearly Produce more in Time of Peace than it was in Time of War; but there having been an Alteration made ſince the Year 1712, and before the Year 1722, in Relation to the Drawbacks of the old Subſidy, and in Relation to the Duties on Coffee, Tea, Chocolate and Brandies, which, ſince the Year 1712, and before the Year 1722, were taken from the Cuſtoms and turned into Exciſe, the Produce of both theſe Articles, which we may reckon at leaſt at 200,000*l.* annually, ought to be added to the annual Produce of the Cuſtoms for the ten Years, from *Chriſtmaſs* 1722 to *Chriſtmaſs* 1732, or it ought to be deducted from the annual Produce of the Cuſtoms in the laſt ten Years of the War; in either of which Caſes it will make the Difference between them 543,073*l.* yearly Increaſe in the Branch of our Cuſtoms only. Then, my Lords, with Reſpect to the Exciſe, we ſhall find, that the Exciſe on Beer and low Wines (without including that on Coffee, Tea, Chocolate and Brandies) for three Years, from *Midſummer* 1729 to *Midſummer* 1732, at an annual Medium, amounted to 1,238,902*l.* and the ſame Exciſe in three Years of the War, from *Midſummer* 1709 to *Midſummer* 1712 (being only three Years after the additional Third) was, at an annual Medium, but 897,662*l.* the Difference between which two Produces is 341,240*l.* yearly Produce more in Time of Peace than it was in the Time of War; and theſe two yearly Increaſes amount to the Sum of 884,313*l.* which comes all in yearly to our Sinking Fund, by the Increaſe of our Taxes now in Time of Peace, more than they produced in Time of War. 'Tis true it may be ſaid, that the Duties upon Coffee, Tea, Chocolate and Brandies, have likewiſe greatly Increaſed, and therefore the whole Sum of 200,000*l.* ought not to be deducted from the 1,260,732*l.* let us then deduct a proportional Sum, which is 157,224*l.* the Produce of the Cuſtoms in Time of War will then appear to have been, at a Medium, 1,103,508*l.* but then the Increaſe of the Duties upon Coffee, Tea, Chocolate and Brandies, or the Difference between 200,000*l.* and 157,224*l.* which is 42,776*l.* muſt be added to the Produce of the Cuſtoms in Time of Peace, in which Caſe the Whole will amount to 1,646,581*l.* ſo that the Difference comes out to be the ſame.

I hope your Lordſhips will excuſe me for making uſe of ſo many Calculations; for the Affair now before us is of ſuch Importance, that it deſerves the moſt ſerious, the moſt minute Conſideration. Figures, my Lords, cannot err, and by them it evidently appears that near 900,000*l.* of our preſent Sinking Fund ariſes annually from the Increaſe of our Cuſtoms and Exciſes: Can we ſuppoſe that ſuch an Increaſe would continue if this Nation ſhould be involved in War? Are not we rather to ſuppoſe, that both would ſuddenly decreaſe, and would in a ſhort Time come to the ſame, or very near the ſame Standard they were at during the laſt War? In ſuch a Caſe, could we hope to diſcharge any great Part of our Debts yearly, by Means of our Sinking Fund? Could we hope to contract new Debts, or to ſupport a heavy and expenſive War upon the Credit of ſuch a Fund? Thoſe who are juſt ſinking and ready to periſh, may catch

hold of any Twig, may build their Hopes upon any Chimeras; but I hope this Nation is not yet reduced to such a Condition as to trust to a Twig, which must sink as soon as we catch hold of it, I hope we will never place our Security in any Thing but what has a solid and a lasting Foundation; and a solid and lasting Foundation we can find no where, but in the real Wealth and hearty Affections of our People: While the People are loaded with Debts they cannot be said to have real Wealth; while they are over-burdened with Taxes we cannot expect their hearty Affections; and as nothing can be be so effectual for clearing them of their Debts, for relieving them from their Taxes, and for gaining their Affections, as a most religious Application of the Sinking Fund to the Uses for which it was originally intended, I must therefore be against the Misapplication proposed by the Bill now before us.

To this it was answered in Substance, viz.

MY Lords, it is to me really surprising to hear some noble Lords declaring the great Concern they have for the Credit of this Nation abroad, and at the same Time, with the same Breath, doing all they can to lessen the Credit and the Esteem of this Nation among Foreigners, by endeavouring to establish it as a Maxim, that even the Parliament cannot dispose of the Sinking Fund to any Use but that of paying off some Part of our Debts, contracted before the Year 1716; for if it were so, it is certain no foreign Power would have such a high Notion of the Power and the Strength of this Nation as they would naturally have, if they knew that we had a Million *Sterling* coming in yearly, without laying any one Tax upon our People, which we might, as we thought fit, apply, either to the paying off some of our old Debts, or towards raising Forces for our own Defence, or for assisting our Friends, or punishing our Enemies. I must therefore think that every Man, who has a true Regard for the Credit of this Nation among Foreigners, will, when he considers the Affair thoroughly, endeavour to establish the contrary Maxim; and I hope this House will, by passing the Bill now before us, endeavour to convince all Foreigners, that we have a Power, when we think it necessary, to apply the Revenue of the Sinking Fund towards their Assistance or Correction. When Foreigners consider what great Expence we have been at this Year in augmenting our Forces both by Sea and Land, and that notwithstanding such an Expence we have laid but two Shillings in the Pound upon our Land, I am sure it will give them a greater Opinion of the Wealth and the Power of this Nation, and will contribute much more towards our Credit among them, than the paying off a Million of our Debt could possible have done: They will consider, that we may continue the same Forces as long as we have a Mind, without raising any new Taxes upon the People, and that whenever we find it necessary we may make very considerable Additions, by only increasing our Land Tax to what is usually paid in Time of War; and therefore we must conclude, that the Methods taken this Year for raising Money for the current Services, are the most prudent that could have been taken for establishing the Credit and Esteem of this Nation abroad; and that they are no way inconsistent with any Obligation we are under to the Creditors of the Publick, I shall endeavour to demonstrate. Even supposing, my Lords, the publick Creditors had a Right to insist upon it, that the Sinking Fund should never be applied to any Thing but the paying off some Part of the Debt due to them, yet it has been admitted that their tacit Consent would be sufficient for giving the Parliament a Power to apply it to other necessary Purposes; and as no Objection has been made by any of the publick Creditors to the Application now proposed, as every one of them is, I believe, glad to hear of its being so applied, therefore, from any supposed Right in them, no Objection can be made to the Bill now before us; so that at present it seems to be an unnecessary Dispute, whether the Creditors have any Right in this Fund or no. However, as it may, in my Opinion, very much lessen our Credit abroad, as it might subject this Nation to very great Inconveniences, to suppose that even the Parliament could not dispose of the Sinking Fund to any other Purpose, if the Creditors should think fit to object to that Disposal, I hope your Lordships will give me Leave to state that Matter in the Light in which it appears to me.

If the publick Creditors, my Lords, have any Right to demand, that the Sinking Fund shall never be applied to any Use but to the paying off so much of their Principal yearly, that Right must arise either from the Reason and Spirit, or from the express Words of those Acts of Parliament by which the Sinking Fund was first created. With respect to the Reason and Spirit of those Acts of Parliament, it must be deduced from that Cause upon which they were principally founded; and it is well known that the Project, which gave Rise to those Acts of Parliament, did not proceed from any Terms offered by the Creditors: They never so much as thought of offering to give up a Part of their yearly Interest, in order to establish a Fund for paying off their Principal; but the Foundation of that beneficial Project, and the true Cause of those Acts of Parliament was this, the natural Interest of Money had decreased so much, and the Credit of our publick Securities had become so extensive, that some Gentlemen, who had the Good of their Country much at Heart, thought it was proper to take Advantage of the happy Circumstances the Nation was in at that Time, in order to lessen the Interest payable to the Creditors of the Publick; for this Purpose they founded the Inclinations of some of the

ading Men in the monied Companies, her rich Men in the Kingdom, to ſee would lend the Government any large f Money at an Intereſt of 5 *per Cent.* is was no ſooner propoſed than it was ro; by which it was found, that the ıment could borrow at 5 *per Cent.* as Money as would be ſufficient to pay off Debts then redeemable by Parliament, bore an Intereſt of 6 *per Cent.* or above: the Project was ſoon brought to Maturnd when the Proprietors of thoſe Debts they were like to be paid off, they choſe to accept of a leſs Intereſt for their Moan to take their Principal when they know where to place it out to any Adle: They were ſo far from demanding nditions, they were ſo far from inſiſting e Government ſhould lay themſelves any Obligations, that they readily n, and were glad of being allowed to of the Intereſt that was offer'd them; ny the Government ſhould without beked, without any Conſideration, lay lves under a peremptory Obligation, to the Savings made by that Reduction of , to the paying off the Principal, is cannot comprehend, is what cannot, be ſuppoſed.

, my Lords, with reſpect to the exords of theſe Acts of Parliament, by the Sinking Fund was eſtabliſhed, let mine the Acts themſelves, to ſee if we d in any one of them ſuch Words as ſibly be underſtood to mean, that the Fund thereby eſtabliſhed ſhould, in re Times, be inviolably applied to the off the publick Debts, without leaving he Power, even of the Parliament itſelf to apply that Fund to any other e. The Acts by which the ſinking was firſt eſtabliſhed, are, *The Act for ing the Duties and Revenues ſettled ing off the four Lotteries, which is the General Fund Act*: *The Act for ing ſeveral Funds of the Bank of d*: *And the Act for redeeming the Fund of the* South Sea *Company*; which Acts were all paſſed in the third Year ate Majeſty; and in the Preamble of ne of them the Decreaſe of the comintereſt for Money, is expreſly aſſigned Cauſe for paſſing them, without the ence taken of any Covenant between blick Creditor and the Government, the future Application of the Sinking hen eſtabliſhed, which would certainly en ſecured, if there had been any ſuch or if any ſuch Thing had been intend-

he Preamble of the Act for redeeming nk Fund is very remarkable——It recthat *the Governor and Company of the f England, in regard that the common f Intereſt for Money is very much leſmade your Majeſty's moſt gracious offer willing*——and ſoon after are theſe e Words——*So as they may be ſatisfied the yearly Sum, and Millions, may*

1718, *inclusively; and ſo as the future Payments of the ſaid Sum of* 88,751*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* Farthing, *may be ſecured to them, from the ſaid Feaſt-day till the Redemption thereof, and ſo as the ſaid yearly Sum be made redeemable upon one Year's Notice*:——Here, my Lords, is the Contract between the Government and the Bank fully recited, and not one Word mentioned of a Covenant between the two contracting Parties, about the Application of the Sinking Fund: And in this Act, when the Surplus or Exceſs occaſioned by the Reduction of Intereſt comes to be diſpoſed of, it is expreſly declared and enacted,——*That the Exceſs or Surplus which at any Time ſhall or may be produced by the ſeveral Rates, Duties, Revenues, and Incomes thereby appropriated, ſhall attend the Diſpoſition of Parliament, and be applied according to Act or Acts of Parliament in that Behalf, and not otherwiſe.*——By theſe Words, my Lords, this Exceſs or Surplus is ſo far from being appropriated to the paying off our Debts, that it is, in as expreſs Terms as could be deviſed, left to the future Diſpoſition of Parliament.

The Preamble to the *South-Sea* Act, my Lords, is much to the ſame Purpoſe, the Words are——*And whereas the ſaid Governor and Company are contented, in regard the Rate of Intereſt is very much leſſened, to accept, after* Midſummer 1718, *one Annuity of* 500,000*l.* *being after the Rate of* 5*l.* per Cent. per Ann. *for the ſaid ten Millions.*—— Here your Lordſhips likewiſe ſee the Reaſon why that Company was contented to accept of 5*l. per Cent.* Intereſt: It was becauſe the common rate of Intereſt was very much leſſened: This, my Lords, is the only Reaſon expreſſed, and if there had been any other Reaſon it would certainly have been expreſſed. In like manner, the Exceſs or Surplus of the *South-Sea* Funds, are by this Act expreſſly declared to attend, *from Time to Time, the Diſpoſition of Parliament, and to be applied according to Act or Acts of Parliament in that Behalf, and not otherwiſe*:—From theſe Words it is to me as evident as Words can make it, that this Exceſs or Surplus was never deſigned to be diſpoſed of at any one Time, or to any one particular Uſe, but was to attend the *Diſpoſition of Parliament*—*From Time to Time.*—So that I am ſure neither the Bank nor the *South-Sea* Company can pretend to have, from either of theſe two Acts, any Right or Property in the Produce of the ſinking Fund.

The only other Act by which the ſinking Fund was eſtabliſhed, is that I have mentioned, which is called the *General Fund Act*, and in the *Preamble* of this Act likewiſe, my Lords, the Cauſe or Conſideration for paſſing the ſame is expreſſly mentioned to be, That *the common Rate of Intereſt for Money had been very much leſſened*; after which the Fund and Intention of the Act is likewiſe mentioned in theſe Words,——*Now, to the End a ſufficient Fund may be eſtabliſhed for Payment of all the Annuities which ſhall be payable in*

Debt upon the Nation, I mean the growing Intereſt for that Money which ought to have been paid off. By the very Bill now before us we bring a new Debt of 40,000*l.* upon the Nation: This Sum, 'tis true, in *Engliſh* Money, has but a ſmall Sound, but in *French* Money it makes above 800,000 Livres, and what will a *Frenchman* think of this Nation when he hears, that now, in a Time of Peace, we have not only neglected to pay off a large Sum of old Debt, but have contracted a new Debt of near a Million of their Money? Will he not ſay, that we are either mad, or that the People are already ſo loaded with Taxes, or have ſo little Confidence in their Governors, that they will not patiently ſubmit to pay any additional Tax? Can this, my Lords, add to the Credit or Eſteem of the Nation among Foreigners? Can it contribute to render any of his Majeſty's Meaſures effectual?

But this, my Lords, is not the only Step we have this Day made to our Ruin, we have made another moſt terrible Step, we have contracted another new Debt of above ten Millions of *French* Livres, which muſt confirm every Foreigner in his Opinion of the pitiful Circumſtances we are reduc'd to. In order to ſave laying another Shilling upon Land, we have this Day made a ſecond Mortgage upon the only Tax we had to mortgage, and therefore I am ſurpriſed to hear it ſo much as inſinuated that we have, or that Foreigners will believe we have a Tax of 2*s.* in the Pound upon Land, which we may lay on when we pleaſe, and which we may apply towards increaſing our Forces in Caſe of a War; for whoever conſiders what we have this Day done muſt neceſſarily conclude, that we have not at moſt above a Shilling in the Pound Land Tax, which we can apply towards increaſing our Forces either by Sea or Land; and how ſhort that Sum would be of the Expence neceſſary for ſupporting a War, every Foreigner, as well as every one of your Lordſhips, may eaſily judge.

The tacit Conſent of the Money Companies may, perhaps, be ſome Sort of Excuſe for what is propoſed to be done by this Bill, but it is far from being an Authority abſolutely ſufficient; for ſuch an Authority can only be obtained from the general Courts of the reſpective Companies: Such a tacit Conſent as we have at preſent may flow from the Negligence, perhaps the Fraud of the Managers, which the Proprietors may afterwards find great Reaſon to complain of; and when they begin to make ſuch Complaints againſt their Managers, they will then certainly complain loudly againſt thoſe who made a Handle of ſuch a tacit Conſent, in order to take away what properly and of Right belonged to them. Nay, my Lords, as all Companies and Corporations are ſomething in the Caſe of Infants, even their expreſs Conſent could not juſtify the Application of the Sinking Fund to any other Purpoſe, unleſs there were really a Neceſſity for ſuch Application; and I am convinced that no ſuch Neceſſity can be pleaded at preſent; for, in my Opinion, we had no Occaſion to be at any extraordinary Expence, no more than any other of our Neighbours not engaged in the War; and if there had been an apparent Neceſſity for any ſuch Expence, our People would have agreed to raiſe it by ſome new or additional Tax, rather than to have had that ſacred Fund diverted from the Uſes for which it was originally intended.

I have read, my Lords, in a Pamphlet lately hawked about, ſome ſophiſtical Arguments for proving, that the publick Creditors have no Right or Intereſt in that Fund, which every Man allows was principally intended for their Payment, and without which it is certain they never can be paid; but I little expected ever to have heard thoſe Arguments repeated in this Houſe: However, as they have been moſt minutely repeated in this Day's Debate, I hope your Lordſhips will excuſe me for endeavouring to ſhew wherein their Fallacy conſiſts; and in ſo doing I hope I ſhall be able to convince every Lord in this Houſe, that the Creditors of the Publick have a Right in the Sinking Fund, not only from the Reaſon and Spirit but from the expreſs Words of the Acts of Parliament by which it was eſtabliſhed; and indeed the Words are ſo expreſs that I am aſtoniſhed to hear their Right controverted, eſpecially in this Houſe, where a moſt religious Regard for private Property has always been preſerved.

My Lords, when a Motive founded upon private Intereſt, as well as a Motive founded upon publick Intereſt, can be aſſigned for any Project, I am always apt to imagine, that the Motive founded upon private Intereſt gave the firſt Riſe to the Project, and was the principal Cauſe of it being carried into Execution: And, according to this Rule, if we examine the Project for eſtabliſhing the Sinking Fund we muſt believe, that the firſt Riſe of it proceeded not from any Gentleman who had only the Good of his Country much at Heart, but from ſome Gentleman who had the Good of his own Family as well as the Good of his Country much at Heart. Before the Year 1716 the Proprietors of the Redeemables had indeed an Intereſt of 6 *per Cent.* ſecured to them by Law, but as there was no Fund then ſettled for the Payment of their Principal, they could have no Expectation of ever being paid, or at leaſt not till the Terms of the Irredeemables ſhould be all expired, and in ſuch a long Time they did not know but that the Diſtreſſes of the Publick might put a Stop to the Payment of their Intereſt, as well as diſappoint them entirely of their Principal. In this dangerous Situation no Man of common Prudence but would conclude, that it was better (at leaſt for his Family) for him to have but 5 *per Cent.* Intereſt, and a certain Fund eſtabliſhed for paying off the Principal in a ſhort Term of Years; and from thence the Project for reducing the Intereſt, and thereby eſtabliſhing a Sinking Fund, originally and principally proceeded: Miniſters, or perhaps ſome of their

Pro-

tors, might have had a Project in their
for reducing Intereſt, but till it came
he Heads of ſome of the chief monied
n the Kingdom, it was nothing but a
t, a meer Chimera; and for this Reaſon
convinced, that the Project never came
y Perfection till the Managers of the
and *South-Sea* Companies offered, not
to accept of an Intereſt of 5 *per Cent.* for
was due to their reſpective Companies,
ſiſt the Government with Money at the
Intereſt, for paying off the other Re-
ables, who ſhould refuſe to accept of ſuch
tereſt: However, whether they made
ffer, or only agreed to the Propoſitiı-
en made to them, is not material, but
r the other muſt have been the Caſe
e that Project could be carried into Exe-
; and as we muſt ſuppoſe that the ſe-
the Repayment of their Principal Mo-
was the chief Thing they had in View,
poſſible to ſuppoſe that they would
ſuch an Offer, or agree to ſuch a Pro-
on, without ſtipulating that the Sinking
thereby to be eſtabliſhed, ſhould be
priated to the paying off the Principal?
mpoſſible to make any ſuch Suppoſition;
herefore their Right to the Application
s Fund ariſes in the moſt clear and evi-
Manner from the Reaſon and Spirit of
ranſaction upon which thoſe Laws were
ed.

er this Contract and Agreement was
between the Government and the two
anies, and not till then, it began to be
le to carry the Project into Execution;
ne of the firſt Steps taken was for the
: of Commons to reſolve, *That all Sav-
y the propoſed Reduction of Intereſt, ſhould
ards diſcharging and reducing the Nation-
br.* Theſe, my Lords, are the expreſs
s of the Reſolution: They are abſolute
unconditional, and from that very Mo-
every Man who had any Share, or after-
purchaſed any Share in the Redeema-
muſt have believed that by his accept-
5 *per Cent.* inſtead of taking his Money,
hereby acquired a Right to have the
gs applied to the Payment of the Prin-
which Right he muſt have thought as
ute and unconditional as was the Re-
on of the Houſe of Commons upon which
: founded: And now to pretend, that
was no Contract or Agreement between
Government and the two Companies, or
en the Government and any of the pub-
creditors, becauſe that Contract was not
und particularly ſet forth in the Pream-
of the ſeveral Acts of Parliament, is ſuch
hing at Words, as I believe would hard-
made uſe of by a common Lawyer in
inſter hall. It cannot ſo much as be pre-
d, that without the Aſſiſtance of the two
Companies the Government could then
borrowed, at 5 *per Cent.* as much Mo-
would have been ſufficient for paying
l the Redeemables; and as they could
have no other Motive from private
for agreeing to aſſiſt the Governme
only the Right they were to acquire
Savings got by a general Reduction o
eſt; therefore, tho' it had not been e
ſtipulated, we muſt conclude it was im
their Agreement, and if they had n
Right but by Implication, it would be
them injuſtice to rob them of ſuch a Ri

I muſt now beg Leave, my Lords, t
a little upon the ſeveral Acts of Par
by which this Right is, I think, clear
bliſhed. With Regard to the Preambl
Bank Act, it is indeed recited in this
well as the others, That the common
Intereſt of Money was very much le
but this was not the real Cauſe of ei
the Acts, on the contrary I believe, t
common Rate of Intereſt being leſſene
chiefly owing to the Reſolution upon
theſe Acts were founded; however
neceſſary to make this a Pretence, no
to induce the Proprietors of the two C
nies to approve of what their Manage
done, but to induce as many of the
Redeemables as it was poſſible, to ac
the 5 *per Cent.* Intereſt that was to be
them; in this Preamble are likewiſe
ſome Stipulations that related particul
the Bank; but as this Act relates parti
to the Bank, the General Contract, t
neral Stipulation, by which the publick
tors were to acquire a Right, to ha
Savings appropriated to the Payment o
Principal Sum, could not be recited,
in the Preamble of this Act, nor in th
amble of either of the other two, beca
Bank was not to acquire a particular an
rate Right to the Savings that were
by the Reduction of their Intereſt; n
the *South Sea* Company to acquire a p
lar and ſeparate Right to the Savin
were to ariſe by the Reduction of th
tereſt; nor were the other Redeemal
acquire any ſuch Right to the Savings
Reduction of their Intereſt, but all of
were to acquire a general and joint Ri
thoſe Savings that were to ariſe by t
duction of the Intereſt payable to then
therefore it would have been impro
would have been abſurd, to have recit
Agreement in any one of the Acts, or
to have recited it at all; the only propo
of mentioning the Agreement was b
forming it, and that was done by a
Clauſe in one of the Acts, as I ſhall im
ately ſhew to your Lordſhips.

With reſpect to the Diſpoſing Clauſe
Bank Act, as well as the Diſpoſing Cl
the *South-Sea* Act, it is evident that
them refer to ſome Act or Acts of Par
that were to be made, for the App
thoſe Surpluſſes or Exceſſes, in Parti
that Agreement which the Governm
made with the Bank and *South Sea*
panies: When theſe two Acts were d
it was not determined, whether that

priation was to be made by one or more Acts of Parliament, or whether it was to be made by a particular Act for that Purpose, or by a Clause in some other Act; but it is plain, the Parliament then thought it might be done by one Act, otherwise it could not have been said ——*according to Act or Acts of Parliament*——; for if that Appropriation had not been designed to have been made by Parliament, but yearly as the Surpluſſes or Exceſſes aroſe, it muſt neceſſarily have required the paſſing of many Acts of Parliament for that Purpoſe; and in ſuch Caſe the Words in this Clauſe muſt have been ——*according to Acts of Parliament in that Behalf*—— it would have been ridiculous to have ſaid —— *Act or Acts* ——in relation to a Thing which could not poſſibly be executed by one Act: But the Truth is, it was at that Time reſolved, to appropriate all thoſe Surpluſſes or Exceſſes that ſhould ariſe by all or either of theſe three Acts, to the Payment of Debts contracted before that Year; and it was reſolved, that this Appropriation ſhould be made by ſome Act or Acts to be paſſed in that very Seſſion of Parliament; but that it ſhould be left to future Parliaments to apply the Surpluſſes ſo appropriated, to the Payment of ſuch of thoſe Debts contracted before the Year 1716, as they ſhould think proper: This was the only Power that was to be left to future Parliaments; and on account of this Power only the Words from Time to Time are inſerted in the Diſpoſing Clauſe of the *South Sea* Act.

As the Preamble of the *General Fund Act* relates only to the Creditors, whoſe Intereſt was by that Act to be reduced, therefore no Notice could be taken in the Preamble of that Act of the Appropriation intended, becauſe that Appropriation was to be general, and to comprehend all the Surpluſſes ariſing by that and the other two Acts paſſed in the ſame Sime Seſſion of Parliament; and from hence the noble Lord may find a very good Reaſon why no ſuch Words as he was pleaſed to mention could be inſerted in that Act: But, my Lords, before this Act was paſſed it was determined, that the Surpluſſes to ariſe by thoſe three Acts might be properly and ſufficiently enough appropriated to the Uſes intended by the Agreement between the Government and the *Bank* and *South Sea* Companies, by a general Clauſe in this laſt Act; and therefore, immediately after ſuch a Diſpoſing Clauſe as is in each of the other two, there is inſerted in this Act a general Diſpoſing Clauſe, in ſuch expreſs and peremptory Terms, that I muſt beg Leave to read it to your Lordſhips. —— *All the Monies to ariſe from Time to Time as well of the Exceſs or Surplus, by Virtue of an Act made this Seſſion for redeeming the Funds of the Bank of* England, *and of the Exceſs or Surplus by Virtue of an Act made likewiſe this Seſſion, for redeeming the Funds of the* South-Sea *Company, as alſo of the Exceſs or Surplus of the Duties and Revenues by this Act appropriated as aforeſaid. and the overplus Monies of the ſaid general yearly Funds, by this Act eſtabliſhed, ſhall be* appropriated to the diſcharging the Principal and Intereſt of ſuch National Debts as were incurred before the 25th of *December* 1716, and are declared to be National Debts, and not provided for by Parliament, *in ſuch Manner as ſhall be directed by any future Act, and to or for no other Uſe whatſoever.*—This Clauſe, my Lords, is ſo explicit, and ſo expreſs and particular, with reſpect to the Appropriation of the Surpluſſes ariſing from theſe three Acts, that I am really prodigiouſly aſtoniſhed to hear it ſaid in a ſerious Debate in this Houſe, that the Proprietors of the Debts here mentioned have not, by this Act, as full a Right in theſe Surpluſſes as can poſſibly be given them by Act of Parliament. To pretend, that this Clauſe was deſigned only as a Direction to the Commiſſioners and Officers of the Treaſury, is really moſt extraordinary. Does not every one of your Lordſhips ſee, muſt not every Man ſee, that the Words muſt then have run thus—*ſhall be* applied *in ſuch a Manner as ſhall be directed by any future Act, and to or for no other Purpoſe whatſoever?* Is it not evident, that if no immediate Approbation had been intended, theſe Words——*appropriated to the diſcharging the Principal and Intereſt of ſuch National Debts as were incurred before the 25th of* December 1716, *and are declared to be National Debts, and not provided for by Parliament*,—muſt neceſſarily have been left out?

From what I have ſaid, my Lords, it muſt I think demonſtrably appear to your Lordſhips, that where-ever the Project for eſtabliſhing the Sinking Fund, by reducing the Intereſt payable to the Creditors of the Publick took its Riſe, it was impoſſible for the Government to execute this Project without the Aſſiſtance, as well as the Agreement of the *Bank* and *South-Sea* Companies: That beſides the publick Advantage, which might perhaps be ſome Inducement to them, they had likewiſe their own private Advantage, becauſe they thereby rendered the Payment of their Principal ſecure, which would have otherwiſe been extremely precarious: That as they had an inducement from their own private Advantage, we muſt from the Nature of Things preſume, that they made the ſecuring them in the Enjoyment of this private Advantage, an expreſs Condition in their Agreement, as well as in their Promiſe to aſſiſt the Government in the Execution of the Project; and this Clauſe which I have read to you we muſt therefore look upon as a Clauſe expreſſly ſtipulated by theſe two Companies, and which they then looked on as an abſolute Security for the Enjoyment of that private Advantage they had in View: We muſt for this Reaſon confeſs, that theſe two Companies have a Right in the Sinking Fund, not only from their previous Contract, but from the very Words of this Clauſe; and if the other Redeemables had taken or called for their Money, theſe two Companies muſt have paid

the

..conſequently their Right in the
nd would then have extended to
ue of all the Redeemables whoſe
s then reduced. Muſt we not then
conclude, that thoſe Redeemables
ıt call for their Money, but accept-
nterest of 5 *per Cent.* come in Place
Companies, and have a Right to
Benefit of their Contract? This,
I wonder to hear in the leaſt con-
in this Houſe, where ſo great a Re-
lways been ſhewn to Equity, and
pears to have been the Intention
of the Time of contracting.

the Tranſaction between the Go-
and the *South Sea* Company in the
and ſo, from the whole Tenour
anſaction it appears, that the Com-
well as the Government, ſuppoſed
hat the Sinking Fund, and Increaſe
ould remain appropriated to the
the publick Debts contracted be-
Year 1716, and to that Uſe only;
either the Company or the Govern-
oſe, that any one of the Proprietors
ieemables would have ſubſcribed his
the *South-Sea* Company, if he had
by to give up the Right he then
eing paid his Principal out of the
and? Or could either of them ſup-
t the Annuitants would have ſub-
eir Annuities at any Price into the
Company, if they had thought that
thereby to accept of a much ſmaller
without any Security for their Prin-
l indeed without any tolerable Cer-
their Annuities being continued, ſo
hey were then by Law payable.
poſitions, either in the Company or
vernment, would have been ridicu-
l that neither of them made any
ıs almoſt from every Clauſe in the
om the whole Tenour of the Act it
hat the Meaning and Intention of
es was, that the Sinking Fund, and
ſe thereof, ſhould remain appropria-
Payment of the publick Debts con-
fore the Year 1716, and that it
ver be applied to any other Uſe;
this Aſſurance it certainly was, that
mables, as well as the Irredeemables,
l ſo readily into the *South-Sea* Fund.
certainly the Deſign and the Inten-
l the contracting Parties, both in the
5, and in the Year 1720; and now
d that there were no ſuch Contract,
reditors have no Right in the Sink-
, meerly becauſe this Contract is not
the Preambles of theſe Acts, in as
ample a Manner as a Conveyancer
haps have recited it in a Deed be-
vate Parties, is a Method of Reaſon-
ſure not to be uſed in this Houſe.

ue, my Lords, after a certain Provi-
nade, not only for paying the yearly
o the publick Creditors, but likewiſe
g off their Principal in a ſmall Num-
ber of Years, in a Term that was within every Man's View, and in ſuch a ſhort Term, that it was not probable this Country would, in that Time, meet with any ſuch Diſaſter as might interrupt the Payment either of Principal or Intereſt, it then began to be an Advantage to be among thoſe Creditors who were the laſt to be paid off; and the *South-Sea* Company, by a Clauſe in this laſt Act, wiſely put themſelves among the laſt who were to be diſcharged: But if the Doctrine now broached ſhould prevail, if two or three more Miſapplications, ſuch as that now before us, ſhould be made, this would ſoon ceaſe to be an Advantage; the only Contreſt would be who would be firſt paid off, becauſe every Man would begin to be afraid that an entire Stop would be put to the Annuity as well as the Payment of the Principal, before the laſt Creditors could be paid off.

That the Landed Intereſt ought not to be loaded with any unneceſſary Charge, is what every Man will acknowledge; but our preſent Land-holders are all, I hope, Gentlemen of better Senſe than to deſire that their Poſterity ſhould be ruined, for the Sake of giving them a ſmall preſent Relief, and I am perſuaded there is not a Land-holder in *England* would either murmur or complain at his being loaded with four Shillings in the Pound, if he ſaw that it was abſolutely neceſſary for the Preſervation of his King and Country: But this, my Lords, is the Difference, and the true Cauſe of this new Doctrine, when any additional or new Tax is impoſed, the People feel the Weight of the annual publick Expence; this puts them upon enquiring into the Neceſſity for that Expence, and when they can ſee no Neceſſity for it, they not only murmur, but thoſe Murmurings become dangerous to the Miniſters who ſubject the Nation to ſuch an unneceſſary Expence: Whereas no Man feels what is taken from the Sinking Fund, therefore no Man enquires into the Neceſſity of that Expence which occaſions its being plundered; and for this Reaſon it will always be looked on by Miniſters as a Fund which they may ſquander with Safety; but this may, and will, probably at laſt, fall heavy upon ſome Prince of his Majeſty's Family: At the ſame Time that he ſees almoſt all the Revenues in the Nation mortgaged for old Debts, he may find himſelf engaged in War, as expenſive as was that War which occaſioned thoſe Debts; and this is ſo melancholy a Proſpect, that the meer Poſſibility of its exiſting muſt give the moſt affecting Sorrow to every Man who has the Security and Honour of the preſent Royal Family truly at Heart.

That the greateſt Part of our preſent Sinking Fund is owing to the yearly Produce of our Taxes being much greater now than it was in Time of War is, my Lords, what cannot be controverted, and I hope that Increaſe is owing to the Peace we enjoy, is what can as little be [illegible]

Increaſe of the yearly Produce of our Taxes is owing to the Increaſe of our People, to the Increaſe of our Luxury, and to the good Management and Exactneſs in collecting our Taxes, yet as theſe three depend upon the Peace we now enjoy, therefore it muſt be granted, that the Increaſe of the yearly Produce of our Taxes depends alſo upon that Peace. If we were engaged in a foreign War, we ſhould be obliged to ſend a great Army abroad, ſuppoſing we ſent only 20,000 Men, we muſt allow that an Army of 20,000 effective Men would carry at leaſt 30,000 of our People out of the Kingdom; and conſidering the many Taxes our People pay at preſent, we may reckon that every Man and Woman in the Kingdom, one with another, pays at leaſt a Penny a Day towards the publick Expence; ſo that if by the War 30,000 of our People ſhould be carried out of the Kingdom, by that one Article there would be a certain Decreaſe in the Produce of our Taxes, to the Amount of near 46.000*l.* yearly; to which muſt be added the Decreaſe that would be occaſioned by our ſending out great Fleets yearly; for tho' our Ships of War be generally furniſhed with the neceſſary Proviſions at home, yet none of the Seamen on board conſume ſo much of the Proviſions of their own Country, or contribute ſo much to the Taxes, as they would do if they were living at home. With Reſpect to our Luxury, it is a Maxim which always holds true, that People are never ſo luxurious in Time of War as they are in Time of Peace; and as the Luxury of our People would decreaſe, we muſt therefore expect that the Produce of Taxes would decreaſe. But, my Lords, the greateſt Decreaſe of all would be occaſioned by its being impoſſible to collect our Cuſtoms ſo regularly, or to prevent Smuggling in Time of War ſo much as we do in Time of Peace: We ſhould have our Coaſts full of Privateers, and thoſe Privateers would not only make it impoſſible for our Cuſtom-houſe Sloops to guard our Coaſts againſt Smugglers, but would often become Smugglers themſelves; and where a great Profit is to be got, it would be impoſſible to prevent our People's dealing with them. Theſe Conſiderations muſt ſhew to your Lordſhips, that our Sinking Fund would be a very uncertain Foundation for ſupporting a heavy and expenſive War.

With reſpect to our Power of altering, amending or repealing any Law, it is not at preſent, nor was it ever the Queſtion before us; but this Houſe has always been extremely cautious of doing any thing by ſuch Alteration, Amendment or Repeal, as might probably hurt the Property of private Men; and the Bill now before us muſt certainly be looked on as a Repeal of all thoſe Laws, by which the Sinking Fund has been appropriated to the paying off the Debts contracted before 1716, and tho' that Repeal may not immediately much injure the Property of the Creditors of the Publick, yet it is laying a Precedent by which their Property may at laſt be entirely annihilated; for the Neceſſities of State may at laſt be made an Argument for ſeizing, not only upon that Fund, which ought to be applied to the paying their Principal, but upon thoſe Funds which ought to be applied to the Payment of their Annuities; and if ever that happens they will not only feel, but will complain loudly of the Bill now before us. The Sinking Fund is as ſtrongly and as firmly eſtabliſhed for the Payment of their Principal, as the other Funds are for the Payment of their Annuities: In both Caſes I can look upon the Parliament only as the Truſtees of the People, and as ſuch I muſt, indeed, doubt whether we have a Power to do what is propoſed by the Bill. Let me ſuppoſe, my Lords, a Gentleman who has a great Mortgage upon his Eſtate, has ſettled 3000*l.* a Year Rent Charge out of his Eſtate in Truſtees, 2000*l.* whereof to be applied by them yearly towards paying the Intereſt, and a 1000*l.* to be applied yearly towards paying off ſo much of the Principal Money due upon the Mortgage; ſuppoſe this Gentleman ſhould afterwards grow a *little* extravagant, that he ſhould apply to his Truſtees, and tell them he had Occaſion for that 1000*l.* a Year, for the neceſſary Uſes of his Family, and that as the Mortgagee did not want his Money, they might let alone paying off any Part of the Principal for that Year, in order to ſupply thoſe Neceſſities which his Extravagance had brought upon him: Now, my Lords, I ſhould be glad to know whether the Truſtees could comply with ſuch a Requeſt, or if they did, whether the Heirs of that Gentleman would be bound, by a Court of Equity, to approve of what the Truſtees had done; I am apt to believe they would not; however, as I am no Lawyer, I ſhall not be poſitive, but wou'd be glad the noble Lord upon the Wool-Sack would give the Houſe his Opinion upon the Caſe.

The Objection, that if the publick Creditors had a Right in the Sinking Fund, it could not be applied towards reducing any of thoſe Taxes which are moſt grievous upon the Poor, is an Objection that has already been * made, and then received a full Anſwer, † but as it is now again repeated, allow me, my Lords, to repeat the Anſwer.—The publick Creditors have a Right to have the Sinking Fund applied yearly to the Diſcharge of ſome of thoſe Debts which were contracted before the Year 1716; but the Parliament may apply it to the Payment of which of thoſe Debts it pleaſes: As our Taxes are all mortgaged for the Payment of ſome one or other of thoſe Debts, no Tax can be reduced till the Debt for which it

* *See* Supplement *to the* Gentleman's Magazine 1733, *p.* 701 F. † *See ib. p.* 703 C, D.

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is mortgaged be paid off; so that the applying the sinking Fund to the Payment of those Debts for which our most grievous Taxes are mortgaged, in order that the Tax might then be reduced; is not in the least inconsistent with that Right which the publick Creditors have in the Sinking Fund; which Right is, in my Opinion, as good as the Right they have in the Funds appropriated for the Payment of their Annuities, and therefore I cannot but give my Negative to the Bill now before us.

The Question for passing the Bill being at last put, it was carried in the Affirmative, without a Division.

The Speakers in this Debate were, against the Bill, L--d *C----t*, L--d *B---st*, and the E--l of *A---d*: And for the Bill, the L--d *H----cy*, the D--ke of *N------le*, and the E--l of *I---ay*.

DEBATE *on the* Scotch *wrongous Imprisonment Bill.*

The Bill for explaining and amending an Act passed in the Parliament of Scotland, *in the Year* 1701, *intitled*, An Act for preventing wrongous Imprisonments, and against undue Delays in Trials, *was, after a long Debate for two Days, at last, upon a Division, passed in the H--se of C------ns*, May 5, *by* 139 *to* 131; *and on* May 9, *the said Bill was read a 2d Time in the H--se of L--ds, when a Motion was made by the E--l of* St----d *for having the said Act, read to the House, where upon the E--l of* I----ay *spoke to this Effect*, viz.

MY Lords, I shall readily join with the noble Lord in the Motion he has made for having this Act, to which the Bill refers, read to your Lordships: This I will the rather agree to, because it has of late been industriously reported, that the Liberty of the Subject in *Scotland* is no Way secured: It has, I know, been confidently asserted, that the Subjects in that Part of the Island are still in a State of absolute Slavery; but when your Lordships have heard that Act read, you will see that there is no Manner of Ground for such Reports. Your Lordships will see that the *Scots* have not been idle, whenever they had an Opportunity for securing their Liberties, or for amending, explaining or enforcing that Part of their Law which relates to the securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject: Therefore I hope your Lordships will give all possible Attention to the reading of this Act; and as there are some Law Terms and Expressions in it which some of your Lordships may not perhaps so well understand, I shall beg Leave, after it is read, to give some short Explanation of them, from which I hope I shall be able to make it appear, that the Act stands no Way in need of any Amendment or Explanation, and that the Bill now before us, instead of securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, will render them more uncertain and precarious than they were before.

The Act being read, his Lordship stood up again, and, after giving a short Explanation of the Scotch *Law Terms, went on to this Effect:*

THUS your Lordships may see, that no Man in *Scotland* can be taken up or imprisoned, unless an Information in Writing, and signed by the Informer, be first exhibited against him; and when any Person is to be sent to Prison, the Magistrate who commits him is by Law obliged to express in his Warrant of Commitment, the Crime he is charged with, or the Cause of his Imprisonment; and further the Jailor, or Keeper of the Prison to which he is committed, is obliged to deliver to the Prisoner a Copy of his Warrant of Commitment: Then, my Lords, with Respect to Tryals, if a Prisoner be not brought to his Tryal within a certain Number of Days in the Act limited, he may apply to the proper Court, and upon such Application that Court is by Law obliged to bring him to an immediate Tryal, or otherwise to discharge him. And, lastly, my Lords, with Respect to Bail; if the Crime with which any Prisoner is charged be bailable, it is expressly ordered by the same Act, that the Judge or Magistrate before whom he is brought upon any such Charge, shall admit him to Bail, and shall not require Bail for any great or immoderate Sum; nay the Law goes further, it limits the Magistrate to a certain Sum for which he is to take Bail, according to the Rank and Quality of the Person accused; and the Sums so limited are by this Act so small, that even the Parliament of *Scotland* thought fit afterwards to increase them to double the Sums first appointed. From these few Observations, your Lordships may see that the Liberty of the Subject in *Scotland* is as fully secured by this Act, as the Liberty of the Subject is in *England* by the *Habeas Corpus*; nay with Respect to bail, the Liberty of a Subject in *Scotland* is, in my Opinion, better secur'd, because the Sum for which a Man is to give Bail, is there limited and ascertained; whereas in *England* the Sum for which a Man is to give Bail is left intirely to the Discretion of the Judge or Magistrate who is to take the Bail. 'Tis true in *Scotland*, an Information upon Oath is not required; but that proceeds from the whole Spirit and Tenor of their Laws, by which an Oath is deemed so sacred, that it is not presumed that any real honest Man will voluntarily subject himself to it, and whoever does so, is called an ultroneous Witness, which is in that Country always deemed a good Reason for suspecting his Evidence; and in all criminal Matters, the Lawyers and Judges of *Scotland* have always been of Opinion, that no Witness ought to be examined upon Oath against any Man, but in a publick Court, and in the Presence of the Prisoner, when he and his Counsel have an Opportunity, and have always full Liberty to cross-examine the Witness, and to make him explain fully every Thing he says.

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His Lordſhip next ſpoke to the ſeveral Clauſes of the Bill, and endeavoured to ſhew the bad Conſequences with which they would be attended, and concluded with his being againſt committing the Bill, for the Reaſons he had offered; and becauſe that if there was any Cauſe for altering the Law of *Scotland*, he thought ſuch a great Alteration as was propoſed by that Bill, ought not to be made, but after the moſt full and mature Conſideration, which he believed they could not have Time for, ſo near the End of a Seſſion of Parliament.

L—d C——t *anſwered in Subſtance,*

MY Lords, as I cannot pretend to any Knowledge in the Law of *Scotland*, much leſs to ſuch a thorough Knowledge of that Law as the noble Lord who ſpoke laſt, I am at ſome Loſs when I riſe up to ſpeak to the Bill now before us. I will grant, my Lords, that the *Scots* have provided as well for their Rights and Liberties as they could, and that they have formerly endeavoured to prevent all the Dangers and Encroachments which could then be foreſeen; but it is impoſſible, it would be vain in any Man, or in any Set of Men, to pretend to guard againſt all the Dangers that may thereafter ariſe. The Facts or Events which gave Occaſion for bringing this Bill into the other Houſe are not, 'tis true, before us; but it is certain, and I have even heard, that ſome Things have happened lately in that Country which ſhew, that all the Incroachments that may be made upon the Liberty of the Subject, are not ſufficiently guarded againſt by the Act of the *Scotch* Parliament which has been now read to you: Theſe late Occurrences, we may ſuppoſe, gave Riſe to this Bill in the other Houſe; and as there are a great many Gentlemen in that Houſe who thoroughly underſtand the Law of *Scotland*, we muſt ſuppoſe that they made it fully appear to the Houſe, that ſome ſuch Bill was neceſſary, before the Bill could paſs in that Houſe.

This, my Lords, is a general Reaſon at leaſt for our not rejecting this Bill; but from the Objections the noble Lord has been pleaſed to make to it, I plainly ſee there is a Neceſſity for paſſing ſome ſuch Bill. It is, I think, moſt unreaſonable that any Man ſhould be deprived of his Liberty, and ſubjected to the Danger and Expence of a Trial, perhaps for his Life and Fortune, upon a Vague and general Information, not ſworn to, but only ſigned by the Informer; which he may perhaps have given out of Malice, or in a Paſſion. I ſhall always think that ſome Sort of Evidence is neceſſary before a Subject be impriſoned, or ſo much as proſecuted for any Crime; and I am ſure the leaſt Evidence that can in ſuch a Caſe be required, is the Oath of one Witneſs. Another particular Reaſon for *evincing the Neceſſity* of ſome ſuch Bill is, *that I find it is neither the Law nor the* Cuſtom of *Scotland*; to examine the Perſon accuſed before he is committed to Priſon, yet this I muſt think ought always to be done, becauſe, by ſuch Examination, the Magiſtrate who grants his Warrant may find, that the Information upon which he granted the Warrant was falſe and malicious. This, my Lords, I am convinced of from Experience; for when I had the Honour to be in a Place of high Truſt under the Crown, there was a Fellow came to me and gave me an Information upon Oath, of no leſs a Crime than High Treaſon, againſt ſome Perſons in *Wapping*, which Information was ſo clear and diſtinct, and the Facts ſo probable, that I had not the leaſt Reaſon to doubt of it; however, as it was my Duty, I ordered the Perſons accuſed to be brought directly before me, and, upon examining them, I very ſoon found that it was a falſe and a villainous Information, given by a Fellow who had run deeply in their Debt, and had taken that Way to get free of what he ow'd them; whereupon I diſmiſſed the Perſons accuſed, and had the Informer immediately ſecured. Of this Story I acquainted his late Majeſty, who was ſo good as to order the Attorney General to proſecute the Fellow for Perjury, of which he was accordingly convicted, and for which he ſuffered ſeverely.

His Lordſhip then proceeded to examine the Objections made to the ſeveral Clauſes of the Bill, moſt of which he not only endeavoured to anſwer, but to ſhew, that from each of them there aroſe a ſtrong Argument for the Neceſſity of paſſing ſome ſuch Bill. Some of the Objections however he admitted, but ſhewed, that they might be very eaſily removed by Amendments *which* might and certainly would be made in the Committee; *and concluded with ſaying*, That he hoped he had ſaid enough to perſuade their Lordſhips that they ought to commit the Bill, where they might make what Alterations and Amendments they thought proper, and if any of their Lordſhips ſhould not be pleaſed with it when ſo altered and amended, they might throw it out upon the third Reading; but this was not complied with; on which a Proteſt was enter'd, ſee p. 234 H, 235.

The Queſtion having been thus carried againſt committing this Bill, it was therefore of Courſe rejected.

Thurſday, May 15, the King came to the Houſe of Peers, and the Commons being ſent for, his Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to ſeveral Bills. (See p. 273, and his Speech, p. 228, 229.)

P. S. *Our Readers being deſirous that we ſhould be as particular as we could in our Account of the Proceedings in Parliament, we here ſubjoin ſome Paſſages relating to the Debate* on augmenting the Forces, *which we were not favour'd with when we publiſh'd our* October Magazine.

His

Addition to the Debate on Augmenting the Forces.

Feb. 14. *T——d A——s*, Eſq. made the Motion for 8,000 Men to be added to the Land Forces. (*See the Arguments for it, p.* 569.) On the ſame Side (beſides the Speakers mention'd before, *p.* 577) ſpoke the following Gentlemen of *Scotland*, *D—— F——s*, Eſq. (L. Ad——te) *C—— A——n*, Eſq. (Sol—r Ge——l) and *J—— D——d*, Eſq. And againſt the Motion, the following Gentlemen not mention'd before. *Ld A——k*, *I—— G——*, Eſq. *Ld N—— S——ſ——*, and Sir *J—— B——d*.

J—— D——d, Eſq. ſpoke concerning the Forces the *Dutch* had on Foot, and their Diſpoſition to act in Concert with his Majeſty.

F—— L——y, Eſq. argu'd for the Number propoſed, and the Neceſſity of them to guard againſt Invaſions at ſuch particular Conjunctures as the preſent.

R—— D——s, Eſq. ſtood up next againſt the Motion, and mention'd the bad Purpoſes for which the Forces were employ'd, and inſtanc'd the drawing up the Regiment in the Abbey *Cloſe* at *Edinburgh*, to over-awe the Election of the *Scotch* Peers, or over-awe the Elections of Commoners; and to induce ſuch Places as were conceiv'd to wiſh for Troops, to vote for Courtiers, or others to have the Troops remov'd from them.

D—— I——, Eſq. (his M—ſty's Advocate) anſwer'd, That the drawing up the Troops in the Abbey *Cloſe* was an ordinary Muſter or Exercie of Arms, and the Abbey *Cloſe* an ordinary Place for ſuch Muſters, and that there was great need of armed Force in *Scotland*, where the notorious Inclination there to Smuggling and Cheating the Revenue, and to mutiny and reſiſt the Execution of legal Proceſs, could not be quell'd, and conſiſted with diſapproving the Propoſal for hiring Foreign Troops. *See p.* 584.

J—— L——r, Eſq. ſaid, he was loth to take up the Time of the Houſe, and ſat after Four of his Countrymen had ſpoke: But the Affair of the Troops at the Election of the *Scots* Peers had been ſo miſrepreſented, and there being none who ſeem'd to ſpeak that knew the Truth of the Matter, he ſtood up, and firſt took Notice of the Inconſiſtency of a Standing Army with the *Britiſh* Conſtitution, I believe, ſaid he, none in this Parliament, nor in any former Parliament, has had the Confidence to ſay it was conſiſtent with our Conſtitution, and not dangerous to our Rights and Liberties. A Standing Army has been kept up, it is true, from Year to Year, and ſometimes augmented, by pretending the Exigencies of the Times; but ſuch Exigencies, that the ſame, or other ſuch, may to the World's End be pretended; ſo that if the ſame mean and low Spirit continue in *Britain*, a Standing Army is for ever to be the Oppreſſion of this once flouriſhing Iſland. Theſe Arguments are indeed too general to be dwelt on, when the Queſtion is not, Whether to have an Army, but, Whether to augment it? Since it ſeems granted on all Sides we muſt have an Army for this Year, *Britain* muſt for one Year longer bear that Badge and great Mean of Slavery, if ſo dangerous to have any, it was dangerous to add to it, and if Exigencies requir'd ſuch an Army as we had laſt Year (to 18,000 Men) yet we believ'd all the Exigencies that requir'd ſo large an Army, at 8000 more, before we ought conſent.

The Pretext made uſe of is, that the *Dutch* are to be Mediators between the Contending Powers of *Europe*, and that unarm'd Mediators cannot effectually act: yet the *Dutch* are to be unarm'd, as to Sea, but are to add nothing to their Land Forces, as was but now acknowledg'd; and other Day we were told, That as we were to increaſe our Fleet, the Sea being our Barrier, ſo would the *Dutch* augment their Troops, their Barrier being by Land. Now we ſee that our Neighbours are not with us the Honour and the Advantage of Mediating, and we are to bear all the Burden: Yet it ſeems neither they nor we are indeed to be Mediators, for his Majeſty's Speech ſays only, that his good Offices, and the good Offices of the States General, have been accepted of, and as ſome Gentlemen have openly in the Houſe deny'd, that we are to be Mediators, they explain'd the Acceptance of theſe good Offices to be no more than barely to allow us to make Propoſals to the Powers in War. And is this all the Matter for which our domeſtick Army muſt be augmented ſo greatly? —— If a conſiderable Army is neceſſary for this Purpoſe, the Augmentation is too little: *But any* Augmentation in our preſent Circumſtances is the Way to make us be regarded by the Powers at War: They know our Circumſtances, we are under vaſt Debts, much whereof contracted for no purpoſe, or for bad Purpoſes, and to ſee us acting wiſely and frugally, to have Money and Credit as formerly, would give *Britain* the Weight it formerly had: They know it as well when we could raiſe Money at Home, and Have Abroad, but they never believ'd us conſiderable for having 16 or 18,000 Men in our Army at Home, nor a Farthing in our Pockets. After it ſeems hard to believe that it was ſaid we were to be Mediators, or at all to purpoſe, or that we are any ways alter'd the Circumſtances of the preſent War in *Europe*: For ſome Years ago we were the Mediators, and then refuſ'd it, as to ſhew our Majeſty, and that we were vain as to take on us to offer Laws to a Nation ſuperior to *Britain*, which was obliquiouſly counted: And to ſay, we dreaded the Progreſs of the Arms of *France* and their Confederates, one is tempted to think but a Pretext, for Men as admir'ſter the *Britiſh* Affairs have plainly foreſeen it, and would not have

at the Conſequences of their own Actions: Since all flow'd from the Introduction of *Don Carlos* into *Italy*, which was done by our own Fleet; Tho', adds he, I am, in my own private Opinion, ſo little perſuaded of the Wiſdom of that Expedition, that I hope the 30,000 Seamen voted the other Day are deſigned for a better Purpoſe; and better make an idle, tho' expenſive Show of them at *Spithead*, than ſend them abroad to do Miſchief: And all this appears from our ſucceeding Conduct: For it would be a high Reflection to ſuppoſe the Intelligence of our Miniſtry ſo bad, that they knew not of the Alliance when forming betwixt *France*, *Spain* and *Sardinia*, and they could not but ſee the Conſequences of it: Yet they did nothing to ſtop that Treaty; nor when it was finiſh'd, to ſtop their powerful Armies to enter *Italy*, where they have had ſo great Succeſs, and our Trade in which Country is now as precarious as our Trade in *Spain*: They likewiſe muſt have foreſeen the Progreſs of the *French* Arms on the *Rhine*; for who did not know, that the Emperour, having a great Army in *Italy*, was over-power'd by a greater; and that *France*, in the *German* War, having nothing to apprehend from *Italy* or *Spain*, as in former Wars, could not but be an over-match for the Emperor on the *Rhine*? Therefore as all this has happen'd, having been foreſeen and help'd on by our own Miniſtry, the Fear ſaid to ariſe from thence muſt be but an affected Pretence, as well as the Mediation which we had formerly refuſ'd, and now did not pretend was offer'd to us: Nay, if it was otherwiſe, yet this Augmentation of our Army was not the right Way to make us conſiderable in the Mediation, nor a good Way to act for ourſelves, ſince we were not like to be attack'd this Year.

He next proceeded to what Ld Adv—te had ſaid about the Uſe of Troops in *Scotland*, and regretted that ſuch Things ſhould be ſaid of that Country by a Gentleman whom he regarded ſo much, and whoſe Worth and Learning he was not a Stranger to: That he durſt aſſert the Law and the Execution of legal Proceſs in *Scotland* had free Courſe without the Aſſiſtance of Troops: That he had heard of no remarkable Inſtance of the Interpoſition of Troops in ſuch Caſes, but when it was done illegally by thoſe in Power and Office, to the Oppreſſion of the Subjects, and Overthrow of their Liberties, and contrary to Law: Inſtances of which he could give, and that he hoped would in due time be adverted to, and meet with deſerved Rebuke: That there were more Inſtances of Mutiny and Tumult in *England* than in *Scotland*, and more Running of Goods in a few Days on the *Thames*, than in all *Scotland* for a Year. Then he ſet in a true Light the Drawing up of the Regiment in the Abbey *Cloſs*, at the late Election of the Peers. He added, That for many Years back he had *not heard of any real Good the Army had done in Britain*, but making Roads thro' the *Mountains of the Scots* Highlands, which was *performed by an Handful.*

Col. *H——yd* took up Mr *Er——ne*, as if what he had ſaid about the Regiment in the Abbey Cloſs had reflected on him, whoſe Regiment it was, and endeavour'd to ſhew that it was but an ordinary Meeting there, and that nothing could be meant by it, ſince the Regiment march'd from Town at Mr *Dundaſs*'s Election; that he deſerv'd Thanks and not Blame for his Conduct by the Gentlemen of that Country, but that ſome wiſh'd there had been Mobs and Tumults, and from their Diſappointment proceeded their Complaints.

Mr *E——ne* roſe to reply to this, but Sir *J—es C——ll* got up too; and tho' Mr *Er——ne* was firſt up, and call'd unto to ſpeak; yet he yielded to let Sir *J—es* ſpeak before him.

Sir *J—es* argued for the Neceſſity of Troops in the Highlands, and thought they ought to be continued, tho' the Highlanders were at preſent, for the moſt Part, well affected; and inſtanc'd in the Advantage the having Troops in *Scotland*, was in the Year 1715, and call'd Mr *E——ne* to remember that the Rebellion was then rais'd and carry'd on by his Brother the late Earl of *Mar*. [For this he was call'd to Order by a great Cry, and would have been cenſur'd had Mr *Er——ne* deſir'd it; but inſtead thereof he anſwer'd to the following Purpoſe,

THAT when he laſt roſe to ſpeak, it could not *be to anſwer the Member who* had now ſpoke (Sir *J—es*) *for then he had ſaid nothing*; and that he might for the ſame Reaſon paſs by all that the worthy Gentleman had yet ſpoke. (Here Sir *J—es C——ll* got up again; but the Houſe would not allow him to interrupt. Mr *E——ne* went on) that the Hon. Gentleman, who ſpoke before, meaning the Colonel, could not, on the leaſt Reflection, imagine that any Thing ſaid was meant againſt him, who he (Mr *Er——ne*) had never, that he knew of, ſeen in his Life till now; and that the Colonel was not then in *Scotland*, and therefore could not be blam'd for any Thing done by his Regiment; that Mr *Er——ne* blam'd not even his Officers preſent, not doubting but they had Orders; that this was not the Time to argue that important Matter and flagrant Encroachment on the *Britiſh* Liberties, which might come to be enquir'd into afterwards; yet the Account he had given of it was juſt, notwithſtanding the Anſwer. That the Regiment had been muſter'd, and in the Field but a Day or two before, and therefore the Meeting on that Day was not an ordinary one; that it could not be without a Deſign, and a bad one, that on ſuch a Day the 3 Companies at *Leith* were march'd to join thoſe at *Edinburgh*, and kept altogether under Arms during the Election, and then march'd back to *Leith*; and that other Facts, equally or more groſs, could in due Time and Seaſon, be made appear to ſhew that it was done on a bad Deſign; that their marching from Edinburgh at the

the

Election for the County, proves only they were not in the Wrong at that Time, tho' they were prodigiouſly wrong at the Election of the Peers. That the Accuſation of wiſhing for Mobs and Tumults was injurious, and weak as unjuſt. If meant againſt thoſe for the Majority, what could they gain by it? And ſtill leſs could the Minority reap any Advantage from it, except to put themſelves in the Wrong, when they had no Reaſon to hope they would meet with Pardon and Indulgence. That Mutiny was the ſtale Pretence of thoſe who wanted a Handle to oppreſs by ſuperior Power. By mobbing, the Minority could only expect ſuch Ruin to themſelves as had befallen his Kinſman by the Rebellion, which an Hon. Member had with ſo much Diſcretion and Juſtice, objected to him; that the Objection was ſo entirely from the Purpoſe, he would paſs it by unanſwer'd, as well as the reſt of what that Hon. Gent. had ſaid, did not the high Nature of it require him to ſpeak to it; that he had ſuffer'd more by it than any Man, except his deceas'd Friend and Relation, who was at the Head of it; that his Principle and Conduct, with Reſpect to the preſent Eſtabliſhment, ever ſince he enter'd on the World and Buſineſs, had been uniform and firm in all Times and Situations, as every Body knew, who knew him, and as the Objector and his Friends had often acknowledg'd; and if now his greateſt Enemies could bring an Inſtance to the contrary, he conſented to have it reckon'd, that he had always been a Traitor; that, therefore, if the Occaſion of flinging out this at him, and the Air with which it was done, had not look'd ſo unfavourably, he muſt, in Juſtice to the Gentleman who ſpoke it, have thought he intended to do him Honour, by ſhewing his Loyalty to have been ſo unconquerable, that his neareſt Relations, and with whom he had ſo great Connexion, could not ſhake or diminiſh it.

C——s Ar——ne, Eſq; (Solicitor) took up the Debate about the Regiment in the Abbey Cloſs. His main Argument was from the Diſtance betwixt the Abbay and the Parliament Cloſes. And, that therefore, theſe Troops could not over-awe the Election at the latter.

It growing late no Anſwer was given to this, and the Queſtion was carry'd for the Augmentation by a Majority of 53, the ſmalleſt that had been known for many Years.

On the PLAY-HOUSE Bill.

March 5. Sr *J——s B——n——d* mov'd for a Bill to reſtrain the Number and ſcandalous Abuſes of the Play-Houſes, and particularly repreſented the Miſchief done by them in the City of *London*, by corrupting of Youth, encouraging Vice and Debauchery, and greatly prejudicing Induſtry and Trade; and how much theſe Evils would be increas'd if another Play-Houſe ſhould be built as projected, in St *Martins le Grand*. At this Motion many in the Houſe ſeem'd to ſmile; but Sr *J——s* being ſeconded by *S——l S——ys*, Eſq, *Wm P——y*, Eſq, *&c.* and at length by Sr *R--b--t W--p--le*, tho' at firſt it ſeem'd to be receiv'd with a Sort of Diſdain, the Caſe was at length alter'd, and it was ſpoke for both by Young and Old. A *J——s Er——k——e*, Eſq, Member for *K——ſs C——n* in *Scotland*, reckon'd up the Number of Play-Houſes, (*viz.*) The Opera Houſe, the *French* Play-Houſe in the *Hay Market*, the *Covent Garden*, *Drury-Lane*, *Lincoln's-Inn fields*, and *Goodman's-fields* Theatres; then ſaid, It is no leſs ſurprizing than ſhameful, to ſee ſo great a Change for the worſe in the Temper B and Inclinations of the *Britiſh* Nation; which, tho' chearful and facetious formerly, yet was ſedate and ſolid; but now ſo extravagantly addicted to lewd and idle Diverſions, that the Number of Play-Houſes in *London* was double to that at *Paris*; ſo that now we exceed in Levity our fluttering, fiddling Maſters the *French*, from whom we had learned theſe and C many other Impertinencies, as much unſuitable to the Mien and Manner of an *Engliſh* or *Scotchman*, as they were agreeable to the Air and Lightneſs of a Monſieur. It is aſtoniſhing, added he, to all *Europe*, that *Italian* Eunuchs and Signora's ſhould have ſet Salaries equal to thoſe of the Lords of the Treaſury and Judges of *England*, beſides the vaſt Gains D which theſe Animals make by Preſents, by Benefit Nights, and by performing in private Houſes; ſo that they carry away with them Sums ſufficient to purchaſe Eſtates in their own Country, where their Wiſdom for it is as much eſteem'd, as our Vanity and fooliſh Extravagance, laugh'd at and deſpis'd.

The Neceſſity of ſome ſuch Bill being at E length made evident to the Satisfaction of the Houſe, it was ordered, *nemine contradicente*, 'That Leave be given to bring in a Bill for 'the Reſtraining the Number of Houſes for 'playing of Interludes, and for the better 'Regulating common Players of Interludes; 'and that Sr *John Bernard*, the *Maſter of the* 'Rolls, Mr *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, Sr *Tho.* F 'Sanderſon, Mr *Sandys*, Mr *Pulteney*, Sr *Edw.* 'Stanley, Mr *Talbot*, *James Erſkine*, Eſq; Mr *Attorney General*, Mr *Solicitor General*, and the Lord *Gage*, do prepare and bring in the ſame.

April 3. The ſaid Bill being preſented by Sr *J——n B——n——d*, was read a firſt Time, and order'd a 2d Reading; but after ſeveral G Petitions againſt it, and being divers Times under Conſideration of Committees of the whole Houſe, it was dropt *April* 30 on Account of a Clauſe offer'd to be inſerted therein, without which it was ſuggeſted his Majeſty would not paſs it: The Clauſe was to ratify and confirm (if not enlarge) the Power of the *Ld Chamberlain* of his Majeſty's Houſhold H over the Players; which the worthy Gentlemen who promoted the Bill apprehended was either too great already, or had been too far exerciſ'd, in the Caſe of *Polly*, an Opera; and therefore they thought it more advi-

ſable to wait another Opportunity to get a Bill of this kind paſs'd, rather than to eſtabliſh by a Law a Power in a ſingle Officer, ſo much under the Direction of the Crown, which Power might be exercis'd in an arbitrary Manner, and conſequently be attended with miſchievous Effects.

N. B. *We ſhall be under no ſmall Concern, if through Miſtake any Miſrepreſentations have been made, in the foregoing Account of the* Debates *and* Proceedings *in Parliament; and conſequently very ready to rectify the ſame on due Information given, as we have been to add the three foregoing Pages omitted in all other Accounts of the* Proceedings *of this Seſſion; tho' their coming ſo late has hinder'd our Publication ſome Days. Our Readers will perceive by theſe and ſome other Particulars, no where elſe to be found, that had we been able to have obſerv'd our former more acceptable Method of giving the* Debates, *we ſhould certainly have done it, tho' 'twould have taken us up more Room.——We muſt not omit our Thanks for the Favour of the foregoing Additions; nor to add, that the further Aſſiſtance promiſed will be always gratefully acknowledg'd.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

BE it known to all Men by theſe Preſents, *That the Prizes hereafter mention'd will be given to the Perſons who ſhall, before the 11th Day of* June, 1736, *make and ſend to Mr* SYLVANUS URBAN, *at* St John's Gate, London, *the 4 beſt Poems intitled* THE CHRISTIAN HERO, *viz.*

I. *To the Perſon who ſhall make the* BEST *will be given a* GOLD MEDAL *(intrinſic Value about Ten Pounds) which ſhall have the* Head *of the Rt Hon. the Lady* ELIZABETH HASTINGS *on one Side, and That of* JAMES OGLETHORPE, *Eſq; on the other, with this Motto,—*ENGLAND MAY CHALLENGE THE WORLD, 1736.

II. *To the Author of the Second, a compleat Sett of Archbiſhop* Tillotſon's *Sermons.*

III. *To the Author of the Third, a compleat Sett of Archbiſhop* Sharpe's *Sermons. And,*

IV. *To the Author of the Fourth, a Sett of* Cooke's *Sermons.*

All the Poems judg'd proper for the Preſs ſhall be inſerted in our Magazine for that inſtant June, *and the three following Months. Or as many as we can conveniently bring into the ſaid Months. In the beginning of* October *Three eminent Poets ſhall be ſollicited to determine the Merit of the Pieces, and one or two Perſons of Diſtinction (on whoſe Honour the Judges [if they ſhould deſire to be conceal'd] may ſafely depend for making a Secret of their Names, and the Candidates for giving a true Account of the Votes) will be requeſted to receive and declare their Opinions.*

The Prizes will be deliver'd to the Candidates, or their Order, immediately after the Deciſion is made, by Edward Cave, *at* St John's Gate: *Who (tho' not for abſolutely limitting a Genius) ſhould eſteem it a Convenience to him, if the Writers find it not otherwiſe to them, for* each Poem *to come within the Compaſs of a Page, or under* 130 *Lines.*

Note, *This will not diminiſh the* FORTY Pounds *deſign'd for the* Annual Prize; *which we intend to propoſe in our Magazine for* JANUARY.

OUR *former Obliging Correſpondents in the* EPIGRAM *Way, are deſired to exerciſe their Genius again with regard to a* new Propoſal *of that Kind, from which none need deſpair of having ſomething in Return, who ſhall have* 3 *Epigrams inſerted. No Candidate is to ſend leſs than* 3, *nor more than* 5, *or to exceed* 12 *Lines in one Epigram. All the Epigrams to be receiv'd before* May 11, 1736. *They need not be ſent all together, but one or two at a Time as each Writer has Opportunity, ſigning all with the ſame Name, Cypher or Motto, and ſignifying with the laſt Epigram, which he will pitch on to ſtand for the moſt conſiderable Prizes, to prevent the Difficulties found in determining the former, when the Competition lay between Sets of* 3 *each.*

I. To the Author of the beſt Epigram a Set of Magazines bound, gilt and letter'd.
II. A Set of Magazines ſtitch'd.
III. A Set of Cooke's Sermons, bound and letter'd.
IV. A Set of Ditto ſtitch'd.
V. Two Hiſtories of the Order of the Garter.
VI. A Dozen Leſſer Duties of Man, print'd for the Colony of *Georgia*.
VII. Half a Dozen Ditto to each Author who has 3 Epigrams inſerted.

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